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State Board Charities

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OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES,

For the Year 1885.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 28, 1886.

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LEGISLATIVE PRINTERS,
1886.

19th ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES,

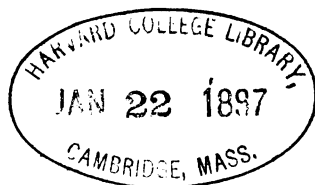
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*The State board
of Charities*



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STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 31.

IN SENATE,

JANUARY 28, 1886.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

To the Hon. EDWARD F. JONES,

Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate :

SIR — I have the honor to transmit herewith, by direction of the State Board of Charities, its Nineteenth Annual Report to the Legislature.

Yours, with great respect,

WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH,
President.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

1886.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

Hon. EDWARD F. JONES, Lieutenant-Governor Albany.
Hon. FREDERICK COOK, Secretary of State Albany.
Hon. ALFRED C. CHAPIN, Comptroller Albany.
Hon. DENIS O'BRIEN, Attorney-General Albany.

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR AND SENATE.

First Judicial District . . . WM. R. STEWART, 54 William street, New York.
New York County JOHN J. MILHAU, 41 Lafayette place, New York.
(Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)
New York County Mrs. C. R. LOWELL, West New Brighton, Richmond Co.
(Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)
Second Judicial District . . SARAH M. CARPENTER, Poughkeepsie.
Kings County RIPLEY ROPES, 40 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn.
(Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)
Third Judicial District . . JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP, 2 Lodge street, Albany.
Fourth Judicial District . EDWARD W. FOSTER, Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co.
Fifth Judicial District . . ROBERT MCCARTHY, Syracuse.
Sixth Judicial District . . . PETER WALRATH, Chittenango, Madison Co.
Seventh Judicial District . OSCAR CRAIG, Rochester.
Eighth Judicial District . . WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH, Buffalo.

OFFICERS.

WILLIAM. P. LETCHWORTH *President.*
JOHN H VAN ANTWERP *Vice-President.*
CHARLES S. HOYT, Albany *Secretary.*
JAMES O. FANNING, Albany *Assistant Secretary*

Office of the Board: STATE HALL, ALBANY.

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REPORT.

To the Honorable, the Legislature :

The State Board of Charities, in compliance with the statute, respectfully submits this, its Nineteenth Annual Report, for the year 1885, to the Legislature :

The institutions subject to the visitation of the Board are of three classes, viz.: first, those founded and controlled by the State ; second, those supported and conducted by cities and counties, and third, those under the supervision and management of benevolent organizations. The first embraces hospitals and asylums for the insane, institutions for the blind, deaf and dumb, idiotic and feeble-minded, reformatories, and the Soldiers and Sailors' Home; the second, city and county poor-houses and alms-houses; and the third, orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, and hospitals and dispensaries.

The following shows the property valuation of these various classes of institutions, and their receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885, compiled from the reports of their respective managers to this Board :

INSTITUTIONS.	Value of property of all kinds October 1, 1885.	Receipts during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.	Expenditures during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.
State hospitals for the acute insane...	\$4,486,388 55	\$598,490 63	\$518,642 50
State asylums for the chronic insane...	1,791,823 03	452,994 04	410,732 38
State institutions for the blind.....	1,030,140 11	196,706 16	184,865 53
State institutions for the deaf and dumb.....	554,500 00	107,654 65	107,654 65
State asylums for idiots.....	308,479 91	125,964 48	120,252 95
State reformatories.....	2,074,321 09	388,988 10	366,254 88
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	247,784 50	151,628 79	140,333 55
County poor-houses.....	2,594,263 48	675,586 91	675,586 91
City alms houses.....	4,348,500 00	1,806,967 79	1,806,967 79
Orphan asylums and homes for the friendless.....	19,980,087 90	5,873,504 66	5,868,868 00
Hospitals....	11,203,640 71	2,366,846 08	2,150,306 48
Dispensaries.....	727,106 69	212,978 75	192,774 24
	\$49,297,085 97	\$12,453,311 04	\$11,588,739 86

The whole number of persons in the custody and care of these various institutions, October 1, 1885, was 60,394, as against 55,954, October 1, 1884, or an increase of 4,440.

This increase in the property valuation, receipts and expenditures, etc., for charitable purposes in the State last year, arose mainly in the incorporated benevolent institutions as follows: First, there were added to this class during the year fifteen orphan asylums, four hospitals and four dispensaries, most of which have been recently organized and opened. Second, the Sailor's Snug Harbor for Disabled Seamen, the income of which is derived wholly from invested funds, reported to the Board for the first time last year, and its statistics are included in this report. Its receipts during the year were \$534,706.20; its expenditures, \$494,158.03; and its inmates October 1, 1885, numbered 791.

In addition to its visitorial powers, the Board is charged with the execution of the law respecting State paupers, and with the removal of crippled, blind, lunatic and other infirm alien paupers to their various homes in different countries of Europe, from which they are numerously shipped as public burdens to this country. These executive duties are mainly performed by the secretary, as provided by statute, or under authority conferred by the Board, and in accordance with its established rules and regulations. The value and importance of the work in these respects, and its saving to the State in arresting pauperism will hereafter be fully considered.

The Board has further power to authorize counties that make proper provision for their chronic insane, to retain them in county asylums, and to establish rules and regulations for their management and care. In the event of counties refusing or neglecting suitably to provide for such insane, it has authority to direct their removal to the appropriate State asylums for this class. It is authorized and required to examine into all applications for the incorporation of asylums and other institutions for the custody and care of dependent children, and no such incorporation can be perfected except upon its certificate of approval. It is also authorized to require of the officers and managers of the institutions subject to its visitation, reports in regard to the number of beneficiaries respectively in their custody, the methods of treatment and care adopted, and as to the sources and amount of their receipts, with itemized and classified statements of their expenditures.

While the authority thus conferred upon the Board enables it to see that the wards of the State are suitably provided for, and that the public funds appropriated to charitable purposes are properly and economically expended, its work has been directed mainly to devising preventive measures against the multiplication of the dependent and

troublesome classes, and the consequent reduction in the public expenditures. The physical laws relating to the public health, are not more certain in their operations than those affecting pauperism, insanity, vagrancy and crime. We take every possible precaution to preserve proper sanitary conditions as a means of health, and adopt stringent and sumptuary measures against the spread of contagious, infectious and other devastating diseases, and with the most satisfactory results. These various questions relating to the public health are now so well understood that in the event of such diseases breaking out in our midst, or being brought from other localities, the proper remedial measures are promptly applied, and their spread is effectually checked, so that the prolonged prevalence of such diseases at present is unknown.

Impressed with the view that pauperism, like disease, might be repressed by the application of proper remedial agencies, the Board addressed its work in this direction, first, to the removal of children from poor-houses and alms-houses; second, to secure a proper and judicious administration of out-door poor relief; third, to the removal of paupers and infirm persons temporarily in the State, to their friends or places of legal settlement in other States and countries; and fourth, to the return of crippled, blind, lunatic and other helpless alien paupers to their homes in different countries of Europe, whence they were being shipped to us as public burdens. By these means the growth of pauperism arising from our fixed population has been largely restricted, and its accumulation from outside communities greatly checked. The primary outlay for these purposes may have temporarily increased the expense, but the ultimate results have been attended with economy and greatly diminished the public burdens.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD FOR 1885.

To classify and facilitate its work, the Board each year provides for standing committees of its members and officers upon the various classes of institutions and subjects coming within its purview, and special committees are from time to time constituted, and its visitorial powers are largely conducted by these committees. The work of visitation is also carried on by the several commissioners in their respective districts, and its officers are likewise more or less engaged in visitations under its direction. The standing committees of the Board for the calendar year 1885, constituted early in the year, were as follows :

1. On institutions for the insane — Commissioners Craig and Milhau.
2. On institutions for the deaf and dumb and idiotic — Commissioners McCarthy, Stewart and Foster.
3. On institutions for the blind — Commissioner Carpenter.

4. On reformatories — Commissioners Stewart, Lowell and McCarthy.
5. On city alms-houses — Commissioners Milhau and Ropes.
6. On county poor-houses — Commissioners Miller, Carpenter and McCarthy.
7. On incorporated charities for medical relief — Commissioner Milhau and Secretary Hoyt.
8. On out-door relief — Commissioners Lowell, Ropes and Foster.
9. On dependent and delinquent children — Commissioners Carpenter, Stewart and McCarthy.
10. On finance — Commissioner Van Antwerp.
11. On State and alien paupers — Commissioners Foster, Van Antwerp, Miller and Secretary Hoyt.

The visitations of these committees and the extent of their labors during the year, with the results attained, will be referred to hereafter.

VISITATIONS OF INSTITUTIONS.

The visitations of the Board during the year may be briefly summed up as follows: The various State and incorporated insane asylums, by the standing committee on the insane; the State and other reformatory institutions, by the standing committee on reformatories; the institutions for the deaf and dumb and idiots, by the standing committee on the deaf and dumb and idiots; the institutions for the blind, by the standing committee on the blind; the public institutions of New York and Kings counties, by the commissioners of those counties; the institutions of other counties, by the commissioners in their respective districts; the county poor-houses and county insane asylums of the counties exempt from the Willard Asylum Act, and the various State alms-houses, by the secretary, and the orphan asylums and other institutions having the care of dependent children, by the assistant secretary. In these visits to the insane asylums, institutions for idiots and county poor-houses, the committees and members and officers of the Board have frequently been accompanied by the State Commissioner in Lunacy, and the Board gratefully acknowledges the value of his co-operation in this respect and also his attendance upon most of its meetings during the year.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

During the calendar year 1885, the Board has held five stated public meetings, and meetings of its committees have also, from time to time, been held, as the public interest seemed to require. The members in attendance upon each of its stated public meetings, here reported, as provided by the statute, were as follows:

At Albany, January 13, 14, 15, 1885: Present, the Secretary of State,

Attorney-General, and Commissioners Stewart, Milhau, Lowell, Carpenter, Ropes, Van Antwerp, Foster, Miller and Letchworth.

At Albany, April 14 and 15, 1885: Present, Commissioners Stewart, Milhau, Lowell, Carpenter, Ropes, Van Antwerp, Foster, McCarthy, Miller, Craig and Letchworth.

At Albany, July 28 and 29, 1885: Present, the Secretary of State, and Commissioners Carpenter, Van Antwerp, Miller, Craig and Letchworth.

At Albany, October 13 and 14, 1885: Present, Commissioners Milhau, Lowell, Carpenter, Ropes, Van Antwerp, Foster, McCarthy, Craig and Letchworth.

At New York, December 15, 16 and 17, 1885: Present, Commissioners Stewart, Milhau, Ropes, Craig, McCarthy, Letchworth, Carpenter and Lowell.

These meetings, it will be observed, have, in all cases been attended by a quorum, and in most instances, the attendance has been nearly or quite full. We copy briefly from the minutes of its proceedings, as showing the work of the Board in this respect, and the general plan of its labors during the year :

JANUARY STATED MEETING.

At this meeting, it being the first after the death of Commissioner John C. Devereux, appropriate resolutions relating to the event, were passed and entered in the minutes; and Mr. Robert McCarthy, recently appointed by the Governor and Senate as Commissioner for the Fifth Judicial District, in the place of Mr. Devereux, appeared and took his seat as a member of the Board.

The annual report being under consideration, the reports of the standing committees on the insane, the blind, and on reformatories and poor-houses, and the reports of the committees on the Soldiers and Sailors' Home, and on the public charities of New York city, other than insane asylums, prisons and poor-houses, were presented and read, and ordered appended to the report and transmitted to the Legislature.

The Secretary presented and read a report of his visitations and examinations of the insane in the asylums of counties exempt from the operation of the Willard Asylum Law, from July 1, to December 31, 1884, as follows: Broome, Oneida and Onondaga, each twice, and Chautauqua, Jefferson, Queens and Wayne, each once; also his visitations and examinations of the insane in the poor-houses of Albany, Allegany, Cayuga, Chemung, Clinton, Delaware, Dutchess, Essex, Genesee, Greene, Niagara, Orleans, Otsego, Putnam, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Schenectady, Schoharie, Steuben, Tompkins, Warren,

Washington and Westchester counties; and also his visitations and examinations of the insane of the Newburgh city and town alms-house, the Poughkeepsie city alms-house, the Oswego city alms-house, the Hempstead town poor-house and the Oyster Bay and North Hempstead town poor-house of Queens county, and the Dix and Hector town poor-houses of Schuyler county. The report was accepted and ordered printed.

The Secretary also presented his report of the visitations of the asylums of the counties exempt by the Board from the Willard Asylum Act, and his visitations of the poor-houses and alms-houses of the other counties and cities of the State for the year 1884, showing that all such asylums, poor-houses and alms-houses had been visited once or more during the year, and the insane in them examined, the more disturbed and violent of whom had been removed to the Willard and Binghamton State Asylums, which was accepted and ordered transmitted to the Legislature with the annual report of the Board.

The superintendent and architect of the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane being present, they submitted on behalf of the trustees of the asylum, for the consideration of the Board, plans and specifications for detached cottage buildings, which had been prepared pursuant to the resolution of the Board, and they were referred to the standing committee on the insane, with the request to report thereon at the next session.

The several accounts for the quarter ending December 31, 1884, for traveling, office and contingent expenses of the Board and its officers, and for expenses in the support and care and the removal of State paupers, and for the removal of alien paupers, were presented and referred to various committees, and after examination and approval by such committees they were severally ordered certified to the Comptroller for payment.

A communication from the President of the Board of Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum, in regard to the condition of the walls of the main front of the asylum building, addressed to His Excellency, the Governor, and referred by him to the Board, was presented and read, and after consideration, the following minute in relation thereto was adopted, and a copy of the same ordered transmitted to the Governor:

“In the matter referred to in a communication from the Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum to His Excellency, the Governor of this State, dated January 12, 1885, which communication has been transmitted to this Board,

“It is noted that in a report made by the Committee upon the Insane, reference having been made to the condition of the asylum buildings, it was reported that the walls of the main building were badly cracked and that there were other indications that the walls were set-

ting and seemed to demand attention. It is the opinion of this Board that the request of the managers for an examination of the building by the State Engineer and Surveyor should be complied with."

The Standing Committee on the Insane presented and read reports of the committee upon the applications for special appropriations by the Legislature of the Willard Asylum for the Insane, the Binghamton State Asylum for the Insane, the State Lunatic Asylum and the Hudson River State Hospital, which reports and applications were severally accepted and approved and ordered transmitted to the Legislature, with the annual report of the Board.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee reported that the Comptroller had included in his schedule of estimated appropriations for the next fiscal year, the sums required by the Board for office, traveling and contingent expenses, and for the support and care of State paupers; and also that the Attorney-General had informed him that a decision favorable to the Board had recently been rendered in the matter of the Commissioners of Emigration.

A communication from the Honorable Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of the Department of State, Washington, under date of December 26, 1884, in answer to a communication from the Board upon the subject, was presented and read, informing the Board that the Department was preparing a circular to our diplomatic and consular officers abroad, instructing them to give publicity to the act of Congress of August 3, 1882, prohibiting foreign paupers from landing at our ports, in the countries or ports to which they are severally accredited, or at which they are recognized, which communication was ordered printed in the minutes.

Upon a favorable report of the committee appointed for the purpose the certificate of incorporation of St. Agatha's Home for Children, at Nanuet, Rockland county, was approved, and the officers of the Board were authorized to certify such approval:

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board is hereby instructed to continue his visitations of all county institutions having the care of any insane, as often as once every three months and to advise with the Superintendents as to the advisability of removing any violent, filthy or disturbed patients to a State institution, to recommend such removals whenever in his opinion the county institution cannot give proper and comfortable care, and report his action to the Board at the next quarterly meeting.

Resolved, That in case of the inability of the Secretary to visit during any quarter any of the county institutions named in the first resolution, he shall on or before the first day of the last month of the quarter, give to the Assistant Secretary the names of these county in-

stitutions that he cannot visit, and that the Assistant Secretary is hereby instructed to make the visitations of such institutions, and to report to the Board at the next quarterly meeting.

The Secretary presented and read reports in regard to the removal of State and alien paupers during the quarter ending December 31, 1884, and the Assistant Secretary, on behalf of the Finance Committee, submitted statements in regard to the appropriations to the Board, which were accepted and ordered printed in the minutes.

APRIL STATED MEETING.

At this meeting, the annual election of officers took place, visitors were designated and appointed in various counties, and the standing committees of the Board were appointed by the President.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee submitted a statement of the condition of the several appropriations to the Board, which was accepted and directed entered in the minutes.

The Standing Committee on Poor-Houses reported as to the unlawful detention of children in the Richmond County Poor-House, and that in a visit to the institution the superintendents gave assurance that they should be removed, and that a letter had been received from them since, stating that the removal had actually been made, and expressing regret at the violation of the law, to which their attention had been called.

The several accounts for traveling, office and contingent expenses, and the accounts for the support and care of State paupers, and for the removal of State and alien paupers, after reference to and examination and approval by committees appointed for the purpose, were ordered certified and allowed to the Comptroller.

The following, in regard to the New York Asylum for Idiots and the Custodial Branch at Newark, after an informal discussion in regard to the subject, was adopted and directed to be recorded in the minutes:

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this Board the new building erected during the past year at the Asylum for Idiots at Syracuse is needed for idiot children susceptible of education, and

WHEREAS, This Board is convinced that there should be in this State a custodial asylum for adult feeble-minded women, of sufficient size to accommodate all persons of this class now in the poor-houses, or likely to be in the poor-houses during the next five years, therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the Syracuse Asylum be advised to take a new lease for one year, of the buildings at Newark now used as a custodial asylum, in order to allow time to provide sufficient accommodation for all the dependent female idiots of this State, either at Newark or elsewhere, in an institution separate from the educational asylum.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolution be sent to each member of the Board of Managers of the Asylum for Idiots.

The certificates of incorporation of the following institutions for children, previously visited and formally reported upon by committees or members of the Board, were approved, and the officers of the Board were authorized to certify such approvals, viz.: the St. Christopher's Home, New York, and the Temporary Home for Children of Queens county.

Notice was presented from the trustees of the Willard Asylum to the effect, that on account of the crowded condition of that institution patients could only be received to fill vacancies as they occur.

The Secretary presented and read his report of visitations and examinations of the insane in the exempted asylums of Broome, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Chenango, Cortland, Erie, Jefferson, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Oswego, Queens, Suffolk, Wayne and Wyoming counties; and also his visitations and examinations of the insane in the poor-houses of Albany, Columbia, Herkimer, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Montgomery, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence and Tioga counties during the quarter ending March 31, 1885, and the removal of disturbed and violent insane to State asylums, which was accepted and ordered printed. After discussion of the matters presented in the report, in the course of which the State Commissioner in Lunacy spoke particularly of the overcrowding of the Queens County Insane Asylum, and of its hazardous condition in case of fire, and also of the overcrowded condition of the Binghamton State Asylum for the Insane, the following resolution was adopted, and the committee appointed, and the State Commissioner in Lunacy was invited to join in the conference:

Resolved, That a committee of this Board be appointed to confer with the superintendent and trustees of the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane as to the feasibility of providing temporary accommodations for harmless inmates of the asylum by hospital tent; or otherwise, to the end that the dangerously over-crowded condition of the wards may be relieved.

The following preamble and resolution, bearing upon the subject, was also adopted:

WHEREAS, It appears from a report of the Secretary of this Board that in a recent visit to the Queens County Insane Asylum it contained 130 patients, or an excess of about fifteen above its accommodations, and,

WHEREAS, The building is greatly liable to fire, which, if occurring, would probably be attended with great loss of life, therefore,

Resolved, That the Superintendents of the Poor of Queens county be advised to take immediate action to remove a portion of their insane

to the State asylums, or in the event of a failure to secure admission for them there, to provide for the excess in numbers temporarily in tents or otherwise inexpensive shelter.

The President presented and read resolutions adopted by the board of supervisors of Allegany county in relation to provision for the care of their county insane, which, upon his suggestion, were referred to the Standing Committee on the Insane.

The Assistant Secretary reported visitations by him during the quarter of orphan asylums at Nanuet, Blauveltville and Sparkill, in Rockland county, Pleasantville, in Westchester county, and in Poughkeepsie, and made an informal oral statement of the condition in which he found these several institutions, whereupon the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, It having been found on a recent visit to the Dominican Asylum at Blauveltville that the means of extinguishing fire were deficient and the provision for escape in case of fire inadequate,

Be it resolved that a communication be addressed to the Mother Superior in charge of the Dominican Asylum at Blauveltville, urging the necessity of providing without delay a sufficiency of hose and of erecting fire-escapes, one at each end of the brick building and one at the rear of the new building.

Following a discussion upon the subject of the shipment of crippled, blind, and other infirm alien paupers to this country by different governments of Europe, the following was adopted:

Inasmuch as a change in the administration of our government at Washington has occurred since our correspondence with Secretary Frelinghuysen on the subject of preventing foreign paupers from leaving their native countries for ours,

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of this Board be, and are hereby directed to address a communication to the present Honorable Secretary of State, Mr. Bayard, of the same tenor and form as that originally sent by us to Mr. Frelinghuysen, and containing the same request.

The subject of the sanitary condition of public institutions being under consideration, the following preamble and resolution was adopted, and a copy of the same directed sent to each of the charitable, reformatory and other institutions of the State, subject to the visitation of the Board:

WHEREAS, In view of the frequent prevalence of diseases due to local causes, and of the possible appearance of cholera in this country during the coming season, it is very important that the sanitary condition of charitable institutions, so liable to become defective as to drainage, water supply, the disposal of filth and house waste, should be as

good as possible in order to prevent outbreaks of this disease among the inmates ; and,

WHEREAS, It is desirable that all sanitary improvements be made before the hot season commences, in order to avoid the dangers of upheaval of soil, and to anticipate the prevalence of epidemic,

Resolved, That the managers and officers of charitable and reformatory institutions throughout the State be, and they are hereby earnestly requested to make a critical examination of the institutions under their charge for the purpose of determining whether they are, in all respects, but especially as to sewerage, plumbing, water supply, and the proper disposal of filth, in the highest possible sanitary condition, to the end that these establishments may, in the emergency contemplated, prove healthful restorative agencies instead of centers for propagating disease, as is otherwise possible.

The New York Commissioners reported that the Medical Inspector authorized by the Board had, under their direction, made a thorough inspection of the institutions to which special attention had been called, and reported a considerable number of children among the inmates who were affected with sore eyes that subsequently the commissioners had visited the institutions so reported upon and stated that they believed it desirable that the inspection should be renewed and extended, and they were authorized to continue to employ the services of a medical inspector.

The President called attention to the approaching annual National Conference of Charities and Correction, to be held at Washington, D. C., June 4-10, 1885, and the importance of the Board being represented, and it was moved and adopted, that such members of the Board as can, and the Secretary, be authorized to attend the Conference.

JULY STATED MEETING.

At this meeting, the Chairman of the Finance Committee reported the appropriations made by the last Legislature for the use of the Board, and also submitted statements as to the present condition of the several appropriations, which were accepted, and ordered entered in the minutes.

The Secretary presented and read reports regarding the removal of State and alien paupers for the quarter ending June 30, 1885, which reports were severally ordered printed in the minutes.

The Secretary also presented and read a report of his visitations and examinations of the insane in all of the asylums of the exempted counties during the quarter, viz: Broome, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Chenango, Cortland, Erie, Jefferson, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Oswego, Queens, Suffolk, Wayne and Wyoming ; also of his visitations and examinations of the insane in the poor houses of other counties,

as follows: Cayuga, Genesee, Lewis, Niagara, Ontario, Orleans, Rockland, Seneca, Sullivan, Tioga and Yates, which report was ordered printed.

A communication was presented and read from the Honorable Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State of the United States, transmitting a copy of a circular addressed by the State Department to our consuls and commercial agents, directing the promulgation in foreign ports and countries of the United States laws against the landing of lunatic, imbecile and other alien paupers at our ports, in accordance with the suggestions made by this Board.

Applications for exemption from the operation of the Willard Asylum Act, by the Superintendents of the Poor of Lewis and Tioga counties, were presented and severally referred to committees for examination and report.

The President presented a circular announcing the establishment of a Training School for attendants, at the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane, and in connection therewith, the following was adopted :

WHEREAS, The management of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane have established a training school for the instruction and education of attendants, with a desire to improve and elevate the standard of service in the care of the insane, and to give to the institution under their charge the benefit of a corps of attendants skilled in this special work, and who may make it a permanent occupation.

Resolved, That the State Board of Charities cordially approves and commends this action of the managers of the Buffalo State Asylum and the plan of instruction outlined in their circular, and can but regard the establishment of this school as the beginning of a new era in the selection and proper qualification of attendants for the insane.

The State Commissioner in Lunacy reported as to his visits to State and county insane asylums, and especially in regard to the removal of certain insane from the wards of the Binghamton State Asylum to tents erected upon the Asylum grounds, in accordance with the recommendations of the Board.

Resolutions of the New York Academy of Medicine, in reference to the prevalence of communicable eye diseases in the schools and asylums of the city of New York, were presented and read, whereupon the following was adopted, and a copy directed to be forwarded to the Academy:

Resolved, That the communication of the New York Academy of Medicine, just read, be replied to by the Secretary, with the statement that the subject of diseases of the eye in institutions in New York and elsewhere is not new to this Board, and that as far as New York city institutions are concerned, they have had the special attention of this Board, on the subject, through its members resident there, and that

in April last, our New York city members were authorized to continue their conferences with Dr. Valentine Mott on cases known to them, and that this Board is entirely in accord with the movement suggested by the New York Academy of Medicine, and will gladly co-operate with any effort to limit by every means available, the dangers consequent upon neglected sequestration of inmates with diseased eyes in public institutions.

The following resolution, after an informal discussion of the subject, was also adopted :

WHEREAS, The supply bill of this year, passed since the last meeting of the Board, contains an approved appropriation of \$15,000, to establish a school of Technology and instructors therein, in the Western House of Refuge, therefore,

Resolved, That this Board hails with satisfaction this first attempt for the technical education of the waifs of the State, and bids the effort God-speed, and that the President of the Board and Commissioner Craig, of the Seventh district, are requested to give all the advice and assistance they can, in support of the measure in the Rochester Institution.

The certificate of incorporation of the Pythagorus Lodge No. 1 Benevolent Fund of Brooklyn, after due examination, was approved, and the officers of the Board were empowered to certify such approval.

The following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That the New York Commissioners of the Board be requested to report, as soon as practicable, upon the alleged over-crowding of the Sea Side Homes for children in the vicinity of New York.

The accounts for office, traveling and other expenses, and for the support and care of State and alien paupers, for the quarter ending June 30, 1885, having been examined and approved by committees appointed for the purpose, were severally ordered certified and allowed to the Comptroller for payment.

OCTOBER STATED MEETING.

At this meeting, the Chairman of the Finance Committee reported on the condition of the several appropriations to the Board, and the Secretary presented and read reports regarding the removal of State and alien paupers, with the accounts therefor during the last quarter, which, after examination and approval by the committees appointed for the purpose, were ordered allowed and certified to the Comptroller for payment.

The Secretary also presented and read a report of his visitations of county asylums and county poor-houses during the last quarter, and the removal to State asylums of disturbed and violent insane, as

follows : To the asylums of all the exempted counties, viz. : Broome, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Chenango, Cortland, Erie, Jefferson, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Oswego, Queens, Suffolk, Wayne and Wyoming; also to the poor-houses of other counties and cities, as follows : Allegany, Greene, Montgomery, Richmond, Saratoga, Schenectady, Warren, Washington and Ulster counties, and the almshouses of Kingston, Newburgh and Oswego cities. The report was accepted and ordered printed.

The certificate of the organization and incorporation of St. Patrick's Home for Children, New York, having been favorably reported upon by the New York Commissioners, was approved, and the officers of the Board were authorized to certify such approval.

Upon favorable reports of the committees appointed to examine the buildings and means employed by the authorities of Lewis and Tioga counties for the custody and care of their chronic insane, it was ordered that the Superintendents of the Poor of those counties be, for the time being, exempt from the Willard Asylum Act, as provided by chapter 713 of the Laws of 1871, and the President and Secretary were authorized to certify such exemptions and file the same, in accordance with the statute.

A special committee was appointed, pursuant to section 21 of chapter 280 of the Laws of 1879, to visit the Binghamton State Asylum for the Chronic Insane and make personal examination of its official records, and on conferring with the superintendent thereof, direct the discharge or removal to the counties whence they came, of any quiet and harmless insane in the asylum, as provided by the statute.

The Assistant Secretary presented and read a report compiled by him from the returns of the various insane asylums and other institutions of the State, showing the number of insane in the custody of such institutions October 1, 1885; also a report in regard to the act of the last Legislature, chapter 546 of the Laws of 1885, respecting the removal or voluntary changes of pauper residences, which reports were accepted and ordered incorporated in the minutes.

DECEMBER ADJOURNED STATED MEETING.

At the adjourned stated meeting in December, the Standing Committee on the Blind presented and read a report upon the State institutions for the blind, setting forth their condition and work during the past year, which was accepted and ordered transmitted with the annual report of the Board to the Legislature.

The Standing Committee on the Insane orally reported that applications for the approval of the Board for special legislative appropriations had been made by the following institutions, viz. : The Willard

Asylum for the Insane, the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, and the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie.

Dr. Wise, Superintendent of the Willard Asylum for the Insane, presented and explained plans and detailed estimates for the reduction of the Agricultural College building, known as the Branch, from four to two stories, and extension of the same on the ground in a building of two stories, and for an infirmary or hospital for male patients.

A communication from the architect of the State Lunatic Asylum was presented and read, respecting the erections, alterations and repairs in connection with that institution last year, showing the manner in which the work had been done, and the reasons for the deficiency which had arisen in some portions of it.

Dr. Cleaveland, Superintendent of the Hudson River State Hospital, presented and explained drawings which he characterized as studies, rather than matured plans, for the proposed extension of that institution as a mixed asylum for both the acute and chronic insane. A communication from the President of the Board of Trustees upon the subject was also presented and read.

Dr. Talcott, Superintendent of the State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane, being present, stated that the trustees of the asylum intended to apply to the next Legislature for special appropriations for a new building similar to the one provided for last winter, for an extended system of sewers on grounds outside of those owned by the State, and for other items; but that he was not authorized by the trustees to present the matter to the Board.

The Standing Committee on the Insane, having previously visited these institutions and made inquiries and examinations in regard to their respective needs, reported upon these several applications for legislative appropriations, which report, with the recommendations of the Board thereon, was ordered embodied in its annual report to the Legislature.

Commissioner Lowell presented and read a report upon the asylums and other institutions for the care of dependent children in New York city, which was accepted and directed to be transmitted to the Legislature with the annual report of the Board.

Commissioner Stewart stated, that while absent in Europe during the summer months, he inspected a number of reformatory and charitable institutions in England and France, and had gained much valuable information. By the courtesy of the governor of this State, he was furnished with a circular letter of introduction, which was of aid in securing him admittance whenever presented.

STATISTICAL AND FINANCIAL TABLES.

The annual returns of the various institutions subject to the visitation of the Board, collected and tabulated under the direction of the Assistant Secretary, are hereto appended. These show the value of the property of all kinds, held by the charitable and benevolent institutions of this State, their receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885, the number of persons supported and relieved by them during the year, and the number in their care at its close. Tables numbers 1 to 7 relate to the State institutions; numbers 8 to 12, to the county poor-houses; numbers 13 to 17, to the city alms-houses; numbers 18 to 21, to orphan asylums and homes for the friendless; numbers 22 to 25, to hospitals, and numbers 26 to 29, to dispensaries. The number of insane in the various institutions, October 1, 1885, appear in table no 36, and the counties to which they respectively belong, in table number 37. Table number 38 shows the number of paupers, each year, in the poor-houses and alms-houses of the State, and the yearly number of out-door paupers relieved, from 1868 to and including 1885, and table number 39, the amount of expenditures for their support and relief. The tables relating to State paupers, numbers 30 to 35, will hereafter be noticed.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The Twelfth Annual National Conference of Charities and Correction was held at Washington, D. C., commencing June 4, 1885, and continuing in session seven days. There were 28 States represented in the conference, viz.: Ten by State Boards of Charities and 18 by delegates designated and commissioned by Governors. The District of Columbia was represented by the Bureau of Charities of Washington, by the various departments of the district and city government, and by delegates from its numerous charitable, correctional and other institutions. This Board was represented by Commissioners Letchworth and Lowell, and the Secretary, and 18 delegates from various insane asylums, reformatories, charitable societies and associations of this State, were also in attendance. The entire conference numbered over 250 delegates, being the largest yet assembled, and the interest in its proceedings was fully sustained until its close.

During its sessions, reports and papers, upon the following subjects, were presented and read: On prison reform; on the employment of juvenile delinquents in reformatories and houses of refuge; on provision for the insane, epileptics and idiots; on charity organization in cities; on preventive work among children, and on immigration and the prevention of pauperism. Reports were also submitted and read regarding the condition of prison, charitable and reformatory work in

the various States represented, and in the District of Columbia, with extended statistical and financial information in relation thereto, and the changes and improvements effected during the year. These various reports and papers, with a stenographic report of the discussions following their reading, have been published and distributed, and thus made available for public use.

The report of the Committee on Immigration was prepared and read before the conference, by the Secretary of this Board. The subject attracted marked attention, and the reading of the report was followed by an extended discussion, showing the question to be one of great and increasing interest in the various States represented. A copy of the report, with the discussion thereon, is hereto appended.

The next annual conference will be held at St. Paul, Minnesota, in July, 1886, at such time in the month as its Executive Committee may fix and determine.

STATE CONVENTION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR

The Fifteenth Annual Convention of the County Superintendents of the Poor of this State, was held at Watertown, N. Y., beginning July 21, 1885, and continuing three days. There were 23 counties represented in the convention by superintendents, two counties by delegates from Boards of Supervisors, and the officers of various State charitable and other institutions were present. This Board was represented by Commissioners Letchworth and McCarthy, and the Secretary, and the State Commissioner in Lunacy was also in attendance. We quote briefly from the opening remarks of Superintendent McGonegal, of Monroe county, as showing the objects and purposes of these conventions, and the improvements that have been effected in the management and care of the insane and poor since their organization :

“Previous to the holding of our first convention, the authorities of one county knew little or nothing of how the poor were cared for in another county. Very little attention was given to the inauguration of any improved methods of caring for the poor, the main objects of the superintendents of each county being to get along with the matter with as little trouble and as little expense as possible for the time being, without regard to the future consequences of their action. But since these officials have been in the habit of meeting together and discussing the different methods of relieving the poor, a new interest has been awakened in the subject, and very great improvements have been made in most of the counties of the State. We have been enabled to obtain new ideas from each other, and to put into practical use such improved methods as have been suggested to us through the discussions at these conventions. During the past fifteen years, great improvements have been made in the condition and management of most of the alms-houses in this State, and better provision has been

made for the care of the sick in these institutions. The people at large, through these discussions, have also been led to take a deeper interest in the manner in which the poor and the insane are cared for, and this fact has caused the officials in charge of that important business to be more diligent and careful in their duties."

In the course of the convention, reports were presented and read regarding the condition of the poor-houses, and the management of the poor and insane of the various counties represented, and also in regard to the condition of other institutions whose managers or officers were in attendance. A paper on poor-house administration, prepared and read by Commissioner Letchworth of this Board, opened a wide field for discussion, which was generally participated in by the members of the Convention. The various methods in use in the several counties were brought out and compared, one with another, with practical results, designed to lead to further improvements and economy of management. A copy of the paper of Commissioner Letchworth is hereto appended.

The next convention is to be held at Jamestown, Chautauqua county, in July, 1885.

THE INSANE.

According to the returns of the respective officers, as furnished this Board, the number of insane in the custody and care of the various classes of institutions of this State, October 1, 1885, was 12,707, as against 12,123, October 1, 1884, as shown by the following table :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the State hospitals for acute insane.....	844	838	1,682
In the State asylums for chronic insane.....	1,215	1,346	2,561
In city asylums and city alms-houses.....	2,422	3,226	5,648
In county asylums and county poor-houses.....	857	1,154	2,011
In private asylums.....	289	358	597
In the Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	171	8	179
In the State Asylum for Insane Emigrants.....	15	14	29
	5,763	6,944	12,707

Table No. 36, already referred to, gives the various institutions in which these insane were in custody, with the number in each, and table No. 37, the counties to which they respectively belonged. The increase in the several classes of institutions, during the year, has been as follows : In the State hospitals for the acute insane, 88 ; in the State asylums for the chronic insane, 202 ; in the city asylums and city alms-houses, 265 ; in county asylums and county poor-houses, 89 ; in private asylums, 11, and in the Asylum for Insane Criminals, 25. The inmates of the State Asylum for Insane Emigrants, decreased 96 during the

year, mainly by removals to the asylums of New York city. It will thus be seen, that the actual net increase of insane in the various institutions of the State during the year ending October 1, 1885, was 584.

By the Federal census of 1870, the total number of insane in this State, in the custody of institutions, and in family care, was 6,353, or one to every 689 of the population; and by the census of 1880, the number was 14,111, or one to every 360 of the population. In 1870, the proportion of insane of native birth was one to every 662 of the native inhabitants, and the proportion of foreign insane, one to every 254 of the foreign inhabitants. In 1880, the proportion of native insane was equal to one for every 497 of the native population, while the proportion of foreign insane was one for every 192 of the foreign population.

The following table, compiled from the reports of the respective officers to this Board, shows the number of insane of each sex, in the various institutions of this State on the first day of October in each year, from 1880 to 1885, inclusive:

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
October 1, 1880.....	4, 211	5, 826	9, 537
October 1, 1881.....	4, 458	5, 599	10, 057
October 1, 1882.....	4, 709	5, 996	10, 705
October 1, 1883.....	5, 045	6, 298	11, 343
October 1, 1884.....	5, 429	6, 694	12, 123
October 1, 1885.....	5, 763	6, 944	12, 707

From this table it will be observed, that the number of insane in the custody of the institutions of this State, has steadily increased each year since 1880, the total increase during this period having been 3,170, greatly in excess, it is believed, to the increase, in the meantime, of the population. We have no accurate means of determining the number of insane at present in family care, but from the proportional number thus found by the census of 1880, it is probable that it will reach 3,000 or more, thus giving a total of nearly, if not quite, 16,000 insane in the State.

If we address ourselves to the causes of this great and steady increase in the number of insane during the period referred to, we fail to find them in the material, social or other impaired conditions of the State. The various departments of business, manufactories, trades, agriculture and other industries have favorably progressed and been fairly remunerative; the laborer has commanded usually fair wages, at less hours work per day than formerly, and the payments have been in a well-secured and stable currency, having a steady and uniform purchasing

power; the articles entering into consumption of daily life have been largely abundant, and cheap, so that there has been little or no pinching want or general distress; the laws of public health have been rigorously and intelligently enforced, and no general epidemic or devastating diseases, tending to weaken and impair the population, thus inducing insanity, in the mean time have prevailed. We are forced, therefore, to look to sources other than local for this increase, and we repeat the conclusions set forth in our former reports, that such increase comes almost wholly from the shipment of insane and otherwise enfeebled persons to our shores, from different countries of Europe, who immediately fall upon the various cities and counties of this State for support. They consequently should not be permitted to land, but should be returned to the localities whence they are sent, by the vessels in which they are brought. This fact is well attested in the great disparity in the proportion of insane in the foreign population, compared with the ratio of insane in the native population, as shown by the Federal census of 1870 and of 1880, already noticed. It is also borne out by our observations in our examinations of the poor-houses, alms-houses, hospitals, asylums and other charities of the State, and further by the uniform statements of the officers of these institutions, whose testimony upon the subject, from the nature of their duties, and their extended and varied experiences in the matter, is entitled to the highest consideration.

While it is our duty, suitably to provide for the proper objects of our charity, it is equally a duty—due to the vigorous and self-supporting adopted as well as native citizen—to protect ourselves against the encroachments of insane and other helpless aliens, deported from their homes abroad, in order to relieve the communities to which they legally belong, of expensive and troublesome burdens. The evils from these sources in this State, as has been shown, have already assumed enormous proportions, and they are steadily and constantly increasing, involving large annual expenditures for buildings, and additional taxation for the maintenance and care of these classes, in no wise a legitimate charge upon its bounties. The remedy rests with Congress, in the revision of its emigration laws against the shipment of insane and other infirm and helpless aliens to this country, and the prompt enforcement of their return in the event of attempts to land them on our shores, or thrust them over its extended and exposed inland borders. It would seem, therefore, the part of wisdom properly to meet these evils, already expensive and burdensome, not only to this, but in many other States, before they shall assume national proportions, by hereditary influences, and that too late to remedy.

STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE ACUTE INSANE.

The capacity of the several State hospitals for the acute insane, the daily average number of patients under treatment in them during the year, and the number in their care October 1, 1885, together with the average weekly cost of support, as shown by the returns of the respective superintendents, appear in the following table:

INSTITUTIONS.	Capacity.	Average number of inmates.	Number under care October 1, 1885.	Weekly average cost of support.
State Lunatic Asylum, Utica.....	600	584	569	\$4.77
Hudson River State Hospital.....	350	369	339	5.32
State Homœopathic Asylum.....	400	329	355	4.66
Buffalo State Asylum.....	350	352	371	4.27
Total.....	1,700	1,634	1,684	.....

From this table it will be seen, that the accommodations of the State hospitals for the insane are for 1,700 patients, the same as last reported. The number of patients in them during the year ending September 30, 1885, averaged 1,634 as against 1,584, the preceding year. The number in their care October 1, 1885, was 1,684 as against 1,597, October 1, 1884, or an increase of 87. The State Lunatic Asylum reports spare room for 31, and the State Homœopathic Asylum for 45 patients. The accommodations of the Hudson River State Hospital and of the Buffalo State Asylum, are reported all taken. The following table exhibits the movement of patients in these insane hospitals, and the results of treatment, for the year ending September 30, 1885:

INSTITUTIONS.	Number under care October 1, 1884.	Admitted during the year.	Total under treatment.	DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.				Died.	UNDER CARE OCTOBER 1, 1885.		
				Recovered.	Improved.	Unimpr'd.	Not insane.		Males.	Females.	Total.
State Lunatic Asylum..	607	392	999	122	59	199	10	40	233	296	569
Hudson River State Hospital.....	361	249	610	48	35	86	5	47	207	182	389
State Homœopathic Asylum.....	282	204	486	66	11	28	1	27	174	181	355
Buffalo State Asylum...	347	295	642	77	50	106	8	30	182	189	371
Total.....	1,597	1,140	2,737	313	155	417	24	144	846	838	1,684

It will be seen by this table, that the number of patients admitted to these hospitals during the year was, 1,140, as against 1,109 the

previous year, or an increase of 31. The whole number in their care during the year was 2,737, being an increase of 127 over the preceding year, in which the number reached only 2,610. The discharges during the year were 1,053, as follows: Recovered, 313; improved, 155; unimproved, 417; as not insane, 24; died, 144. Of those under treatment October 1, 1885, there were 846 men and 838 women.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE ACUTE INSANE.

The classified receipts and expenditures of the State hospitals for the acute insane for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885, compared with the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1884, are exhibited in the following table:

RECEIPTS.	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
From the State.....	\$55,473 64	\$86,635 66	\$31,162 02	.....
From cities, counties and towns....	255,922 07	295,182 77	39,210 70	.....
From private patients.....	140,508 49	150,464 70	9,956 21	.....
From all other sources	74,032 48	68,257 50	.....	\$7,774 98
Total.....	\$525,936 68	\$598,490 63	.....	.....

EXPENDITURES.	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
For buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs.....	\$35,296 82	\$54,743 27	\$19,446 45	.....
For ordinary repairs	16,146 47	18,836 86	2,690 39	.....
For salaries of officers	39,963 24	43,670 82	3,707 58	.....
For wages and labor.....	114,062 38	128,885 18	14,822 75	.....
For provisions and supplies.....	148,296 53	146,984 83	.....	\$1,361 70
For clothing	14,790 03	16,073 84	1,283 81	.....
For fuel and lights.....	41 356 87	41,480 07	123 20	.....
For medicines and medical supplies.	8,169 63	8,734 91	565 28	.....
For all other purposes.....	51,099 65	59,282 77	8,183 12	.....
Total.....	\$469,181 62	\$518,642 50	.....	.....

The reported assets of these institutions October 1, 1885, were \$141,623.54, and their indebtedness at the same time was \$10,688.13, as against \$115,983.17, the assets, and \$6,502.11, the indebtedness, October 1, 1884. For a more extended classification of the receipts and expenditures of these institutions during the year, attention is invited to the appended tables relating to them, heretofore cited.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, UTICA.

This institution had a cash balance of \$24,315.52 October 1, 1884. Its receipts during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885, were

\$210,828.28, thus giving a total of \$235,143.80, available funds for the year. Of this sum \$40,199.38 was from the State, and \$170,628.90 from other sources, included in which were \$118,363.60 from counties and cities, and \$46,620.32 from individuals for the support of patients. The expenditures were: For buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs, \$29,819.08; for current expenses, \$176,429.44; total, \$206,248.52. It had a balance of \$28,895.28 in cash October 1, 1885, and outstanding claims against various counties and individuals for the support of patients, amounting to \$18,889.40, and was free from indebtedness. The average number of inmates during the year was 584, and the reported average weekly cost of support \$4.77.

The following improvements have been made in this institution the past year, viz.: The veranda at the end of the pavilion of the front wing has been taken down and put up in connection with the westerly front wing; the plaster ceiling and second floor of the main building, which had become much decayed and broken, have been removed and replaced by a wood ceiling and new floor; a part of the main sewer, constructed of stone walls carried up from plank and large stone bottom, has been removed and replaced with vitrified pipe; the pavilion of the westerly front wing has been taken down and rebuilt upon an improved and extended plan; and a connecting corridor has been erected, the facing of the north walls being of cut stone, the same as other portions of the buildings.

The condition of the buildings thus rebuilt and repaired from their dilapidated state, which could not be fully anticipated, was found to be such as to render it impossible to complete the work in all cases within the appropriations, and the managers of the institution report deficiencies already incurred therefor, as follows: For taking down the veranda at the end of the pavilion of the front wing, \$173.13; for rebuilding and extending the pavilion of the westerly front, \$5,199.04; for the connecting corridor, \$1,599.47; total, \$6,971.64. The entire work, so far as progressed, is believed to have been carefully and substantially performed, and when fully completed, it will add much to the comfort and efficiency of the institution. To accomplish this, it is estimated by the architect in charge, that about \$5,000, in addition to the deficiency before stated, will probably be required.

The managers of this institution, in conformity with section 7 of chapter 951 of the Laws of 1867, have re-submitted for the approval of this Board, plans, specifications and estimates, substantially as matured and approved by the Board last year, for the erection of buildings, as follows: For the construction of a suitable hall for the amusement of patients, \$12,000, and for a hospital building for men \$30,000. The standing committee of the Board on the insane, last year

carefully examined into the needs of the institution in these respects, and made a full report upon the subject, which was transmitted, with the annual report of the Board, to the Legislature of 1885. The committee has repeated its examination this year, and reported to the Board, that the necessity for these improvements still exists. The only place for in-door amusement of the patients is in the attic of the main building, which is extremely hazardous, and there are no hospital accommodations whatever for the men. The Board believes that these proposed buildings are necessary for the well being of the insane, and therefore repeats its recommendations of last year for their erection, conditioned that they be fully completed within the estimates, and substantially in accordance with the plans and specifications then submitted, which will be found in the last annual report to the Legislature, to which attention is invited.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL, POUGHKEEPSIE.

•The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885, were \$120,711.54, of which \$70,397.26 were from counties, cities and towns, \$26,934.81, from paying patients, and \$18,570.82 from the State, \$18,600 of the latter sum being a special appropriation, in accordance with the recommendations of this Board, in its last annual report to the Legislature. Its assets at the close of the year, mainly due from counties and individuals for maintenance, were \$19,446.24, and it then reported no indebtedness. The daily average number of patients during the year was 369, and the average weekly cost of support is reported to have been \$5.32. The institution has no spare room, and most of its wards have been more or less crowded the entire year.

The special appropriation of \$18,600, by the last Legislature, chapter 525 of the Laws of 1885, has been expended as follows: For modifications of the heating apparatus, not completed; for a new ice-house, sewer extensions and repairs to the river water crib complete; for repairs of the mechanical department, boiler-house and laundry; and for outside and inside painting, renewals of furniture, general repairs and betterments. These improvements, alterations, repairs, etc., have been carefully examined by the standing committee of the Board on the insane, and the work, so far as advanced, is believed to have been properly and well performed, and it is said that it will probably be wholly completed within the legislative appropriation.

The managers of this institution, pursuant to section 7 of chapter 951, of the laws of 1867, have presented to this Board for its approval, drawings, characterized by the Medical Superintendent as studies rather than matured plans, for a proposed extension of the institution,

as a mixed asylum for both the acute and chronic insane. These studies or plans include a hospital for the treatment of about 60 of the more disturbed and excitable patients, at a cost of \$2,000 *per capita*, which, it is said, may be reduced, if required, to \$1,000 *per capita*; and cheaper buildings for the accommodation of patients not requiring particular treatment, including detached wood structures for the demented and quiet classes, who would labor on the farm. The plan comprises the present buildings for women, and the erection of such new buildings for men, with increased areas of land.

The standing committee on the insane "has carefully and fully inquired and examined into these plans, and after mature consideration, has reported to the Board the recommendation hereafter made. The demands for further accommodations for the insane, especially for the chronic class, are urgent and pressing, the increase in the State the past year, as has been shown, being 584, and nearly all of the institutions for this class, both State and county, are full, and most of them greatly overcrowded. It is important, therefore, that such accommodations be made as rapidly as possible, and in view of the large numbers to be provided for, with as strict economy as practicable, consistent with their proper custody and care. The proposed plan would involve no present outlay for central or administrative buildings, always expensive and slow of erection, and the class of structures adapted to the demented and quiet chronic insane, as here outlined, could be prosecuted to an early completion, and thus promptly and economically meet the public necessities. The Board, accordingly, approves the recommendations of its committee on the insane, for the erection of new buildings for men, in connection with this institution, with present capacity for 500 patients, and including steam heating and plumbing, at an average cost *per capita*, not to exceed \$250.

The managers of this institution have also submitted to this Board specifications and estimates for renewals, repairs and betterments for which appropriations are needed, as follows: For modification of the steam-heating apparatus, \$2,800; for renewing defective and worn out water-closet plumbing, \$5,000; for new car track in basements, kitchen, etc., \$2,500; for new floors and bases in several wards, \$1,250; for new furniture for wards, \$1,000; for painting and repairs necessary thereto, inside and outside work, \$4,000; for a new coal shed and repairing old coal sheds, \$1,250; for two hydraulic washing machines, pulleys, belting, etc., \$1,000; for new steam-end to main engine, governor, etc., \$1,200; for fences and gates for grounds, exercise yards and painting the same, \$1,700; for a new feed-pump at boiler house, \$250; for new gas fixtures for wards, \$300; for a saw-table, hoisting machine, pulleys and belting, \$550; for books and instruments, \$350; for painting

and repairing outside walls of the hospital, \$1,000; for a new pumping engine and boiler for water-works and water-pipe connections, \$7,000; and for sundry unclassified renewals, repairs and betterments, \$1,000; total \$32,150. The standing committee on the insane has visited the institution and made careful examination of its condition, and reported that these renewals, repairs and betterments are necessary for the comfort and well-being of the patients. The Board accordingly recommends an appropriation of \$32,150 to the institution to be applied to these purposes, conditioned that the several renewals, repairs and betterments shall be made and completed in the manner specified and within the sum named.

BUFFALO STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885, were \$104,415.58, of which sum, \$11,515.46 were special appropriations by the legislature, \$71,092.20 from counties, cities and towns, for public patients, and \$11,399.81 from private paying patients. Its balance October 1, 1884, was \$11,251.58, thus giving a total of \$115,667.16, for its purposes during the year. Its disbursements were: For buildings and improvements, \$11,621.24; for extraordinary repairs, \$5,457.81; for current expenses, \$80,375.75; total \$97,454.80. The daily average number of patients during the year was 352, and the average weekly cost of support \$4.27. It had a cash balance of \$18,212.36, October 1, 1885, and reliable claims against various counties and individuals amounting to \$20,846.05. Its indebtedness at the same time was \$10,688.13, thus leaving a net balance then, of \$28,370.28. The institution has no spare room, and its accommodations have been crowded most of the time during the year.

STATE HOMOEOPATHIC ASYLUM AT MIDDLETOWN.

This institution had a balance of \$17,598.31, October 1, 1884, and its receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885, were \$109,369.82 thus making a total of \$126,968.13, available for its purposes during the year. Of this sum, \$7,500 were from the State for salaries, \$35,279.71 from counties, cities and towns for the support of public patients, and \$65,509.76, from private patients. Its current expenses for the year were \$102,591.68; the average daily number of patients was 329; and the average weekly cost of their maintenance and care, \$4.66. It was reported free from indebtedness, October 1, 1885, and its assets then were said to have been as follows: Cash on hand, \$23,667.25; due from counties for public patients, \$6,936.96; from individual private patients, \$4,730; total \$35,334.21.

The last Legislature, chapter 525 of the Laws of 1885, appropriated

\$25,000 to this institution for new day rooms, and the contracts for the work are reported to have been let. The building is in process of erection, and it is said that it will be completed in accordance with its plans, at a cost within, if not less than the sum appropriated.

STATE ASYLUMS FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

The following table exhibits the movements of the insane in the Willard and Binghamton State Asylums, devoted wholly to the chronic class, during the year ending September 30, 1885 :

INSTITUTIONS.	No. of patients, Oct. 1, 1884.	Admitted dur- ing the year.	Total supported.	Discharged dur- ing the year.	Died.	UNDER CARE OCTOBER 1, 1885.			Daily av'ge dur- ing the year.	Weekly charge to counties.
						Males.	Females.	Total.		
Willard Asylum	1,822	196	2,018	*182	58	856	990	1,836	1,835	\$2 55
Binghamton Asylum..	590	233	863	38	..	391	376	767	674	2 55
Total	2,402	479	2,881	220	58	1,247	1,356	2,603	....	....

* Includes deaths.

It will be seen from this table that the whole number of patients in these asylums, during the past year, was 2,881, as against 2,662 the preceding year. The number in their care October 1, 1885, was 2,603, as against 2,402 October 1, 1884, or an increase of 201. Of these, 1,247 were men, and 1,356 women. The daily average in the Willard Asylum was increased from 1,790 in 1884, to 1,835 in 1885, and in the Binghamton Asylum from 502 to 674, thus making a total increase in the daily average in both institutions of 217, as compared with the daily average in 1884. The crowded condition of these institutions during the year, and the additional accommodations being provided for their relief, will hereafter be considered.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE ASYLUMS FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

The following table exhibits the total and classified receipts and expenditures of the State asylums for the chronic insane for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885, compared with their receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1884, showing also the increase or decrease in the various items as between these years :

RECEIPTS.	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
From the State	\$61,867 50	\$57,304 32	.....	\$4,063 18
From cities, counties and towns....	341,927 42	360,226 31	\$18,298 89	.....
From private patients.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From all other sources	43,239 52	35,463 41	.....	7,776 11
Total	\$446,584 44	\$452,994 04	.....	.....

EXPENDITURES.	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
For buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs.....	\$29,995 11	\$38,610 88	\$8,615 27	.....
For ordinary repairs.....	17,969 90	21,493 69	3,523 79	.....
For salaries of officers.....	22,545 82	20,887 50	.....	\$1,658 82
For wages and labor.....	98,518 65	108,548 27	10,029 62	.....
For provisions and supplies.....	124,137 59	115,927 51	.....	8,210 08
For clothing.....	24,275 42	31,310 41	7,034 99	.....
For fuel and lights.....	32,091 13	29,669 41	.....	2,421 72
For medicines and medical supplies.	2,950 99	3,130 17	179 18	.....
For all other purposes.....	64,751 35	46,155 04	.....	18,596 81
Total.....	\$417,235 96	\$410,732 88	.....	.....

The assets of these institutions and their indebtedness, October 1, 1885, together with a more extended classification of their receipts and expenditures for the year, will be found in the annexed tables relating to the State institutions already noticed.

WILLARD ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

This institution received \$285,771.73 during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885, of which sum \$3,000 were from an unexpended former appropriation by the State, and \$4,016, a special legislative appropriation of 1885, and \$260,517.41 from various counties, cities and towns for the support of patients. It had a cash balance of \$22,-309.46 October 1, 1884, thus making a total available income for the year of \$308,081.19. Its payments were as follows: For current expenses, \$260,191.33; for buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs, including a new bakery and ovens, lumber sheds and storage house, and increased kitchen and dining-room accommodations, \$15,-569.31; total, \$275,760.64. This left a balance of \$32,320.55 October 1, 1885, and it also then had valid claims against sundry counties for the maintenance of patients amounting to \$10,275.74, and was entirely free from indebtedness. Its net balance at the close of the year, therefore, was \$42,596.29. The daily average number of patients during the year was 1,835, and the weekly charge to the counties for their support \$2.55. This was reduced by rebate for the last two quarters of the year to \$2.45 per week. The rate per week for patients for the current fiscal year has been fixed and established by the trustees at \$2.42. The farm yielded largely the past year, and the institution is well stocked with vegetables and other products cultivated and raised on the premises, which are consumed by the patients, thus lessening the charge to the counties for their maintenance and care.

The trustees of this asylum, in pursuance of section 7 of chapter 951 of the laws of 1867, have presented to this Board for its approval

plans, specifications and estimates for appropriations by the Legislature for the reduction, alteration and erection of buildings in connection with the institution as follows:

First — For the reduction of the Agricultural Building, known as the "Branch," from four stories to two stories, and the extension of the same on the ground, in a building of two stories, so as to provide for the same number of female patients as are now accommodated in the "Branch," viz. : 225. This application is based upon two grounds: First, the unsafe condition of the present building, the construction of which makes probable a large loss of life in the event of fire, as represented in former reports of this Board, and in reports of the trustees of the asylum to the Legislature; and second, the better adaptation of the building for the custody and care of sick, chronically infirm and filthy female patients. The estimated cost of the proposed reduction and extension, including steam heating and plumbing, is \$30,000. The standing committee on the insane have made repeated careful examinations of this building and reported to the Board in favor of its reduction and extension in the manner indicated. The Board, therefore, approves of the application of the trustees of the asylum for a legislative appropriation for this purpose, conditioned that such reduction and extension shall be made and fully carried out, including the steam heating and plumbing, at a cost not to exceed \$30,000, and in accordance substantially with the plans and specifications submitted and filed with the Board.

Second — For the erection of a single story infirmary, or hospital brick building for 150 feeble, infirm and filthy male patients, requiring constant night and day care, at an estimated cost of \$30,000, and \$6,500 for its steam heating, plumbing and kitchen arrangements. The standing committee of the board on the insane have carefully and fully examined and inquired into the needs of the institution in respect to this class, and report that there are large and increasing numbers of feeble, filthy and often bed-ridden male patients in the asylum, distributed through its various halls and wards, and that the plan and arrangement of its present buildings are such as to preclude their separation from the more cleanly and better classes. These require an oversight and care both night and day, in respect to bathing, changes of clothing, bedding, etc., that cannot properly be given at present, and they are moreover a source of constant annoyance and distress to the other patients, and also greatly impair the efficiency and economy of management. The asylum is, therefore, incomplete in its lack of facilities properly to provide for this class, and the erection of a suitable hospital building for them, having the needed conveniences for bathing and cleanliness, with a thoroughly organized and vigilant day

and night service, seems an urgent necessity. To this end, and in accordance with the recommendations of the standing committee of the Board on the insane, we desire to express our approval of a legislative appropriation to the institution for the erection of an infirmary or hospital building for 150 male patients, upon the plan designed, conditioned that it shall be fully completed in the manner specified, within the estimates submitted, viz.: Thirty thousand dollars for the building, and \$6,500 for its steam heating, plumbing and kitchen arrangements.

This asylum has now reached a reported capacity for 1,800 patients, and we do not regard it as desirable further to increase its numbers. Its arrangements, as before stated, are defective in respect to a large class of its patients who require special attention and care, and these defects, it has been shown, cannot be properly remedied in the existing buildings. The reduction and extension of the agricultural building, and the erection of an infirmary or hospital for male patients, as proposed, would wholly remedy these defects and fully equip the asylum for the purposes for which it is designed. Believing from our examinations that the institution now is, and for some time, has been crowded in excess of its proper accommodations, we desire further to qualify our recommendations in this direction, so as to restrict it hereafter to the care of not more than 1,800 patients at any one time, in the event of the extension and erection as here proposed, being made.

BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The entire receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885, including a cash balance of \$6,988.62, at the commencement of the year, footed up \$144,912.85. Of this amount, \$29,530, were from special legislative appropriations, and \$99,708.90 from various counties, cities and towns, for the support and care of patients. Its total disbursements during the year were \$134,971.74, of which sum \$22,290.98 were for buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs, and \$112,680.76 for current expenses. It had a cash balance, October 1, 1885, of \$9,941.11, and outstanding claims amounting to \$18,438.26, and was then indebted \$27,129.27, its net balance, therefore being only \$1,250.10. The average number of patients in the institution during the year was 674, and the weekly charge to the counties, for their maintenance and care, \$2.55.

The additions to this asylum for patients during the past year have been as follows: A detached, single story brick pavilion, for 100 feeble, infirm and filthy patients of each sex, and a detached two story brick building for 65 male and 65 female patients. The former

is now occupied, and the latter, to be devoted wholly to quiet and orderly cases, it is said, will soon be opened. A small frame building, situated on the premises, has been appropriately fitted up and occupied by about 20 of the best class of women ; and the stories over the vegetable cellar, erected during the year, have been put in order and furnished, and give comfortable accommodations for 50 quiet laboring men. These erections and additions during the year, it is said, have been made within the legislative appropriations. The entire capacity of the institution is now for about 1,000 patients, of equal numbers as to sex.

The crowded condition of the institution attracted the attention of this Board early in the year, and the matter was also brought to the notice of the Board by the State Commissioner in Lunacy, urging measures for its relief. A committee of the Board was accordingly appointed at its April meeting, to visit the institution with the State Commissioner in Lunacy, and investigate the subject. After a careful and extended examination, the committee came to the conclusion that the institution was greatly overcrowded, and that looking to its sanitary condition and the well being of the insane, some immediate temporary means should be devised to relieve the crowding and guard against the consequent dangers from epidemic or other diseases. To this end, the committee met the trustees of the asylum, who fully concurred as to the necessity for prompt action, and expressed their readiness to carry out such measures as might be recommended to remedy the evils. Two modes of relief suggested themselves, viz.: First, the erection of board barracks ; and second, the use of canvass tents. After a full interchange of views upon the subject, the use of tents was unanimously agreed upon, as being less expensive, and better calculated to meet the emergency, in view of the possibility of the prevalence of epidemic disease during the year. The trustees promptly addressed themselves to the work, and two large canvass tents, each equal to the accommodation of fifty-five persons, were procured and properly set up for summer use, and occupied early in May. One of these was devoted to feeble and infirm male patients, and one to quiet and able-bodied laboring men. A number of small tents were also brought into requisition, so that a daily average of about 125 men were thus sheltered, with an adjacent tent for a dining-room, thereby greatly relieving the pressure on the wards of the asylum. These remained in the tents until the 24th of November, when they were removed to the buildings that had, in the meantime, been erected. No serious accidents occurred during their stay in these tents, a period of nearly seven months, nor did any violent or dangerous diseases break out in them ; on the contrary, patients suffering with severe diseases

in the buildings, when removed to the tents, it was observed generally rapidly recovered. The experience in the use of tents, by this asylum during the year, leads to the conclusion that they may be profitably employed in connection with all large institutions for the insane, in the summer season, especially for the feeble and infirm classes, and the Board earnestly commends the matter to the managers of such institutions as worthy of careful consideration.

In pursuance of chapter 951 of the Laws of 1867, the trustees of this institution have applied to this Board for its approval to legislative appropriations, in the several amounts hereafter specified, and have submitted plans and estimates therefor as follows: For completing the basement, above the ground, of the one-story pavilion erected last year, with accommodations for 75 patients of each sex, \$23,376; for raising the roof of the northern extension in rear of the main building, adding another story and completing it for 30 additional disturbed male patients, \$10,000; for steam pipe of increased capacity to convey steam from the boiler-house at the river, and for extending steam pipes to the new buildings, fitting, etc., \$14,350; for two hot water generators for the new buildings, \$500; for an additional reservoir to hold 1,500,000 gallons, the present capacity being only for 9,000 gallons, \$5,000; for a frame horse-barn, \$3,500; for removing five boilers, three of which are under the laundry, and two in the main building, to the boiler-house to be erected under an appropriation already made, \$1,500; for two new boilers at the river, rendered necessary for heating the additional buildings, \$3,000; for furniture for the new buildings and rooms to be furnished in the old laundry in excess of last year's appropriation, as shown by itemized statements, \$5,300; for piggeries for 400 hogs, \$1,000; for a slaughter-house and its appurtenances, \$800; for the re-imbursement of the maintenance fund for the purchase of tents, as approved by the Comptroller, \$1,700; for repairing barns and sheds and removing the old barns and re-fitting them for stock, etc., \$1,500; for finishing the old laundry into 25 rooms for employees, \$2,000; for 1,000 feet cotton-lined, linen fire-hose, \$500; for an ice-house 40 by 60 feet, with a meat-market and cooler, \$2,500; for one oven, to be built in the bakery now in use, \$400; total, \$76,926.

The standing committee on the insane has made repeated visits to this institution during the year, and fully and carefully inquired into its needs in respect to the various matters for which appropriations are asked, and reported in their favor. The Board, therefore, recommends an appropriation of \$76,926, to the institution, for the several objects here named, conditioned that they be fully completed within this sum, and in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted.

In pursuance of section 21 of chapter 280 of the Laws of 1879, a special committee of this Board appointed for the purpose visited the asylum, made a personal inspection of its inmates, an examination of its official records, and conferred with the superintendent in regard to the removal of any quiet and orderly insane to the counties from which they were sent. The committee found a considerable number of cases that could have been thus discharged, had the counties whence they came, suitable and proper accommodations for their maintenance and care; and in other cases, where the counties had provided good accommodations, none of the patients, then in the asylum and chargeable to such counties, were in a condition to justify their discharge. The committee, therefore, found it proper to discharge three patients only, all of whom belonged to Columbia county. A formal, written order for the discharge of these, was given to the superintendent of the asylum, and a copy of the same filed in the office of the Board, agreeably to the statute.

FURTHER STATE PROVISION FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

The recommendations heretofore made for additional accommodations for the chronic insane, in connection with the Hudson River State Hospital, and the Binghamton State Asylum, will meet only the immediate pressing needs of the State for this class, as has already been shown. It will be seen by the tables before cited, that the increase in the number of insane in the various institutions of the State since 1880, has been 3,170, or an average of over 600 each year. At this rate we shall have no spare room for the insane at the close of the present year, even though the additional accommodations be made at the Hudson River State Hospital and Binghamton Asylum as recommended. The Board, therefore, believes that the erection of another asylum for the chronic insane, has already, or will very soon become necessary, and fully recognizing the importance of the subject, the matter is respectfully submitted to the Legislature for its consideration.

CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE OF CHRONIC INSANE.

There are in all of the asylums of the State more or less quiet and orderly chronic insane, who might be provided for by their relatives in their homes, in case they have the facilities and means so to do. It would seem, therefore, in view of the crowded condition of our asylums, that every proper opportunity should be taken to relieve the public of the burden of this class, whenever their relatives or friends desire and have the ability to assume their oversight and care. The practice of discharging chronic insane, on trial, to their relatives or friends was put in operation in Erie county in 1881, and it is still pursued. The

mode of procedure in such cases is briefly, as follows: Upon the application of any proper relative or friend, approved by the resident physician of the asylum, for the custody of any insane patient, the county judge, in writing, orders his or her discharge, on trial, to such relative or friend, to continue during good conduct, subject to his or her return to the asylum at any time, without further examination. The patient, as well as his or her relatives or friends, are fully informed of the nature of the discharge, and the conditions and terms upon which it may be continued, and finally made permanent. The statistics of this asylum show, that during the past year 13 male and 19 female patients have thus been discharged, and that of these only one male and seven female patients have been returned. Inquiries as to the conduct and condition of the cases on trial are kept up, and it is said, that those still with their friends at the close of the year were generally doing well, and that the temporary discharges of many of them were likely to be final. A considerable saving to the county in this way has been effected; and, at the same time an interest in the insane has been awakened in the relatives and friends of many of them, which is said to be steadily increasing, and with good results.

CHRONIC INSANE IN COUNTIES EXEMPT FROM THE WILLARD ASYLUM ACT.

The following table shows the number of insane October 1, 1885, in the several counties of the State, exempted by the Board from the operation of the Willard Asylum Act, pursuant to chapter 713 of the Laws of 1871:

NUMBER OF INSANE OCTOBER 1, 1885.

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Broome.....	81	39	70
Cattaraugus.....	19	31	50
Chautauqua.....	63	54	117
Chenango.....	13	29	42
Cortland.....	23	21	44
Erie.....	160	166	326
Jefferson.....	8	34	42
Oneida.....	89	159	248
Onondaga.....	38	76	114
Orange.....	47	52	99
Oswego.....	28	31	54
Queens.....	53	62	115
Suffolk.....	18	21	39
Wayne.....	33	33	66
Wyoming.....	7	8	15
Total.....	625	816	1,441

It will be seen from this table that these counties had the custody of 1,441 October 1, 1885, as against 1,370 October 1, 1884, or an increase of 71 patients, of whom 625 were men, and 816 women. During the past year the counties of Lewis and Tioga, each erected separate buildings for about 40 chronic insane, and they were exempted by the Board from the operation of the Willard Asylum Act, October 15, 1885. Both of these counties have since removed most of this class of insane belonging to them, from the Willard and Binghamton State asylums, and they are now providing for them in the buildings thus erected, subject to the rules and regulations of this Board, prescribed and established in accordance with the statute.

Additional accommodations for the chronic insane in the exempted counties have been made during the year, as follows: In Cattaraugus county, two additional detached frame cottages have been erected, each having room for 40 patients, thus making its entire accommodations for 140 insane, with good kitchen, dining and bathing facilities, and the means for a better classification. A connecting corridor between the male and female departments in Chautauqua county, has been raised an additional story and fitted up for patients, slightly increasing its accommodations and giving a day room for temporarily disturbed cases, and rooms for attendants. An additional two story detached stone building has been erected in Erie county for aged, infirm and feeble women, with accommodations for 60 patients, thus making the total capacity of the institution for about 350 insane. In Oneida county, a two story brick building, with large, well lighted and cheerful day rooms, has been erected for men, and the old buildings for this class have been remodeled and improved by the removal of the division walls, thus converting the space into larger and more comfortable rooms. Its accommodations now are for 150 men and 225 women, with ample kitchen, dining, laundry and bathing arrangements, and good facilities for classification and the separation of the sexes. The buildings of the other counties have generally been kept in good repair, and considerable improvement has been effected in Broome and Chenango counties, in removing inside partitions and converting the small rooms into larger day apartments and associate dormitories. At present there is no crowding in any of these counties, the pressure having been relieved by the buildings erected during the year, and by removals, from time to time, to the Willard and Binghamton State asylums.

Under the direction of the Board, the Secretary has made repeated visits to the institutions of these counties during the year, and examined the insane in them and the means provided for their custody and care. His attention has been specially directed to the disturbed and

violent classes, with the view of securing their removal to appropriate State asylums, in which work he has had the uniform and earnest co-operation of the superintendents and other officers in charge. Owing to the crowded condition of the Willard and Binghamton State asylums, the number of such removals has not been large, but enough has been effected to afford great relief to these counties, the buildings in most of which are designed only for the quiet and orderly classes. In nearly all of these counties the force of attendants has been increased during the year, and we regard the insane in them generally, in a satisfactory condition. The report of the Secretary respecting the insane in the asylums of these counties, and in the poor-houses and asylum departments of the other counties is hereto appended.

CHRONIC INSANE IN COUNTIES NOT EXEMPT FROM THE WILLARD ASYLUM ACT.

The insane in the counties not exempt from the Willard Asylum Act, October 1, 1885, exclusive of those in Lewis and Tioga counties, since exempt, was as follows: Albany, 32; Allegany, 4; Cayuga, 16; Clinton, 36; Columbia, 38; Dutchess, 1; Essex, 13; Franklin, 4; Fulton, 20; Genesee, 8; Greene, 15; Herkimer, 45; Livingston, 56; Madison, 25; Monroe, 8; Montgomery, 23; Niagara, 1; Ontario 4; Orleans, 5; Otsego, 15; Putnam, 4; Rensselaer, 12; Richmond, 12; Rockland, 6; St. Lawrence, 32; Saratoga, 20; Schoharie, 5; Seneca, 2; Steuben, 4; Sullivan, 40; Warren, 5; Washington, 23; Yates, 2; total, 536. By adding those then in Lewis and Tioga counties, the number was 570, of whom 232 were men and 338 women. According to the reports of the superintendents, the poor-houses of the following counties, contained no insane October 1, 1885, viz: Chemung, Delaware, Schenectady, Tompkins, Ulster and Westchester.

A number of these counties have separate buildings for their chronic insane, and employ attendants to look to their care; in others, they associate with the paupers, or are provided for in separate wards in the poor-house, in most cases being under the supervision of attendants. It is the general policy of these counties to retain only the most quiet and orderly insane, sending their disturbed and violent classes to State asylums. The authorities of Clinton county provide for their chronic insane under legislative enactment, in wards set apart in its poor-house for the purpose. The only increase of accommodations for the insane in any of these counties during the year, has been in Montgomery, in which a new building has been erected for women, and the old building, heretofore used by them, remodeled and improved for men.

The visits of the Secretary to the exempted counties before referred

to, have been extended to these counties also, so that all of them have been visited one or more times during the year, except Clinton, Delaware, Dutchess, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Otsego and Schoharie, and all of the city alms-houses, except that of Poughkeepsie. The number of violent and disturbed insane found in these counties has been small, and these have generally been promptly removed by the superintendents when the matter was brought to their attention. There are doubtless still a considerable number of troublesome cases in these counties, without proper means for their custody and care, who would be removed had the State accommodations for them. We are not aware that any of these counties, at present, intend to erect buildings for their chronic insane, and the pressure upon the State for this class, therefore, seems likely to continue.

THE INSANE IN THE CITY ALMS-HOUSES OF KINGSTON, NEWBURGH, OSWEGO AND POUGHKEEPSIE.

The following shows the number of insane in the city alms-houses, October 1, 1885, according to the returns of their respective Superintendents:

NUMBER OF INSANE OCTOBER 1, 1885.

INSTITUTIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kingston city alms-house.....	None.	None.	None.
Newburgh city alms-house.....	2	3	5
Oswego city alms-house.....	None.	None.	None.
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	1	3	4
Total.....	3	6	9

These cities are subject to the general statute applicable to the insane, and send their acute and chronic class mainly to State asylums. They make no separate provision for the latter, the few retained being quiet and orderly cases, provided for in common with the other inmates. In the visits to these institutions during the year, it has not been found necessary to recommend the removal of any insane.

THE INSANE OF NEW YORK, KINGS AND MONROE COUNTIES.

The number of insane in the asylums of these counties, October 1, 1885, was 5,644, as against 5,372, October 1, 1884, being an increase of 272 during the year. Of this increase, 95 are accounted for by the removal of insane immigrants from Ward's island, heretofore under the charge of the commissioners of immigration, to the asylums of

New York city. The number and sex of the insane in each of these counties are shown in the following table, compiled from the returns of their respective officers :

NUMBER OF INSANE, OCTOBER 1, 1885.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
New York city	1,762	2,278	4,040
Kings county.....	548	812	1,360
Monroe county.....	111	138	244
Total.....	2,421	3,228	5,644

IDIOTS AND FEEBLE-MINDED.

The institutions for these classes, founded by the State, are: The New York Asylum for Idiots, at Syracuse, and the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, at Newark, Wayne county. The New York Asylum receives teachable idiots and feeble-minded children of both sexes, where they are educated and trained according to their several capacities, at the expense of the State, the full course of instruction being generally about seven years. It has also a farm department, comprising 87 acres, near Syracuse, to which such of the boys as have passed through the schools, and are likely to continue a public charge, are, from time to time, transferred and employed in agricultural pursuits. The State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, formerly a branch of the New York Asylum for Idiots, receives and provides for this class, transferred from poor-houses and alms-houses, which have no adequate means for their protection and care, the expense of their supervision and maintenance being defrayed wholly by the State. A department of the New York City Alms-House is set apart for idiots and feeble-minded, both teachable and unteachable, having an average of about 290 inmates, but none of the other cities or counties of the State has any special provisions for these classes.

NEW YORK ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.

The number of inmates of this institution, including those in the farm department, October 1, 1884, was 320; the admissions during the year ending September 30, 1885, were 85; the discharges were 24, and the deaths 8, thus leaving 373 in its care October 1, 1885, of whom 205 were males, and 168 females. The average during the year was 207 males and 148 females, total 355, of whom about 35 were in the farm department. The total receipts of the institution for the year

were \$105,964.48, of which \$28,800 was a special appropriation for buildings, etc., and \$63,000 from the general appropriation. The expenditures, embracing \$34,389.82 for buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs, were \$100,364.94. It had a cash balance of \$5,599.54 and valid outstanding claims amounting to \$2,184.03, October 1, 1885, with liabilities reaching \$7,136.27, thus leaving a net balance of only \$647.30. The average weekly cost of maintenance, education and care, exclusive of clothing and extraordinary improvements and repairs, was \$3.24; including all current expenses except clothing, it was \$3.54.

The erection of the detached building, begun in 1884, was completed the past year, and has been mainly furnished. It is a well lighted and pleasant two story structure, the exterior walls being of brick, and will accommodate about 120 inmates, besides the rooms necessary for the attendants and employees. The first story is designed as day rooms, and for kitchen and dining purposes, and the second story for dormitories. It is to be wholly devoted to idiotic, imbecile and feeble-minded girls, and has now about 25 inmates, a few of whom were received from poor-houses, but they were mostly transferred from the main building, which had become greatly crowded, and it is said that further transfers will be necessary. The trustees have decided to receive girls up to 18 years of age, and the institution will have considerable spare room after the main building shall have been fully relieved by such transfers, which may well be devoted to this class of girls, now in the various poor-houses and alms-houses of the State.

STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN.

This institution, established at Newark, Wayne county, as an experimental branch of the New York Asylum for Idiots, in 1878, was reorganized by the last Legislature, under chapter 281 of the Laws of 1885, and placed under the direction and control of a separate board. Its trustees, appointed by the Governor and Senate, assumed charge of the institution, June 1, 1885, thereby relieving the trustees of the New York Asylum for Idiots of its future management and care. The title to the property, consisting of a commodious brick building, with four and a half acres of land, heretofore occupied under lease, has been acquired by the State, at the expenditure of \$15,000. The report of the trustees of the asylum for the four months ending September 30, 1885, shows its current expenses to have been \$4,888.01; its average number of inmates, 135; and its weekly average cost of support, per person, \$1.84. The institution has no spare room, and a large number of applications for admission are said to be pending.

The necessity that led to the foundation of this institution, set forth in the report of the standing committee of the Board on poor-houses, in its last annual report to the Legislature, and which we believe still exists, is here re-stated, as expressing fully the views and opinions of the Board in regard to the matter:

"These unfortunate persons, by reason of their mental weakness must always need protection and support somewhere. In the State Custodial Institution, they find safe protection and kind care. In the counties, they have the poor-houses as a home and refuge, with temporary employment in hop-fields, or intermittent service in families where poor help is in demand. The difference in cost to the public between the two systems of support is immense. The State system supports a certain definite number of these persons respectably and safely, turning their labor to as much account as possible within the institution. The county system supports the same persons and an indefinite unnumbered progeny, as weak-minded, defenseless and dependent as themselves. This is hereditary pauperism of the worst type, as it rests on the fact of mental weakness, that leaves no hope of breaking the succession."

The importance of this institution and the wholesome effect upon the poor-houses by the removal of this class of women, was the subject of consideration by the Annual State Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor, held at Watertown in 1885, and resolutions were adopted recommending the extension of its buildings.

The trustees of this institution have presented to the Board the outline of a plan for the extension of the building for about 120 additional inmates, to be transferred from the various poor-houses and almshouses of the State, in which they have no adequate protection. They also brought to the notice of the Board, the importance of providing for heating the building by steam, and the necessity of some additional land, but these matters were presented too late to be properly acted upon in time for this report. The Board, aware of the needs of the institution in these respects, recommends a legislative appropriation for these purposes.

THE BLIND.

The daily average number of blind pupils in the institutions of the State, for this class the past year, was 373, as against 353 the preceding year, or an increase of 20, which occurred wholly in the institution at Batavia. The following table shows the average attendance in each of the State institutions during the year, and the average weekly cost of their education, maintenance and care:

INSTITUTIONS.	Average number during the year.	Average weekly cost of support.
New York Institution for the Blind, New York city.....	223	\$4 94
New York State Institution for the Blind, Batavia	150	4 51
Total	373	.....

The entire receipts of these institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885, were \$196,706.16, as against \$185,136.03 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1884, derived as follows: From appropriations by the State, \$86,300.65; from counties, cities and towns, \$12,817.15; from all other sources, \$97,588.36. The disbursements during the year were: For buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs, \$5,755.65; for salaries, wages and labor, \$41,787.94; for provisions and supplies, \$30,835.69; for ordinary repairs, \$9,457.09; for all other purposes, \$97,029.16; total, \$184,865.53, as against \$165,698.04, disbursed during the year ending September 30, 1884.

These institutions have been repeatedly visited during the year, by the standing committee of the Board on the blind, and we invite attention to the report of the committee, hereto appended, for further information as to their condition, and timely suggestions respecting their workings and management.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The following table shows the number of deaf and dumb pupils, of each sex, in the various institutions of the State for this class, respectively, October 1, 1885:

Number of Pupils October 1, 1885.

INSTITUTIONS.	Males.	Females	Total.
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, New York.....	250	141	391
Institution for the Improved Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, New York	94	66	160
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome	94	60	154
Le Couteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.....	72	66	138
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham	97	144	241
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....	91	80	171
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone	28	6	84
Total	726	563	1,289

The number of pupils in these institutions October 1, 1884, was 1,251. Thus showing an increase of 38 the past year. This increase

occurred almost entirely in the Northern New York Institution, at Malone, which was first opened in September, 1884. Of those under instruction October 1, 1885, it will be seen that 726 were males and 563 females.

The total receipts of these institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885, being mainly *per capita* legislative appropriations, and appropriations from cities and counties, were \$377,156.12, as against \$382,187.12, the receipts for the year ending September 30, 1884. The expenditures during the year were \$359,693.31; for the preceding year, they were \$362,699.48, or a decrease last year of \$3,006.17.

The visits to these institutions during the year show them to be generally in good condition, and properly meeting the objects for which they were founded. The respective *pro rata* legislative appropriations have been adequate for their purposes, each of them closing the fiscal year 1885 without deficiency. We believe that the deaf-mute children of the State, capable of instruction, are now mostly provided for in these schools, and it seems probable that no additional accommodations for this class, at least for some time to come, will be necessary.

REFORMATORIES.

According to the returns of the respective officers, there were 4,426 inmates of the various juvenile reformatories of the State, October 1, 1885, as against 4,364 October 1, 1884, or an increase of 62. Of these, 3,317 were boys and 1,109 girls. The following is a list of these institutions, and the number of inmates then in each :

Number of Inmates October 1, 1885.

REFORMATORIES.	Males.	Females	Total.
New York House of Refuge.....	601	117	718
Western House of Refuge.....	408	95	493
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	755	156	911
New York Catholic Protectory.....	1,458	741	2,199
Buffalo Catholic Protectory.....	100	.....	100
Total.....	3,317	1,109	4,426

The combined receipts of the New York House of Refuge and the Western House of Refuge, supported and maintained by annual legislative appropriations, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885, were \$251,296.61, as against \$240,796.52 for the year ending September 30, 1884. Of this sum, \$169,771.92 were legislative appropriations, and \$40,868.65 from the profits on the labor of the inmates. The payments during the year reached \$240,641.50, as against \$247,058.19

the preceding year, of which amount \$37,517.60 were for buildings, improvements, extraordinary repairs, and \$203,096.90 for current expenses.

The following table shows the daily average number of inmates in each of the houses of refuge during the year ending September 1, 1885, the average actual weekly cost of their support, and the average weekly cost less the income from their labor:

INSTITUTIONS.	Average number of inmates.	Average actual weekly cost of support.	Average weekly cost of support less the labor of the inmates.
New York House of Refuge.....	708	\$3 18	\$2 45
Western House of Refuge.....	508	8 28	2 75

The statistical and financial returns of the New York Juvenile Asylum and of the New York and Buffalo Catholic Protectories appear in the tables relating to orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, their expenses being mainly met by appropriations by the cities and counties from which commitments to them are made. The tables relating to the State institutions further classify the receipts and expenditures of the New York and Western Houses of Refuge, and show also their workings and changes during the year. The State Reformatory at Elmira, to which adult male prisoners, for a first offense only, are committed, requires separate mention. Its statistics and financial exhibits for the year will be found in the tables before cited, relating to the State institutions.

An appropriation of \$25,000 was made by the Legislature of 1885, for a change in the cell system of the New York House of Refuge upon the recommendation of this Board, and the application of the Board of Managers. This amount stands to the credit of the institution, pending a consideration of the manner of the change.

An examination of the commitments of the inmates of our Houses of Refuge, reveals the fact that a large number of the youth incarcerated in these institutions, do not belong to the felon or incorrigible classes but are simply truant, vagrant or disorderly, and largely rather unfortunate than criminal. It has been found elsewhere, that in the separate treatment of these two classes, better reformatory results were reached. In this way, contamination of the innocent by the more hardened is avoided, and the injustice, to say nothing of the impolicy, of affixing an inefaceable stigma upon those simply innocent and wayward, is avoided.

While the city of New York has made provision for maintaining classification in separate institutions for these youths, none such exists

in the State at large. Through the proposition of a philanthropic gentleman, Mr. F. G. Burnham, a former resident of this State, now of Morristown, N. J., a farm property in Columbia county of some 500 acres, with a considerable number of dwellings, shops with steam power, etc., valued at about \$50,000, is offered for the purpose of establishing an industrial school for this class of boys. It is to be hoped that this generous offer will be perfected in such form, that through some action of the Legislature it may be made available to the public, as great good must result therefrom.

THE STATE REFORMATORY AT ELMIRA.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885, were \$132,691.91, of which sum \$57,038.12 were from the State, \$74,292.56 from the labor of the inmates, and \$1,360.81 from deposits by prisoners. The expenditures were: For buildings and improvements, \$20,028.16; for prisoners from the deposit fund, \$1,201.06; for current expenses, \$104,411.16; total, \$125,640.38. Its assets, October 1, 1885, including \$20,476.28 cash, were \$48,059.54, and its indebtedness at the same time was \$9,305.17, thus leaving a net balance then of \$38,754.37. The number of inmates October 1, 1884, was 580; the admissions during the year ending September 30, 1885, were 343; and the discharges 256. This left 667 in the institution October 1, 1885, or an increase of 87, compared with the number in its custody October 1, 1884. The average number during the year was 647, and the reported actual average weekly cost of support, \$3.10, the net cost as reduced by the labor of the prisoners being only 89½ cents per week.

An appropriation of \$5,000 to the institution is recommended to furnish the new shops. For these, an appropriation of \$20,000 was made last year, and they are finished. Their construction is excellent, and they are suitable in every way.

The attention of the Legislature is urgently called to the condition of the industries of the reformatory. On the 12th of December, 1885, of a total of 687, there were employed on contracts, 333; at domestic work, 147; idle, 207; thus, not quite one-half of the prisoners are at present employed industrially. The existing contracts will expire September 1, 1886, and unless the Legislature take suitable action at its present session, the industries of the reformatory will then come to an end.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN.

The Managers of the House of Refuge for Women have been fortunate in securing a very good site at Hudson for the institution, and

the plans adopted are most excellent. The buildings consist of a prison, four cottages, an administration building and a hospital. They are all, except the last, of brick, simple but ornamental in style, and very suitable for the purposes of the institution, affording facilities for grading the inmates in a most efficient manner. The prison building has three different grades of cells, to be used for inmates upon their first admission, and for punishment of those who are unruly. The four cottages are intended for twenty-five inmates each, and are so planned that the women may be trained in common domestic work. The administration building contains chapel, work-rooms, school-rooms, quarters for officers, and rooms for twenty-five women. There is a separate room for every woman in the institution, even in the hospital, which is of a very original and excellent plan. It is a wooden building, well ventilated and lighted, with twenty-five separate rooms and a very pleasant day-room. The buildings are heated by steam, and furnaces.

The buildings will probably be accepted from the contractors, by the Managers of the House of Refuge for Women, before the first day of March, and it is a matter for congratulation, that the cost of the buildings and furniture will not exceed the sum appropriated by the Legislature for those purposes. A new appropriation will be needed for the maintenance of the institution during the coming year, before it can be opened for the reception of inmates.

THE STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME AT BATH.

The entire receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885, were \$151,628.79, of which amount, \$150,301.78 were from the State, \$49,938.11 being a special appropriation for an additional building. The expenditures were: For buildings and improvements, \$41,713.21; for current expenses, \$99,120.34; total, \$140,833.55. It had an available interest of \$10,795.24, October 1, 1885, and was reported to be wholly free from debt. The number of inmates October 1, 1884, was 700; the admissions during the year ending September 30, 1885, were 471; the discharges, 320; and the deaths, 53. This left 798, present and temporarily absent, under care, October 1, 1885, being an increase of 98, compared with the number in its care October 1, 1884. The number reported in the institution December 1, 1885, was 836. The greatest number present at any one time during the year was 703; the least number 591; the daily average reached 654, and the reported average *per capita* cost of support was \$2.61½ per week.

A visit was made to this institution by Commissioners Foster and Milhau, accompanied by the Secretary, October 27, 1885, and the

entire day was devoted to the examination of the buildings, furnishing and supplies, grounds, hospital and other inmates, and its methods of administration. The number of inmates then was 730, and 130 enrolled on its records were temporarily absent on leave. The hospital department had 134 inmates, its entire capacity being for 160 patients besides room for the attendants as follows: One ward with accommodations for 26, and one for 28; three wards, each for 20; two wards, each for 14; and six small rooms, each having three beds. All of the associate wards are on the ground floor, the small rooms referred to being on the second story, thus affording seclusion and quiet in cases in which this is desired. There are two nurses and one night watchman on each ward, detailed from the inmates, and they remain on their respective wards, or in adjoining rooms during the night. The medical staff are a resident physician and an attending physician. The latter visits the institution daily, examines and prescribes for the sick, regulates their diet and attendance, and has the general medical oversight of the hospital and other departments. A large proportion of those in the hospital, at the time of the visit, were extremely feeble and infirm, many of them being of advanced age, and suffering from chronic rheumatism, general debility, paralysis, and various nervous and mental impairments. The wards are light and cheerful, the beds easy and comfortable, and the bedding of good quality and abundant. A convenient and well-regulated kitchen supplies the hospital department, and in its store-room there was an abundance of fresh meats, wholesome vegetables, eggs, milk, butter, green and preserved fruits, and other delicacies adapted to the needs of the infirm and sick.

The new building, erected the past year, is a plain three-story and basement brick structure, having good kitchen and dining-room accommodations, with every needed convenience for its purposes. It contains nine wards, each having room for 45 persons, thus giving additional accommodations for 405 inmates. Its cost, exclusive of furnishing, is said to have been about \$37,000. The older buildings are in good condition, comfortably furnished, and well adapted to the purposes to which they are applied. The entire institution has now reached a capacity for about 1,000 inmates. The general supplies were found to be abundant and in great variety, and they were uniformly of good quality and well stored. The clothing of the inmates was of good materials, and properly made and befitting. The yearly money allowance for clothing, it was said, enables many of the inmates, by care and saving, to accumulate a small sum each year from this source, which they are permitted to use for other purposes in accordance with their individual desires. The books of the institution are kept in an orderly and business like manner, and the records of the inmates, both military and civil, are full and complete, and carefully preserved.

In our last annual report to the Legislature, the committee of the Board that visited this institution in 1884 pointed out two defects in it, that still largely exist, and for which the committee stated that neither the officers nor trustees were responsible, viz. : The lack of day-rooms and the absence of any industries, other than relating to the care of the grounds, buildings, rooms and general internal management. The need of proper day-rooms in all the buildings is apparent, but this has been partially supplied by fitting up the basement stories for the purpose, some of which are reasonably pleasant and comfortable. There is an urgent and pressing need, however, for suitable day-rooms in connection with the hospital department, which, it seems to us, should be early supplied by a moderate legislative appropriation. The only relief is on the veranda of the building, but this is available only in pleasant weather, and the patients at other times are consequently compelled to remain constantly on the wards. In the summer season the inmates do more or less work upon the farm and grounds, but during the winter, and in inclement weather at all seasons, there is little or no means of employment, and most of them comparatively at such times are in enforced idleness. It would seem desirable, therefore, that some light and useful in-door employment should be provided for them, adapted to their several conditions, and regulated wholly, as well as the out-door work, by the resident physician. A small income might doubtless be derived from this work, to be set apart for the individual use of the inmates, and it would also greatly add to the happiness and well-being of all concerned.

Our observations in connection with this institution lead us further to suggest the following :

First. A modification of the rules regulating the discharge of incorrigible cases. Infraction of the rules of the institution are followed by the deprivation of certain privileges to the offender, and in the case of incorrigible conduct he is summarily discharged and set adrift upon the public. It is not infrequent to find men thus discharged traveling through the State without the means or ability to provide for themselves, and ultimately settling down in the poor-house or other institution of some city or county in nowise responsible for their maintenance and care. We believe, therefore, that incorrigible cases, instead of being thus discharged, should be returned to the respective localities to which they belong, by the authorities and at the expense of the institution, or handed over to the proper local civil authorities, to be dealt with under the statute in accordance with the nature of their offenses, in the discretion of the superintendent.

Second. The employment of trained nurses. The nursing in the hospital department of the institution, at present, is performed by in-

mates detailed for the purpose. Many of these have had experience as nurses in the army and naval service, and are well adapted to the work. Most of them, however, are in advanced life, suffering also from infirmities, and they cannot, therefore, be long depended upon to perform these duties. The infirmities of all the inmates, moreover, are rapidly increasing each year, and the time is not far distant when the entire institution will be one vast hospital, with no resources within itself for attendants. In this view, the subject of the employment of outside attendants must necessarily soon press itself upon the management, and we believe that this can be best and most economically met by the gradual introduction of trained nurses, whose efficiency and usefulness in the oversight and care of the sick is now universally conceded.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS AND HOMES FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The number of institutions of this class in the State is 204. The appraised valuation of the property of these institutions, by the respective managers, October 1, 1885, was \$19,980,087.90, or an increase of \$993,744.49 over the appraisal October 1, 1884. Their receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885, were \$5,873,504.66, as against \$5,538,582.67 the preceding year; and their expenditures, \$5,363,868.00, as against \$5,114,887.66 in 1884, being an increase of \$248,980.34. The number of inmates in the care of these institutions October 1, 1885, was 29,986, as against 26,877, October 1, 1884, as follows: Adult men, 1,856; adult women, 4,538; boys, 13,065; girls, 10,527.

During the past year all of this class of institutions in New York city, having the care of children, have been visited by Commissioner Lowell, and their various country branches by the assistant secretary. The reports regarding these institutions, hereto appended, furnish a large amount of valuable information respecting their management and affairs, and timely recommendations for their improvement, to which we invite attention. A classification of their receipts and expenditures for the year, and the changes occurring in them, appear in the several tables before noticed.

HOSPITALS.

The number of incorporated hospitals, founded almost entirely by private munificence, in the State is 60. Of these, 11 are specific in their objects, and 49 general in their purposes. The respective managers appraised the property held by them, October 1, 1885, at \$11,203,640.71 as against \$10,406,532.52, the appraisal, October 1, 1884. Their receipts during the year footed up \$2,366,846.08, and their ex-

penditures, \$2,150,306.48, as against \$2,005,204.43, the receipts, and \$1,789,183.95, the expenditures, the preceding year. The number of patients in their care October 1, 1885, was 3,397 as against 3,133, October 1, 1884. The appended tables, already cited, show the changes occurring in these institutions during the year, with the results of treatment, and also classify their receipts and expenditures.

DISPENSARIES.

A list of the dispensaries of the State appears in the annexed tables before noticed, by which it will be seen that the number is 43, most of them being situated in the various cities. The value of the property devoted to their purposes October 1, 1885, according to the appraisals of the several boards of managers, was \$727,106.69; and their receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885, were respectively \$212,978.75, and \$192,774.24. The tables referred to classify the receipts and expenditures of these institutions, and also show the number of beneficiaries treated by them in the course of the year.

COUNTY POOR-HOUSES.

There were no material changes in the poor-houses of the State the past year, other than those before referred to respecting the insane. The supervisors of Ulster county, at their last annual session, provided for the erection of a new poor-house in that county, upon approved plans, and appropriated \$25,000 for the purpose. The materials are now being collected, and the work of erection, it is said, will be commenced early in the spring. The subject of erecting new poor-houses has been agitated in Fulton and Schoharie counties, the present buildings being greatly dilapidated, but no positive action has been taken in either of them.

PAUPER RETURNS.

The returns of the proper officers show that the whole number of in-door paupers during the year ending November 1, 1885, was 70,501, as against 69,058 the preceding year, as follows: In county poor-houses, 19,254; in city alms-houses, 51,247. The number under care November 1, 1885, was 18,804, as against 18,270 November 1, 1884, being an increase of 534, of which 354 were insane. The following table shows the number of paupers in the various poor-houses and alms-houses of the State during the year, and the number in the care of each of these classes of institutions November 1, 1885:

INSTITUTIONS.	Whole No. of paupers during the year.	NUMBER UNDER CARE NOV. 1, 1885.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
County poor-houses.....	19,254	8,916	2,979	6,895
City alms-houses.....	51,247	5,647	6,262	11,909
Total.....	70,501	9,563	9,241	18,804

The expenditures for in-door support of the paupers in poor-houses and alms-houses during the year were \$1,982,554.70, as against \$1,927,316.11 the preceding year. The expenses for temporary relief were \$592,495.60, as against \$571,190.54 in 1884. This gives a total expenditure of \$2,575,050.30, for out-door and in-door support of paupers for the year, as against \$2,498,506.65 the preceding year, being an increase of \$76,543.65, covered nearly, if not entirely, by the increase of the insane, in the mean time, in these classes of institutions. We invite attention to the tables before referred to, as showing the changes in the poor-houses and alms-houses of the State and the pauper expenditures of the several counties and cities.

STATE PAUPERS.

The number of State paupers in the care of the Board, October 1, 1884, committed in pursuance of chapter 661 of the Laws of 1873, was 209. Of these, 173 were in State alms-houses, 32 in State insane asylums, and 4 in orphan asylums. The commitments during the year ending September 30, 1885, were 1,848, as against 1,892 committed the preceding year, of whom 1,409 were males and 439 females. The changes in the several State alms-houses during the year were as follows: Discharged upon recovery, and able to provide for themselves, 510; placed in family care by indenture, 1; absconded, 80; transferred to other institutions, 9; furnished transportation to their homes or places of legal settlement in other States and countries, 1,208; died, 39. There remained 174 in the various State alms-houses, October 1, 1885, as against 173 October 1, 1884, of whom 123 were males and 51 females. There were also, at the same time, 32 insane in State asylums, and 2 children in orphan asylums. This gave a total of 208 State paupers in the care of the Board, October 1, 1885, as against 209 in its care October 1, 1884.

The whole number of persons committed as State paupers, under the act, since it went into effect, October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1885, inclusive, has been 14,703, of whom 11,469 were males, and 3,234 females. This army of persons, temporarily disabled, or con-

firmed and incurable paupers, coming or sent from other States and countries and Canada, would alone, ere this, have filled all the poor-houses and alms-houses of its cities and counties, had they continued in this State. Under the examinations instituted by the Board, the former residences of 8,774 of them have been traced out, and these have been furnished transportation to their homes and friends in other States and countries, and the cities and counties of this State thereby relieved of their permanent maintenance and care, as but comparatively few, if any of them, could have reached their destination without such aid. In this time, 75, mostly children, have been placed in family situations, without expense to the public, and 370 have died. The others, upon recovery, have been discharged and required to provide for themselves, or have absconded, and but few of these have subsequently burdened the State. Of those under care October 1, 1885, it is probable that about one-third of them may in time be returned to their homes and their friends; the balance, insane or otherwise permanently disabled and homeless, will doubtless burden the State the remainder of their lives. The annual commitments of State paupers under the act, and the changes occurring each year in the various State alms-houses, appear in the appended tables, Nos. 30 to 35, inclusive, and an itemized and classified statement of the expenditures during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885, in table No. 40.

It will be seen from these tables that the number of State paupers committed the past two years has been largely increased, as compared with the commitments in previous years. This has been due almost entirely to defects in the Federal law of 1882, regulating emigration, or its lax administration at the various United States ports, whereby large numbers of chronic and helpless paupers are permitted to land, who should be rejected and returned by the vessels bringing them to the country, as prescribed by the act. Those landing in New York generally find their way into the interior of the State, and they also largely drift or are sent from other United States ports, and by the way of Canada, into this State, and immediately fall upon the localities in which they may be, for temporary care and support, and most of them ultimately upon the State. Nearly one-third of the commitments of State paupers for the past two years have been of this class, and as there is no reciprocal action for their relief between the Federal agencies of the various ports, the expense of their continuous care, or return to their places of landing, or to their former homes, has fallen directly upon this State.

The remedy against these evils rests with Congress, and they are likely to continue until it shall take positive and well-defined

measures to correct them. The Federal law of 1882, and the whole system of emigration supervision at the various United States ports and through Canada need revision so as entirely to preclude the landing or entry into the country of chronic and incurable alien paupers, and to provide more effectually for temporarily disabled immigrants, out of the fund derived from the head money tax and levied on them for this purpose. Until this shall be effected, the only protection to this State against the accumulation of these defective and pauper classes in its poor-houses, asylums and other institutions already unduly burdened by infirm and helpless aliens, lies in the work of the Board in returning them as heretofore to the places of their landing, or to the States or countries to which they belong. In no way, it is believed, can the moneys of the State be more profitably expended, than by thus relieving its charities of these illegitimate and expensive life-burdens, and enforcing their support upon the various organizations and communities legally liable for their maintenance and care.

In asking appropriations for the Board from the Legislature, it may again be stated that it is impossible to forecast or estimate precisely what may be required for the support of the State paupers that may be thrown upon it for support and care during any one year. The numbers of them committed by the authorities fluctuate annually; being affected by public prosperity or depression, general demand for labor, or the want of it, and other causes, including a more wide spread understanding in the counties, of the State pauper law. Of late years an increase from the well defined source of increased population of this State and of the surrounding States since the law went into effect, in 1873, has made it needful to ask for \$40,000 in place of \$25,000 per annum, that the Board struggled to make suffice without incurring debt, until compelled not long ago, to ask for an annual increase of \$15,000. It should be remembered, however, that the money in question cannot be expended by the Board, unless required for the purposes to which it is confined. If not needed, it cannot be spent, and remains as an unexpended balance in the State treasury. For the fiscal year ending October 1, 1885, the unexpended balance was nearly \$2,000, left available for the expenditures of this year, for the support in alms-houses, asylums and hospitals, clothing, transportation, and other expenses of the especial poor in care of the State, having no claim upon the counties of it, as homeless waifs without legal settlement anywhere of a nature to be recognized by local or county authorities. We therefore ask for the usual appropriation of \$40,000 for the current fiscal year, to carry out the requirements of the State pauper law.

REMOVAL OF CRIPPLED, BLIND, LUNATIC AND OTHER INFIRM
ALIEN PAUPERS.

During the year ending September 30, 1885, the Board, in pursuance of chapter 549 of the Laws of 1880, removed 152 chronic and disabled alien paupers to their homes in different countries of Europe as follows: To Germany, 44; to Ireland, 43; to England, 33; to Switzerland, 16; to Sweden, 6; to Scotland, 5; to Denmark, 2, and to Austria, France and Russia, each one. All of these helpless persons were found in the poor-houses, alms-houses and other charitable institutions of this State, most of whom had been dependent upon the State or its cities and counties from the time of their arrival in the country, and their physical and mental condition was generally such as to preclude their becoming self-supporting had they remained. From the records of the examinations of these persons, kept in the office of the Board, it appears that 67 of them reached this State through the port of New York, 36 through other United States ports, and 49 by the way of Canadian ports, all shipped from their homes abroad by the following agencies, viz. By cities and towns, 63; by benevolent organizations and societies, 29, and by relatives and friends, 60. Their condition at the time of landing, as shown by the examinations, was as follows: Feeble-minded so as to be incapable of providing for themselves, 78; imbecile, 21; lunatic, 10; vagrant and diseased, 13; crippled, 9; old and decrepit, 5; blind, 2; epileptic, 1; paralytic, 1; deformed, 1; otherwise infirm or diseased, 11. The total expense of removing these 152 helpless alien paupers to their respective homes abroad during the year was, \$3,040.59; the *per capita* expense, \$20. The whole number of such paupers thus removed, since the act went into effect, has been 448; the aggregate expense, \$10,069.17; the average expense per person, \$22.47. The authorities of the cities and towns, and the societies and friends or relatives abroad, shipping these paupers to this country, have, whenever practicable, been notified of their return, and no complaint has been made that any of them have been improperly removed. It should be added, that of the paupers thus returned to their European homes, no cases have reappeared. and this State, and its cities and counties, have thereby been relieved of their permanent maintenance and care.

At the hazard of repeating what has been said on this subject in our recent reports, we think no financial legislation of the State has ever proved more effective in restraining taxation. Compared with the total small sum of \$10,000, spent in carrying out the provisions of the law during five years past, the results are marvelous. To maintain 448 individual dependents at public expense, involves a cost of

nearly \$50,000 every year, at alms-house rates for their board, clothing and care. What the total cost would be in a term of years, had that number been allowed to become fixed upon us by the authorities in Europe, who tried to do it, any tyro in arithmetic can demonstrate. In place of giving the grand total, we can say that the gain to the State, by its investment of \$10,000 in the manner detailed, outstrips in productiveness, many times the rapidity of a compound interest table on money. This apparently extravagant statement can be verified in this way: Five hundred paupers, incapable of self-support by physical disabilities of various kinds, shipped from their native countries in Europe, by design, to throw their support upon our public, if not returned at a cost of \$10,000 to their proper homes and their own national care, would cost to support them constantly, at \$2 each, \$1,000 a week, or at the end of twenty years, a total to us of over \$1,000,000! If it be said that many would, by reason of their infirmities, be removed by death in twenty years, it must be remembered that if no provisions were made to restrict accessions to the population of our State's institutions, of this human refuse, the vacancies made by death in their number here would be more than filled by more constant shipments to this country, and the State of New York, its cities, towns and counties, burdened with the largest proportion of them, by reason of those passing inefficient scrutiny in the city of New York, or reaching the State by way of Massachusetts and other States, and by way of Canada. Cases have been found by this Board, where paupers have been shipped from abroad via Quebec and Montreal (great as this violation of humanity and national justice is), with tickets to cities in the interior of this State.

Under these circumstances, we do not hesitate again to recommend appropriations as may be needed, from time to time, to carry out the provisions of this excellent law of our State, which so effectually supplements the United States law, directing the return, in the vessels bringing them to this country, of pauper immigrants, physically unable to support themselves, but which law, as has been said before, seems to be inefficiently executed.

It may not be inopportune to say that this wholesome law originated with this Board in 1880, and that its results beneficial, financially and morally to the people of this State, became so apparent under its administration by our officers, that it was followed by a supplementary general law of Congress in 1882, embodying its main principle, that immigrants who arrive here as paupers and can never become other than dependents upon the public for the remainder of their lives, shall not be allowed to land here, but shall be returned to their native countries, to be supported by their own countrymen in Europe.

This law of this State is executed by the officers of this Board without a dollar of additional expense in salaries to any officer, and the moneys appropriated for the purpose are used solely for the transportation expenses of the paupers returned to their homes in Europe.

APPENDED PAPERS.

The following reports and papers read, accepted and ordered transmitted to the Legislature, with the annual report of the Board, are hereto appended:

Report of the Standing Committee on the Blind.

Report of the Standing Committee on Reformatories.

Report of the Standing Committee on dependent and delinquent children, upon the proposed removal by the Superintendents of the poor of Westchester county, of certain children from the asylum of the Franciscan Convent, Peekskill.

Report on societies for the care of destitute children of the city of New York, by Commissioner Lowell.

A paper on poor-house management, read before the New York State convention of county superintendents of the poor at Watertown, N. Y., by Commissioner Letchworth.

Report of the standing committee on immigration, of the national conference of charities and correction, read before the conference at Washington, D. C., by the Secretary.

Report regarding disturbed and violent insane in county asylums and county poor-houses, by the Secretary.

By order of the Board,

Attest:

CHARLES S. HOYT,

Secretary.

WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH,

President.

J. H. VAN ANTWERP,

Vice-President.

Dated ALBANY, *January 28, 1886.*

TABLES

APPENDED TO THE REPORT.

TABLE 1.—List of the several State Institutions, their location, date of opening, name and date of appointment of the Superintendent, and the names of the officers of the Board of Trustees or Managers.

INSTITUTIONS.	Location.	Date of opening.	Superintendent.	Date of appointment.	Officers of the Board of Trustees or Managers.
New York State Lunatic Asylum...	Utica	1843	Dr. John P. Gray..	July 1, 1864	President, Samuel Campbell. Secretary, George Barnard. Treasurer, Thomas W. Howard.
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	Willard.....	1869	Dr. P. M. Wise	Sept. 1, 1864	President, S. G. Hadley. Secretary, S. R. Welles.
Hudson River State Hospital.....	Poughkeepsie..	1871	Dr. J. M. Cleaveland...	Mar. 28, 1867	Treasurer, James B. Thomas. President, Amasa J. Parker, Jr.
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane .	Buffalo.....	1880	Dr. Judson B. Andrews	June 30, 1880	Secretary and Treasurer, Richard Kenworthy. President, Francis H. Root.
State Homoeopathic Asylum for the Insane..	Middletown....	1871	S. H. Talcott, M. D....	April 13, 1877	Secretary and Treasurer, Elias S. Hawley. President, Fletcher Harper, Jr. Secretary, M. D. Stivers.
Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane.	Binghamton....	1881	T. S. Armstrong, M.D.	May 25, 1880	Treasurer, U. I. Hayes. President, T. R. Morgan. Secretary, H. G. Rodgers.
New York Institution for the Blind.....	New York city.	1832	William B. Wait.....	Oct. 1, 1863	Treasurer, J. DeWitt. President, Robert S. Hone. Secretary, William C. Schermerhorn.
New York State Institution for the Blind....	Batavia	1868	A. G. Clement.....	June 10, 1863	Treasurer, William White Wright. President, W. J. Humphrey. Secretary, L. C. McIntyre.
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	New York city.	1818	Isaac L. Peet, Prin....	Sept. 1, 1867	Treasurer, Gordon Bently. President, Erastus Brooks. Secretary, Thatcher M. Adams.
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	Syracuse	1851	Dr. James C. Carson .	Oct. 8, 1864	Treasurer, George A. Robbins. President, F. D. Huntington. Secretary, R. Frisselle.
State Custo'l Asy. for Feeble-Minded Women.	Newark ...	1878	C. C. Warner	May 1, 1878	Treasurer, Alfred Wilkinson, Jr. President, S. S. Pierson. Secretary, Rev. M. S. Hard.
New York House of Refuge.....	Randall's Is'ld, New York city.	1852	Israel C. Jones	April 1, 1863	Treasurer, S. N. Gallup. President, John A. Weeks. Secretary, Frederick W. Downer.
Western House of Refuge ...	Rochester.....	1849	Levi S. Fulton.....	Feb. 15, 1870	Treasurer, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr. President, William Purcell.
New York State Reformatory.....	Elmira.....	1876	Z. R. Brockway	May 12, 1876	Secretary and Treasurer, Frederick Cook. President, John I. Wicks. Secretary, William C. Wey, M. D.
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home..	Bath .....	.....	Brig-Gen. T.G. Pitcher	.....	Treasurer, M. H. Arnot. President, Henry W. Slocum. Secretary and Treasurer, Jonathan Roble.

TABLE 2.

Showing the capacity and cost of the buildings of the several State Institutions.

INSTITUTIONS.	Capacity.	Cost of build- ings.	Cost per in- mate.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	800	*\$645,943 51	\$1,076
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	1,800	+1,161,637 91	678
Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane.....	350	+1,473,856 80	.....
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....	350	1,242,653 19	.....
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane ..	400	607,137 62	.....
Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane..	600	373,500 00	.....
New York Institution for the Blind.....	250	218,652 07	875
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	160	331,481 19	2,071
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	550	364,000 00	662
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	475	209,300 00	441
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	145	15,000 00	.....
New York House of Refuge.....	1,000	500,000 00	500
Western House of Refuge.....	820	372,469 28	454
New York State Reformatory.....	500	1,025,708 25	.....
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	1,000	182,305 50	182
Total.....	9,000	\$8,723,643 30	.....

* Includes expenditures in remodeling the original buildings, and the introduction of steam heating and forced ventilation.

+ Includes all buildings and modifications, water-works, gas, sewerage, docks and expenditures for all purposes except land, furniture, farm stock and implements.

† This covers expenditures of managers on all constructive works, on water and sewage works, on all renewals and repairs to date, and on all land betterments. There has been expended on hospital buildings proper, including all renewals and repairs on same to date, the sum of \$1,114,231.12.

TABLE 3.

Showing the total and classified valuation, as per cost, of the State Institutions at the close of their respective statistical years in 1885.

INSTITUTIONS.	REAL ESTATE.			
	LAND.		Buildings.	Total real estate.
	No. of acres.	Value.		
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	200	\$24,878 84	\$645,943 51	\$670,822 35
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	929	98,500 00	1,161,637 91	1,255,137 91
Hudson River State Hospital.....	333	90,000 00	1,473,856 80	1,563,856 80
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane....	203	101,600 00	1,242,653 19	1,344,153 19
State Homœopathic Asy'm for the Insane	211	42,117 16	607,137 62	649,254 78
Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane.....	478	20,000 00	373,500 00	393,500 00
New York Institution for the Blind.....	30	150,000 00	234,956 58	384,956 58
New York State Institution for the Blind	66	40,000 00	381,481 19	371,481 19
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	103	160,000 00	364,000 00	524,000 00
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	142	32,300 00	209,300 00	241,600 00
State Custodial Asy'm for Feeble-Minded Women.....	5	1,350 00	30,000 00	31,350 00
New York House of Refuge.....	37	85,000 00	500,000 00	585,000 00
Western House of Refuge.....	42	4,200 00	372,469 28	376,669 28
New York State Reformatory.....	279	.....	*1,025,706 25	1,025,706 25
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	360	21,600 00	182,305 50	203,905 50
Total.....	3,418	\$816,446 00	\$8,754,947 81	\$9,571,393 81

* Includes the land.

TABLE 3 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	PERSONAL ESTATE.						Total valuation.
	Furniture.	Farmstock and implements.	Farm produce.	General supplies.	Miscellaneous articles.	Funds and investments.	Total personal estate.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.	\$39,966 28	\$10,435 13	\$4,848 60	\$3,594 60	\$539 42	.....	\$59,394 08
Willard Asylum for the Insane.	70,590 00	13,960 30	15,565 79	8,539 03	.....	.....	108,595 12
Hudson River State Hospital.	30,066 76	3,300 47	3,860 60	3,902 23	.....	\$5,000 00	46,150 06
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.	23,941 80	4,519 60	3,188 59	5,079 34	20,029 96	.....	93,761 29
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane.	34,000 00	3,500 00	3,000 00	3,500 00	.....	.....	44,000 00
Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane.	16,900 00	7,000 00	7,000 00	3,600 00	500 00	.....	34,000 00
New York Institution for the Blind.	11,138 26	.....	.....	2,116 68	4,083 77	234,907 11	232,253 52
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	7,886 37	1,911 50	.....	3,767 54	8,371 11	.....	21,546 52
New York Asylum for Idiots.	30,000 00	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,500 00
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.	17,359 41	4,373 30	3,770 35	3,649 72	580 00	.....	29,553 78
Western House of Refuge.	90,000 00	357 12	.....	5,233 89	.....	.....	95,591 01
New York State Reformatory.	23,745 00	1,575 00	2,985 00	5,240 21	.....	7,000 00	32,980 21
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.	25,000 00	2,711 06	2,189 80	7,453 12	5,257 36	38,205 17	59,400 37
Total	\$369,502 97	\$59,774 42	\$53,226 73	\$64,915 36	\$30,421 62	\$285,112 28	\$872,043 38
							\$10,443,437 19

TABLE 4.
Showing the receipts of the State Institutions for the year 1885.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand at the commencement of the year.	FROM THE STATE.					Total from the State.
		For salaries of officers.	From special appropriations.	From deficiency appropriations.	From unpended appropriations of former years.	From the general appropriation.	
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	\$24,315 52	\$15,000 00	\$13,061 96	.....	\$12,137 42	.....	\$40,199 38
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	22,309 46	12,795 82	.....	.....	3,000 00	\$4,016 00	19,811 82
Hudson River State Hospital.....	3,476 64	10,320 82	8,250 00	.....	.....	.....	18,570 82
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....	11,251 58	8,850 00	11,515 46	.....	.....	.....	20,365 46
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane.....	17,598 31	7,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500 00
Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane.....	6,988 62	7,992 50	23,730 00	.....	5,800 00	.....	37,482 50
New York Institution for the Blind.....	10,630 65	.....	2,300 00	.....	.....	49,000 65	49,000 65
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	8,807 34	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	37,300 00
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	4,323 87	.....	28,800 00	.....	.....	76,408 22	76,408 22
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	.....	.....	15,000 00	.....	.....	63,000 00	91,800 00
New York House of Refuge.....	5,840 21	.....	4,550 00	.....	.....	5,000 00	20,000 00
Western House of Refuge.....	.....	.....	12,500 00	\$12,721 96	.....	69,989 96	74,549 96
New York State Reformatory.....	.....	.....	27,000 00	.....	.....	70,000 00	95,231 96
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	.....	.....	49,988 11	20,000 00	38 12	30,000 00	57,038 12
Total.....	\$115,545 20	\$62,429 14	\$196,645 53	\$32,721 96	\$26,339 21	\$477,424 53	\$795,560 67

TABLE 4 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	From sales of farm and garden pro- duce.	From labor of inmates.	From cities, counties and towns.	From indi- viduals for the support of inmates.	From inter- ests and divi- dends on in- vestments.	From loans.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
New York State Lunatic Asylum	\$4,438 08	.....	\$118,363 60	\$46,620 32	.....	.....	\$1,206 90	236,143 80
Willard Asylum for the Insane	823 65	.....	290,517 41	20,324 81	\$744 82	.....	3,874 03	308,081 19
Hudson River State Hospital	330 41	.....	70,397 26	11,389 81	47 24	.....	964 36	120,711 54
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane	893 52	.....	71,092 20	589 69	589 69	.....	100 00	116,667 16
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane	207 34	.....	35,279 71	65,509 76	532 60	.....	340 41	120,969 13
Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane	722 83	.....	98,708 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	144,912 85
New York Institution for the Blind .....	.....	.....	10,724 11	.....	7,557 00	.....	40,250 01	147,162 42
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	221 93	\$1,032 96	2,093 04	1,315 00	.....	.....	118 57	49,543 74
New York Asylum for Idiots .....	.....	149 50	25,754 19	4,660 11	.....	\$2,491 51	1,686 73	107,664 66
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women .....	.....	.....	5,028 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,964 48
New York House of Refuge .....	.....	20,772 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,663 49	20,000 00
Western House of Refuge .....	.....	14,086 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	128 84	141,849 15
New York State Reformatory .....	.....	74,262 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800 81	109,447 46
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,827 01	125,691 49
Total	\$7,612 76	\$116,313 57	\$698,938 42	\$156,439 81	\$9,471 85	\$2,491 51	\$116,063 66	\$2,017,626 85

TABLE 5.

Showing the expenditures of the State institutions for the year 1885, the average number of inmates, and the weekly cost of support.

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries of officers, wages and labor.	Provisions and supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and lights.	Medicines and medical supplies.	Furniture, beds and bedding.	Transportation and traveling expenses.	Ordinary repairs.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	\$62,195 38	\$54,390 05	\$6,519 96	\$11,691 17	\$4,083 14	\$8,256 36	.....	\$10,238 46
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	89,972 19	90,167 31	23,605 01	26,478 26	2,098 39	9,742 61	.....	14,946 53
Hudson River State Hospital.....	39,888 56	36,276 86	3,497 81	14,085 20	2,338 26	2,789 93	.....	4,979 23
Buffalo State Asylum.....	29,498 08	28,850 39	2,030 57	7,578 54	1,981 27	2,074 67	\$1,164 91	2,374 26
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane.....	40,973 93	27,427 53	4,025 50	8,145 16	1,353 24	10,036 39	.....	5,244 90
Ringland Asylum for the Insane.....	40,463 58	35,760 20	7,705 40	6,191 15	431 78	3,779 63	157 10	6,547 16
New York State Institution for the Deaf.....	24,526 23	18,570 08	6,884 61	2,414 95	104 41	3,102 64	1,228 29	5,904 73
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	17,261 71	11,865 61	3,016 08	3,084 69	210 15	1,234 53	387 10	3,552 36
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	37,110 75	24,482 13	10,474 12	4,250 98	607 90	3,353 97	355 20	6,400 44
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	19,138 28	14,111 12	6,104 19	6,814 95	244 52	4,169 22	153 67	6,185 92
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	1,374 24	1,630 60	313 69	626 14	36 38	.....	.....	6,388 12
New York House of Refuge.....	42,709 85	36,657 30	11,336 27	7,864 11	123 22	4,032 01	649 57	2,732 67
Western House of Refuge.....	24,030 45	27,304 74	6,307 83	11,610 79	244 07	1,028 59	.....	5,596 27
New York State Reformatory.....	21,482 35	29,525 11	14,132 65	7,628 89	727 54	1,570 50	3,437 27	8,263 40
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	20,365 45	36,134 79	16,484 63	7,063 66	2,057 28	3,468 43	1,317 18	3,729 57
Total.....	\$509,991 03	\$471,543 82	\$123,019 22	\$122,516 64	\$16,219 55	\$58,638 51	\$9,236 15	\$83,194 03

TABLE 5 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Expenses of trustees or managers.	All other ordinary expenses.	Total ordinary expenditures.	Buildings and improvements.	Extraordi- nary re- pairs.	All other extraordinary expenses.	Total extraordi- nary ex- pend- itures.	Total expendi- tures.	Cash on hand at the close of the year.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	\$245 24	\$19,065 92	\$176,429 44	\$15,560 12	\$14,253 96	.....	\$39,819 08	\$208,243 52	\$28,895 28
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	99 80	16,335 76	240,191 33	12,633 21	2,938 10	.....	15,569 31	275,760 64	32,320 55
Hudson River State Hospital.....	.....	1,473 01	102,563 56	5,836 27	2,373 87	\$1,356 80	9,074 74	111,638 30	9,073 24
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....	.....	7,007 95	80,375 75	11,621 24	5,457 81	.....	17,079 05	97,454 80	18,212 36
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane.....	10 95	5,216 98	102,591 68	1,130 00	.....	579 20	709 20	103,300 88	23,667 25
Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane.....	82 72	10,490 85	112,680 76	18,041 07	.....	4,249 91	22,290 98	134,971 74	9,941 11
New York Institution for the Blind.....	.....	6,102 02	68,415 43	.....	2,791 65	*72,279 00	72,279 00	140,664 43	6,487 99
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	.....	786 62	41,379 45	.....	.....	.....	2,791 65	44,171 10	5,372 64
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	.....	17,315 16	106,409 65	1,245 00	.....	.....	1,245 00	107,654 65	5,569 54
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	.....	5,953 15	65,975 12	28,800 00	5,589 82	.....	34,389 82	100,384 94	.....
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	43 84	475 00	4,898 01	15,000 00	.....	.....	15,000 00	19,888 01	111 99
New York House of Refuge.....	.....	8,218 15	116,972 15	7,106 15	.....	7,573 44	14,679 59	131,651 74	10,197 41
Western House of Refuge.....	.....	10,002 01	86,124 15	.....	10,116 05	+12,721 96	22,838 01	108,962 76	464 70
New York State Reformatory.....	162 57	17,482 53	104,411 16	20,028 16	.....	1,201 06	21,229 22	125,640 38	20,476 28
New York State Soldiers and Sailors Home.....	518 79	7,990 56	99,120 34	41,584 18	129 03	.....	41,713 21	140,893 55	10,795 24
Total	\$1,163 91	\$133,005 72	\$1,623,528 53	\$177,065 40	\$43,658 29	\$99,964 17	\$320,707 96	\$1,849,236 44	\$181,615 53

* Of this sum, \$69,315.00 was for investment.

† Overdraft of last year.

TABLE 5 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS	RECAPITULATION.			Average num-ber of in-mates.	Average weekly cost of support.
	Ordinary expenditures.	Extraordinary expenditures.	Total expenditures.		
New York State Lunatic Asylum	\$176,430 44	\$22,819 06	\$206,248 52	534	\$4.77
Willard Asylum for the Insane	260,131 23	16,569 31	275,700 54	1,535	5.37
Hudson River State Hospital	162,523 56	9,074 74	171,638 30	869	5.32
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane	162,573 76	17,073 05	177,464 80	322	1.67
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane	162,573 48	109 20	163,500 85	329	4.60
Ringhamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane	112,680 78	22,230 86	134,971 74	615	2.53
New York Institution for the Blind	184,415 42	72,779 00	257,194 42	723	4.94
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	41,370 42	12,771 45	54,141 87	150	4.54
New York Asylum for Idiots	104,409 65	1,245 01	105,654 66	329	5.46
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women	65,975 19	34,036 00	100,011 19	335	2.94
New York House of Refuge	4,888 01	15,000 00	19,888 01	706	3.16
West Hill House of Refuge	116,973 15	14,673 50	131,651 74	508	3.28
New York State Reformatory	86,124 75	94,538 01	180,662 76	467	3.10
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home	104,411 16	21,296 22	125,640 38	647	2.61
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home	99,120 34	41,713 21	140,833 55	654	2.61
Total	\$1,528,538 58	\$320,707 86	\$1,849,246 44	.....	.....

* "Exclusive of clothing."

† "Exclusive of clothing and extraordinary expenditures."

* † Not including clothing and extraordinary repairs and improvements; average weekly cost of support including all expenses except clothing, \$3.54."

TABLE 6.
Outstanding indebtedness of State Institutions at the close of the fiscal year September 30, 1885.

INSTITUTIONS.	Due for salaries of officers.	Due for wages and labor.	Bills unpaid.	Money borrowed.	Other indebtedness.	Total liabilities.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....
Hudson River State Hospital.....
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane.....
Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane.....
New York State Institution for the Blind.....
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....
New York Asylum for Idiots.....
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....
New York House of Refuge.....
Western House of Refuge.....
New York State Reformatory.....
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....
Total.....	\$10,821 58	\$6,688 08	\$48,708 21	\$28,846 21	.....	\$94,506 02

TABLE 7.
Assets of State Institutions at the close of the fiscal year September 30, 1885.

INSTITUTIONS.	Balance in cash.	Due from counties, cities and towns.	Due from individuals.	Due from sale of manufactures.	Due from all other sources.	Total assets.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	\$23,885 23	\$18,399 84	\$499 52	.....	.....	\$47,784 68
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	32,620 65	10,275 74	.....	.....	.....	42,896 39
Hudson River State Hospital.....	9,073 24	4,112 52	6,290 48	.....	.....	19,446 24
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....	18,212 86	18,279 76	2,566 23	.....	.....	39,058 41
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane.....	23,667 25	6,956 96	.....	.....	.....	30,624 21
Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane.....	9,941 11	2,161 19	.....	.....	.....	28,879 37
New York Institution for the Blind.....	6,467 99	4,539 35	.....	\$277 07	\$16,000 00	25,324 90
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	5,372 64	4,555 87	.....	496 25	14,169 88	10,224 76
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	5,599 54	180 00	2,004 33	.....	.....	7,783 87
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	10,197 41	.....	.....	.....	2,858 97	13,056 38
New York House of Refuge.....	434 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	434 70
Western House of Refuge.....	20,476 23	.....	9,854 37	.....	17,738 89	48,069 34
New York State Reformatory.....	10,736 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,736 24
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$181,615 56	\$99,041 23	\$25,904 73	\$1,331 00	\$50,747 74	\$358,640 26

* From products of farm.

TABLE 8.

Showing the number of persons supported and temporarily relieved, and the changes in the county poor-houses, during the year ending October 31, 1885.

COUNTIES.	Number in the poor-houses Nov. 1, 1884.	Received during the year.	Born in the poor-houses.	Number supported.	Number aided by out-door relief.	Total supported and relieved.
Albany	196	541	4	741		741
Allegany	66	38		104	300	404
Broome	183	154	3	340	1,279	1,619
Cattaraugus	109	80	3	192	540	732
Cayuga	82	993	3	1,078	3,474	4,552
Chautauqua	175	135	5	315	1,497	1,812
Chemung	62	109	3	174		174
Chenango	118	35	1	154		154
Clinton	73	155	8	236	2,094	2,330
Columbia	186	325		513		513
Cortland	105	59	2	166	206	372
Delaware	40	25		65	397	462
Dutchess	94	172	3	269		269
Erie	695	1,671	87	2,403	3,596	5,999
Essex	67	94	2	163	865	1,028
Franklin	63	49	8	120	550	670
Fulton	73	24		97	1,450	1,547
Genesee	65	48	1	114	1,654	1,768
Greene	71	161		232	729	961
*Hamilton			4			199
Herkimer	103	87		199		1,367
Jefferson	129	102	5	236	1,131	282
Lewis	54	45	1	100	182	357
Livingston	147	206	4	357		1,481
Madison	109	74		183	3,278	4,016
Monroe	221	503	14	738		128
Montgomery	80	47	1	128		670
Niagara	94	568	8	670	3,224	4,193
Oneida	483	476	10	969	475	1,089
Onondaga	270	343	6	624	1,294	1,598
Ontario	71	232	1	304	200	648
Orange	200	241	7	448	506	641
Orleans	70	64	1	135	1,542	1,739
Oswego	101	96		197	317	474
Otsego	86	71		157		80
Putnam	37	43	2	80		131
Queens	64	549		615	877	1,678
Rensselaer	250	532	19	801	415	781
Richmond	137	223	6	366	32	230
Rockland	52	143	3	198	437	722
St. Lawrence	176	104	5	285		384
Saratoga	134	247	3	384	147	270
Schenectady	64	59		123		70
*Schoharie	33	36	1	70		
*Schuyler						
Seneca	58	783		841	455	1,296
Steuben	59	131		190	1,034	1,224
Suffolk	196	210	6	412	1,129	1,541
Sullivan	93	88	2	133	620	753
Tioga	47	57	2	106	990	1,096
†Tompkins						
Ulster	70	97	4	171	1,836	1,507
Warren	63	53	2	118	293	411
Washington	92	162	6	280		280
Wayne	169	240		409	2,450	2,859
Westchester	150	441	12	603	21	624
Wyoming	67	30	1	98	127	225
Yates	32	36	2	70	24	94
Total	6,789	12,242	223	19,254	42,779	62,033

* No poor-house.

† No report furnished.

TABLE 8 — (Concluded).

COUNTIES.	Discharged	Bound out.	Absconded.	Died	REMAINING NOV. 1, 1885.		
					Male.	Female.	Total.
Albany.....	445		55	50	111	80	191
Allegany.....	34		2	4	35	29	64
Broome.....	148			32	85	75	160
Cattaraugus.....	66		3	13	59	51	110
Cayuga.....	966		9	16	60	27	87
Chautauqua.....	72		10	27	107	99	206
Chemung.....	107		1	13	41	12	53
Chenango.....	24	1	3	20	45	61	106
Clinton.....	139			14	41	42	83
Columbia.....	352		1	20	84	56	140
Cortland.....	33			24	55	54	109
Delaware.....	22		2	4	20	17	37
Dutchess.....	136			25	72	36	108
Erle.....	1,479	12	66	140	414	292	706
Essex.....	79		1	14	30	39	69
Franklin.....	29	11	2	15	80	33	63
Fulton.....	16			7	39	35	74
Genesee.....	42		4	4	36	23	64
Greene.....	152	1	3	8	45	23	68
Hamilton.....							
Herkimer.....	75			16	60	48	108
Jefferson.....	68		14	18	67	69	136
Lewis.....	24			7	40	29	69
Livingston.....	189	3		23	87	55	142
Madison.....	60			12	60	51	111
Monroe.....	435	1	24	61	135	82	217
Montgomery.....	43			7	38	42	78
Niagara.....	548	5		17	75	25	100
Oneida.....	378	10	10	69	251	251	502
Onondaga.....	273	1	28	52	143	127	270
Ontario.....	213		9	12	47	23	70
Orange.....	120		98	19	127	84	211
Orleans.....	38		4	15	42	36	78
Oswego.....	51		1	21	64	60	124
Otsego.....	65		7	13	89	33	72
Putnam.....	30		2	6	22	20	42
Queens.....	498		27	16	54	20	74
Rensselaer.....	485			48	177	91	268
Richmond.....	190	1	5	24	78	68	146
Rockland.....	132			14	25	27	52
St. Lawrence.....	68	2	8	23	72	112	184
Saratoga.....	212		11	26	84	51	135
Schenectady.....	47		3	9	44	20	64
Schoharie.....	31			2	14	23	37
Schuyler.....							
Seneca.....	777			4	51	9	60
Steuben.....	106		9	16	45	14	59
Suffolk.....	170		23	26	92	101	193
Sullivan.....	24	1	4	9	52	43	95
Tioga.....	27			9	39	51	70
Tompkins.....							
Ulster.....	76	1	4	16	51	23	74
Warren.....	51			3	34	30	64
Washington.....	144		19	14	44	39	83
Wayne.....	200		46	17	90	56	146
Westchester.....	366	1	35	35	115	51	166
Wyoming.....	17	1	2	10	30	38	68
Yates.....	35			6	21	8	29
Total.....	10,607	52	555	1,145	3,916	2,979	6,895

TABLE 9.

Showing the number of insane, idiots, epileptics, blind, deaf-mutes, and children, in the county poor-houses, October 31, 1885.

COUNTIES.	Insane.	Idiots.	Epileptics.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Children under 2 years of age.	Children between 2 and 18.
Albany	33	3	4	4			
Allegany	3	6				1	
Broome	69	12	8	2	1	4	1
Cattaraugus	54	6	6				3
Cayuga	16	5	4	1		1	
Chautauqua	110	19		6			3
Chemung		5	4	1	2		
Chenango	42	7		2	2	2	
Clinton	36	14	11			8	
Columbia	41	5	3	3	1	1	2
Cortland	44	8	7	2		1	1
Delaware		5	2				
Dutchess				5	1	1	
Erie	304	6	25	11	1	11	6
Essex	13	13	3	3		6	1
Franklin	8	3	4	2	2	4	3
Fulton	20		1	1		2	2
Genesee	9	5			1	1	
Greene	21	5	2	1	1	1	
Hamilton							
Herkimer	52	5		3			
Jefferson	42		4	3	1	5	
Lewis	25	1	4		2		2
Livingston	56	1	6	5	1	2	
Madison	25		4	1	2	1	
Monroe	8	6	8	8	1		
Montgomery	23	11	9	4	1	1	2
Niagara	1			1	1	3	
Oneida	280	2		5		15	6
Onondaga	116	21	10	20	1	3	
Ontario	4	3	2	2	1		
Orange	70	1	3	5	1	5	
Orleans	5	2	1	4			4
Oswego	63	6	3	2	3		
Otsego	15	6	3	1			2
Putnam	4	9	1	4		1	2
Queens				2		3	
Rensselaer	12	3	4	6		6	
Richmond	14	2		2		8	
Rockland	6	5		3			
St. Lawrence	42	23	15	7	3	3	2
Saratoga	19	4	4	1	1	3	1
Schenectady		4		1	1		
Schoharie	5	9	1	1		2	1
Schuyler							
Seneca	2	3					1
Steuben	4	5	2	3			
Suffolk	39	4	5	2	3	3	
Sullivan	40	3	3	3			2
Tioga	5	3	5	2	2	2	1
Tompkins							
Ulster	1	2	2	4		2	1
Warren	1	1	3	2	1	2	3
Washington	20	1	3	4		2	
Wayne	67	3	9	2	1		1
Westchester	1	5		4		11	
Wyoming	14	21	2	3	1	1	
Yates	2	2					
Total	1,886	309	200	163	40	126	58

TABLE 10.

Showing the proportion of native and foreign born persons supported in the county poor-houses, during the year ending October 31, 1885.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.
Albany	741	491	250	279	462
Allegany	104	56	48	86	18
Broome	840	217	123	231	109
Cattaraugus	192	135	57	102	90
Cayuga	1,078	1,028	50	713	365
Chautauqua	815	183	132	128	189
Chemung	174	145	29	97	77
Chenango	154	102	52	138	16
Clinton	236	164	72	125	111
Columbia	513	398	115	171	342
Cortland	166	82	84	134	32
Delaware	65	39	26	48	17
Dutchess	289	210	59	122	147
Erie	2,403	1,632	781	841	1,562
Essex	163	101	62	79	84
Franklin	120	55	65	51	69
Fulton	97	52	45	79	18
Genesee	114	82	32	64	50
Greene	232	187	45	146	86
Hamilton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	199	133	66	136	63
Jefferson	236	116	120	124	112
Lewis	100	59	41	66	34
Livingston	857	267	90	190	187
Madison	183	96	87	93	90
Monroe	738	518	220	253	485
Montgomery	128	72	56	71	57
Niagara	670	557	113	275	395
Onesida	969	470	499	467	502
Onondaga	624	404	220	286	339
Ontario	304	246	58	161	143
Orange	448	281	167	147	301
Orleans	135	82	53	36	100
Oswego	197	90	107	166	31
Otsego	157	85	72	115	42
Putnam	80	57	23	42	38
Queens	615	585	30	134	481
Rensselaer	801	535	266	306	493
Richmond	366	221	145	161	205
Rockland	198	151	47	62	136
St. Lawrence	285	142	143	162	123
Saratoga	384	272	112	218	166
Schenectady	123	102	21	32	91
Schoharie	70	47	23	34	36
Schuyler .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	841	817	24	476	365
Steuben	190	145	45	126	64
Suffolk	412	285	127	155	257
Sullivan	153	72	61	60	73
Tioga	106	57	49	92	14
Tompkins .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	171	130	41	106	65
Warren	118	67	51	85	33
Washington	380	193	67	181	79
Wayne	409	322	87	122	287
Westchester	603	449	154	219	384
Wyoming	98	52	46	66	32
Yates	70	43	27	45	25
Total	19,254	13,569	5,685	9,102	10,152

TABLE 11.

Amount expended for support and relief during the year.

COUNTIES.	In connection with the poor- houses.	For out-door relief.	Total.
Albany.....	\$27,654 87	.....	\$27,654 87
Allegany.....	3,443 67	\$6,205 69	9,649 36
Broome.....	14,082 46	9,230 87	23,313 33
Cattaraugus.....	8,297 08	10,988 28	19,285 36
Cayuga.....	7,412 64	34,185 74	41,598 38
Chautauqua.....	11,964 87	21,590 94	33,555 81
Chemung.....	6,844 54	.....	6,844 54
Chenango.....	14,369 19	.....	14,369 19
CClinton.....	13,336 03	36,005 30	49,341 33
Columbia.....	20,902 12	.....	20,902 12
Cortland.....	5,508 18	2,352 75	7,860 91
Delaware.....	2,273 28	6,649 02	8,922 30
Dutchess.....	10,730 91	.....	10,730 91
Erie.....	97,307 79	51,634 98	148,942 77
Essex.....	3,567 10	13,882 81	17,419 91
Franklin.....	5,306 76	8,630 43	13,937 19
Fulton.....	7,700 00	16,959 06	24,659 06
Genesee.....	5,974 52	9,227 81	15,202 33
Greene.....	6,784 00	2,508 00	9,292 00
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	5,924 89	.....	5,924 89
Jefferson.....	8,797 93	29,173 19	37,971 12
Lewis.....	5,636 84	2,898 47	8,535 31
Livingston.....	13,411 36	.....	13,411 36
Madison.....	7,003 11	5,650 83	12,653 94
Monroe.....	17,782 77	74,590 45	92,373 22
*Montgomery.....	6,000 00	.....	6,000 00
Niagara.....	12,629 98	.....	12,629 98
Oneida.....	52,874 86	30,841 91	83,716 77
Onondaga.....	21,091 93	9,000 00	30,091 93
Ontario.....	12,626 61	12,827 25	25,453 86
Orange.....	24,700 80	5,574 10	30,274 40
Orleans.....	4,840 99	9,738 40	14,579 39
Oswego.....	10,400 93	19,792 33	30,193 26
Otsego.....	9,209 45	4,576 72	13,786 17
Putnam.....	3,400 00	.....	3,400 00
Queens.....	13,470 34	6,845 89	20,316 23
Rensselaer.....	20,945 80	11,006 31	31,952 11
Richmond.....	16,024 46	4,120 86	20,145 32
Rockland.....	5,133 14	946 75	6,079 89
St. Lawrence.....	16,765 77	5,604 57	22,370 34
Saratoga.....	10,961 34	.....	10,961 34
Schenectady.....	7,692 94	3,095 90	10,788 84
Schoharie.....	1,619 58	.....	1,619 58
Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	6,774 94	9,383 69	16,158 63
Steuben.....	4,545 73	17,046 59	21,592 32
Suffolk.....	18,083 44	1,676 40	19,759 84
Sullivan.....	5,679 93	3,593 56	9,173 49
Tioga.....	3,749 89	10,349 46	14,099 35
Tompkins.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster.....	5,333 58	7,954 38	13,287 96
Warren.....	5,504 11	2,785 06	8,289 17
Washington.....	7,048 21	.....	7,048 21
Wayne.....	15,605 51	4,171 70	19,777 21
Westchester.....	11,110 30	657 43	11,767 73
Wyoming.....	5,216 87	603 79	5,820 66
Yates.....	4,349 29	998 75	5,348 04
Total.....	\$675,586 91	\$525,536 42	\$1,201,123 33

* Property belongs to keeper; inmates supported by contract.

TABLE 12.

Showing the value of poor-house establishments, labor of the paupers, and the expense of supporting each person.

COUNTIES.	Number of acres of land attached to the poor-house.	Estimated value of poor-house establishments.	Estimated value of the products of the farm.	Value of labor of paupers.	Yearly average sum expended for each pauper including salaries, medicines and medical attendance.	Average weekly expense of each person.
Albany.....	112	\$145,000 00	\$4,000 00	\$20,000 00	\$120 12	\$2 31
Allegany.....	360	35,000 00	3,666 47	...	65 00	1 25
Broome.....	130	42,000 00	2,557 00	1,000 00	74 31	1 43
Cattaraugus ..	200	67,600 00	2,768 75	600 00	55 90	1 07
Cayuga.....	96	25,000 00	1,500 00	500 00	66 50	1 28
Chautauqua.....	328	113,057 48	3,583 75	1,200 00	57 20	1 10
Chemung.....	180	25,000 00	2,663 90	500 00	57 20	1 10
Chenango.....	175	20,000 00	2,095 75	500 00	58 00	1 11
Clinton.....	80	40,000 00	1,883 00	250 00	47 32	1 01
Columbia.....	214	42,000 00	900 00	475 00	104 42	2 01
Cortland.....	118	30,000 00	...	500 00	42 05	0 80
Delaware.....	210	12,000 00	800 00	...	57 72	1 11
Dutchess.....	103	15,000 00	1,200 00	250 00	101 40	1 95
Erie.....	154	237,840 00	8,163 00	26,127 80	132 39	2 54
Essex.....	90	16,000 00	2,300 00	250 00	50 10	0 96
Franklin.....	110	40,000 00	1,000 00	500 00	56 12	1 06
*Fulton.....	100	7,500 00	...	...	104 00	2 00
Genesee.....	194	20,000 00	2,459 00	700 00	58 40	1 12
Greene.....	188	25,000 00	1,754 00	250 00	52 00	1 00
Hamilton.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Herkimer.....	63	30,000 00	650 00	...	65 00	1 25
Jefferson.....	171	33,000 00	1,900 00	300 00	61 00	1 17
Lewis.....	59	25,000 00	613 50	500 00	85 89	1 65
Livingston ..	151	57,000 00	3,044 20	1,000 00	85 96	1 65
Madison.....	180	33,000 00	2,000 00	500 00	50 96	0 95
Monroe.....	86	92,000 00	2,799 50	1,500 00	70 39	1 38
Montgomery ..	180	25,000 00	2,000 00	100 00	136 24	2 62
Niagara.....	130	46,000 00	3,000 00	800 00	58 50	1 12
Oneida.....	206	231,200 00	10,000 00	5,000 00	76 70	1 47
Onondaga.....	80	80,000 00	3,250 00	6,000 00	56 15	1 08
Ontario.....	212	40,000 00	3,400 00	500 00	67 00	1 28
Orange.....	263	100,000 00	5,412 25	500 00	71 86	1 38
Orleans.....	133	31,600 00	3,667 00	...	43 68	0 84
Oswego.....	65	35,000 00	900 00	...	81 12	1 56
Otsego.....	231	25,000 00	2,000 00	500 00	55 12	1 06
Putnam.....	200	16,000 00	1,300 00	200 00	70 00	1 34
Queens.....	450	45,000 00	5,300 00	2,200 00	100 54	1 93
Rensselaer ..	148	130,000 00	2,000 00	500 00	100 36	1 93
Richmond.....	121	17,600 00	2,380 00	450 00	109 75	2 11
Rockland.....	46	35,000 00	1,332 80	450 00	58 44	1 08
St Lawrence ..	335	79,666 00	5,000 00	500 00	86 99	1 67
Saratoga.....	120	40,000 00	1,000 00	200 00	71 06	1 37
Schenectady ..	25	15,000 00	800 00	100 00	95 68	1 84
Schoharie.....	112	6,000 00	614 85	...	61 36	1 18
Schuyler.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seneca.....	126	18,800 00	1,735 80	200 00	84 76	1 63
Steuben.....	200	24,000 00	1,450 00	250 00	70 34	1 35
Suffolk.....	350	60,000 00	5,231 19	1,000 00	75 40	1 45
Sullivan.....	100	13,000 00	2,800 00	600 00	52 00	1 00
Tioga.....	100	20,000 00	500 00	200 00	55 00	1 06
Tompkins.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulster.....	147	15,000 00	1,025 00	300 00	63 05	1 19
Warren.....	200	10,000 00	1,175 00	100 00	74 88	1 44
Washington ..	267	15,000 00	2,500 00	800 00	52 00	1 00
Wayne.....	196	40,000 00	3,381 00	500 00	72 80	1 40
Westchester ..	117	60,000 00	2,578 00	1,000 00	70 20	1 35
Wyoming.....	280	25,000 00	2,300 00	3,000 00	57 20	1 10
Yates.....	185	25,000 00	2,365 50	100 00	106 08	2 04
Total	9,153	\$2,594,263 48	\$133,903 21	\$65,452 80	...	...

*Superintendent has the use of the farm and maintains the paupers at a stipulated sum.

TABLE 13.

Showing the number of persons supported and relieved, and the changes in the city alms-houses during the year ending October 31, 1885.

NAME.	Number in the almshouse Nov. 1, 1884.	Received during the year.	Born in the house.	Whole number supported.	Number aided by out-door relief.	Total supported and relieved.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) almshouse..	2,548	7,591	158	10,297	...	10,297
Kingston city almshouse.....	58	72	...	130	1,270	1,400
Newburgh city and town almshouse.....	79	88	2	169	1,015	1,184
New York city almshouse.....	8,662	30,668	598	39,928	8,890	48,818
Oswego city almshouse.....	37	24	...	61	724	785
Poughkeepsie city almshouse.....	70	588	4	662	912	1,574
Total.....	11,454	39,031	763	51,247	12,811	64,058

TABLE 13 — (Concluded).

NAME.	Discharged.	Bound out.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining Nov. 1, 1885.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) almshouse..	6,877	..	85	671	1,169	1,545	2,714
Kingston city almshouse.....	73	..	..	11	83	13	46
Newburgh city and town almshouse.....	75	..	..	8	56	80	86
New York city almshouse.....	27,198	14	81	3,738	4,320	4,632	8,952
Oswego city almshouse.....	14	..	1	3	27	16	43
Poughkeepsie city almshouse.....	581	..	..	13	42	26	68
Total.....	34,818	14	67	4,439	5,647	6,262	11,909

TABLE 14.

Showing the number of insane, idiots, epileptics, blind, deaf-mutes and children in the city alms-houses October 31, 1885.

NAME.	Insane.	Idiota.	Epileptics.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Children under 2 years of age.	Children between 2 and 16 years of age.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) almshouse..	1,253	13	100	16	2	62	12
Kingston city almshouse.....	..	1	...	6	..	...	...
Newburgh city and town almshouse.....	5	4	4	...	1	1	1
New York city almshouse.....	4,073	282	191	103	86	331	408
Oswego city almshouse.....	..	11	3	2	...	...	...
Poughkeepsie city almshouse.....	4	1	2	1	...	...	1
Total... ..	5,334	312	300	123	89	394	422

TABLE 15.

Showing the proportion of native and foreign born persons supported during the year.

NAME.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) almshouse..	10,297	5,805	4,492	3,534	6,763
Kingston city almshouse	130	96	34	61	69
Newburgh city and town almshouse.....	189	129	40	79	90
New York city almshouse.....	39,928	22,865	17,063	14,291	25,637
Oswego city almshouse.....	61	32	29	19	42
Poughkeepsie city almshouse.....	662	568	94	226	436
Total	51,247	29,495	21,752	18,210	33,037

TABLE 16.

Amount expended for support and relief during the year.

NAME.	For support in alms-houses.	For out-door relief.	Total.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) almshouse..	\$321,496 99	.....	\$321,496 99
Kingston city almshouse	10,261 83	\$7,098 24	17,360 07
Newburgh city and town almshouse.....	10,083 70	7,161 44	17,245 14
New York city almshouse.....	955,463 46	43,100 00	998,563 46
Oswego city almshouse.....	3,481 81	6,299 50	9,781 31
Poughkeepsie city almshouse.....	6,200 00	3,300 00	9,500 00
Total	\$1,306,937 79	\$66,959 18	\$1,373,926 97

TABLE 17.

Showing the value of the alms-house establishments, labor of the paupers, and the expense of supporting each person.

NAME.	Acres of land attached to the almshouse.	Estimated value of almshouse establish- ments.	Estimated value of the products of the farm.	Value of labor of pau- pers.	Yearly average sum ex- pended for each pau- per, including salaries, medicines and medi- cal attendance.	Average weekly expense of each person.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) almshouse	70	\$1,500,000	\$5,000 00	\$20,000	\$113 97	\$3 19
Kingston city almshouse.....	50	50,000	600 00	500	89 18	1 71
Newburgh city and town almshouse....	73	46,500	1,980 00	350	108 46	3 09
New York city almshouse.....	.....	2,695,000	.....	.....	109 32	3 11
Oswego city almshouse.....	136	17,000	2,000 00	400	84 43	1 63
Poughkeepsie city almshouse.....	18	40,000	500 00	150	91 19	1 75
Total	347	\$4,348,500	\$10,080 00	\$21,400	.....	.....

TABLE 18.

Showing the estimated value of the property of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, and their indebtedness at the close of the year ending September 30, 1885.

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.....	\$35,000 00	\$46,300 00	\$81,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Albany Orphan Asylum.....	50,000 00	83,110 00	133,110 00	.....	.....	.....
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York.....	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	.....	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00
Association for Benefitting Children and Young Girls, New York.....	65,000 00	.....	65,000 00	.....	2,375 00	2,375 00
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, New York.....	331,000 00	333,100 00	664,100 00	.....	.....	.....
Asylum of our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.....	20,800 75	5,251 30	26,052 05	.....	.....	.....
Babies' Nursery, Albany.....	1,000 00	2,200 00	3,200 00	.....	.....	.....
Baptist Home, Brooklyn.....	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Baptist Home for the Aged, New York.....	137,210 86	35,000 00	172,210 86	.....	400 00	400 00
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.....	150,000 00	22,500 00	172,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, Eastern District.....	76,904 89	20,258 50	97,163 39	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Nursery.....	40,000 00	1,518 23	41,518 23	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Zion Home.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.....	33,369 19	105,884 81	139,253 50	.....	1,321 85	1,321 85
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.....	35,000 00	23,570 00	58,570 00	.....	.....	.....
Central New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rome.....	65,000 00	2,607 13	67,607 13	.....	.....	.....
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York.....	165,000 00	57,209 93	222,209 93	.....	.....	.....
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn.....	85,000 00	42,087 74	127,087 74	.....	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, New York.....	450,000 00	150,000 00	600,000 00	.....	42,000 00	42,000 00
Children's Fold, New York.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	2,680 97	2,680 97
Children's Friend Society, Albany.....	16,000 00	15,600 00	31,600 00	.....	.....	.....
Children's Home, Amsterdam.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Children's Home, Newburgh.....	205,840 15	98,860 63	304,700 78	.....	.....	.....
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn.....	35,000 00	18,325 00	53,325 00	.....	.....	.....
Colored Home of the City of Troy.....	150,000 00	58,000 00	208,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Colored Home and Hospital, New York.....	275,000 00	161,000 00	436,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Colored Orphan Asylum and Ass'n for Benefit of Colored Children, New York.....	275,000 00	199,255 00	474,255 00	.....	.....	.....
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.....	135,500 00	.....	135,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath.....	13,500 00	.....	13,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Day Home, Troy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deborah Powers Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eight Ward Mission, New York.....	51,000 00	10,000 00	61,000 00	.....	1,687 46	1,687 46
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	150,000 00	25,100 00	175,100 00	.....	.....	.....
Five Points House of Industry, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121 77	121 77

Five Points Mission, New York.....	77,000 00	1,000 00	78,000 00	15,000 00	5,500 00	20,500 00
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York.....	420,000 00	40,000 00	460,000 00	23,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York.....	23,000 00	.....	23,000 00	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo.....	19,982 23	.....	19,982 23	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum; Syracuse.....	8,500 00	1,200 00	9,700 00	2,400 00	.....	2,400 00
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	66,700 00	11,500 00	78,200 00	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	639,000 00	138,000 00	775,000 00	350,000 00	40,000 00	380,000 00
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	33,729 95	2,862 55	36,592 50	86,622 50	10,000 00	10,000 00
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York.....	21,844 28	7,184 64	29,028 90	10,000 00	8,020 48	18,020 48
Henry Keep Home, Watertown.....	45,000 00	70,000 00	115,000 00	10,000 00	.....	.....
Home for Aged Men, Albany.....	35,000 00	12,641 61	47,641 61	23,683 57	.....	.....
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn.....	10,500 00	18,183 57	28,683 57	9,000 00	.....	9,000 00
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....	28,000 00	10,000 00	38,000 00	25,338 28	.....	25,000 00
Home for the Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	192,002 13	23,819 46	215,821 59	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York.....	10,000 00	2,500 00	12,500 00	80,000 00	.....	80,000 00
Home for Aged Men and Women, Elmira.....	80,000 00	.....	80,000 00	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany.....	104,000 00	.....	104,000 00	81,440 00	4,000 00	81,440 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.....	280,000 00	.....	280,000 00	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York.....	64,000 00	1,778 00	65,778 00	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy.....	25,000 00	1,345 68	26,345 68	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
Home for the Blind, New York.....	38,000 00	20,085 58	58,085 58	15,600 00	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Auburn.....	10,000 00	5,600 00	15,600 00	34,718 97	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Lockport.....	13,000 00	21,718 97	34,718 97	45,742 40	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh.....	30,000 00	15,742 40	45,742 40	38,673 53	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.....	6,500 00	33,173 53	39,673 53	10,000 00	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh.....	35,000 00	3,182 43	38,182 43	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga.....	30,000 00	92,365 65	122,365 65	60,235 69	.....	.....
Home for the Homeless, Oswego.....	57,405 69	1,800 00	59,205 69	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00
Home for Old Men, New York.....	15,000 00	5,000 00	20,000 00	49,045 24	2,000 00	51,045 24
House of the Good Shepherd, Albany.....	200,000 00	.....	200,000 00	27,858 70	25,140 59	53,077 29
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton.....	84,000 00	.....	84,000 00	.....	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.....	13,500 00	.....	13,500 00	23,250 00	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.....	4,000 00	1,109 00	5,109 00	5,000 00	1,545 85	1,545 85
House of the Good Shepherd, Tompkins Cove.....	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00	.....	.....	.....
House of the Holy Comforter, Utica.....	35,727 74	2,547 42	38,275 16	22,000 00	12,411 42	34,411 42
House and Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse.....	100,000 00	27,952 08	127,952 08	24,000 00	.....	24,000 00
House of Industry, Poughkeepsie.....	20,000 00	4,000 00	24,000 00	45,000 00	.....	45,000 00
House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York.....	45,000 00	.....	45,000 00	14,500 00	.....	14,500 00
House of Shelter, Albany.....	101,600 00	61,383 75	162,983 75	53,500 00	11,691 85	65,191 85
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	27,578 11	22,140 24	49,718 35	42,140 24	.....	.....
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	12,000 00	6,000 00	18,000 00
Industrial School of Rochester.....	75,000 00	.....	75,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 18 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Inebriates' Home, Fort Hamilton, Long Island.....	\$175,830 86	\$42,117 26	\$217,948 12	\$17,100 00	\$14,403 48	\$14,403 48
Ingleaside Home, Buffalo.....	60,000 00	5,000 00	65,000 00	65,000 00	17,357 54	17,357 54
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York.....	152,953 94	.....	152,953 94	57,000 00	.....	57,000 00
* Institution of Mercy (East Houston street), New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
* Institution of Mercy (Eighty-first street), New York.....	209,768 58	.....	209,768 58	20,000 00	8,043 14	28,043 14
Isabella Home, Long Island City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.....	32,500 00	50,250 00	82,750 00	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.....	16,500 00	31,044 64	47,544 64	.....	500 00	500 00
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York.....	14,000 00	38,842 96	52,842 96	.....	.....	.....
Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Le Couteux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.....	146,621 35	.....	146,621 35	20,000 00	6,642 95	26,642 95
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.....	13,000 00	12,100 00	25,100 00	.....	.....	.....
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York.....	100,000 00	69,878 61	169,878 61	.....	.....	.....
Martners' Family Asylum, Staten Island.....	24,000 00	.....	24,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.....	95,000 00	.....	95,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Midnight Mission, New York.....	25,000 00	16,014 22	41,014 22	.....	.....	.....
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.....	550,000 00	.....	550,000 00	.....	101,884 00	101,884 00
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York.....	105,000 00	.....	105,000 00	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00
New York Catholic Protectory.....	825,061 73	61,892 58	887,054 31	165,000 00	40,012 83	225,012 83
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men.....	125,000 00	.....	125,000 00	2,500 00	.....	2,500 00
New York Infant Asylum.....	100,000 00	10,000 00	110,000 00	.....	2,300 00	2,300 00
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	500,000 00	72,656 19	572,656 19	.....	.....	.....
New York State Children's Home Association, Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,267 22	3,267 22
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone.....	161,177 78	93,000 00	254,177 78	.....	700 00	5,700 00
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.....	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
Nursery and Home, Yonkers.....	85,000 00	38,500 00	123,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.....	11,124 83	11,800 00	22,924 83	.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	16,500 00	30,014 11	46,514 11	.....	.....	.....
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	16,800 00	.....	16,800 00	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
Open Door Mission, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	200,000 00	60,250 00	260,250 00	.....	.....	.....
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	550,000 00	125,260 00	675,260 00	.....	.....	.....
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.....	40,500 00	54,788 53	95,288 53	.....	.....	.....
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.....	45,000 00	233,000 00	278,000 00	.....	9,000 00	.....
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany.....	9,000 00	.....	9,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Batavia.....	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	13,000 00	.....	13,000 00
Oswego Orphan Asylum.....	20,000 00	21,747 11	41,747 11	.....	.....	.....

Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York.....	1,100 00	100 00	1,900 00	.....	884 36	884 36
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.....	15,500 00	38,500 00	57,700 00	.....	.....	5,000 00
Presbyterian Church Home Association, Troy.....	17,000 00	14,438 88	31,438 88	5,000 00	.....	.....
Presbyterian Home, New York.....	123,000 00	137,500 00	260,500 00	40,000 00	36,000 00	70,000 00
Protectorate and Reformatory for Destitute Children, Utica.....	80,000 00	.....	56,673 45	.....	.....	.....
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester.....	50,000 00	9,673 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
**Pythagorus Lodge No. 1, Benevolent Fund, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester Home of Industry.....	22,130 00	.....	32,130 00	10,630 00	500 00	11,120 00
Rochester Orphan Asylum.....	87,000 00	21,000 00	108,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	450,000 00	.....	450,000 00	65,415 16	9,303 75	74,721 82
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	406,808 38	664 66	407,473 04	4,000 00	10,000 00	14,000 00
St. Aratha's Home for Children, Nanuet.....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Barnabas' House, New York.....	32,500 00	15,000 00	67,500 00	.....	3,500 00	13,500 00
St. Christopher's Home, New York.....	35,464 80	.....	35,464 80	20,564 42	.....	20,564 42
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy.....	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	8,588 54	3,446 14	12,034 68
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo.....	58,000 00	.....	58,000 00	14,000 00	.....	24,000 00
St. James' Home, New York.....	32,000 00	.....	32,000 00	.....	384 46	.....
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00	.....	2,182 40	2,182 40
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush.....	175,500 00	.....	175,500 00	23,000 00	9,500 00	32,500 00
St. Joseph's Asylum, New York.....	24,000 00	3,500 00	27,500 00	.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse.....	24,000 00	2,000 00	26,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	50,000 00	3,888 00	53,888 00	7,000 00	.....	8,000 00
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.....	220,000 00	15,000 00	235,000 00	78,500 00	.....	78,500 00
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham.....	201,630 00	.....	201,630 00	43,730 00	26,181 22	69,911 32
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca.....	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	.....	2,407 88	2,407 88
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.....	75,000 00	22,019 07	97,019 07	.....	.....	.....
St. Malachy's Home, West York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook.....	55,000 00	.....	55,000 00	4,000 00	4,574 88	8,574 88
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	23,000 00	1,500 00	24,500 00	23,000 00	8,400 00	28,400 00
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
**St. Mary's Mercy and Children's Home, Brooklyn.....	27,000 00	.....	27,000 00	7,000 00	1,700 00	8,700 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	22,830 46	.....	22,830 46	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.....	13,000 00	.....	13,000 00	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis.....	22,000 00	.....	22,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Staten Island.....	36,642 00	.....	36,642 00	.....	1,624 63	1,624 63
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	700 00	3,750 00	4,450 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Prebe's Mission, Brooklyn.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	.....	59 50	59 50
St. Stephen's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	150,000 00	.....	150,000 00	44,000 00	80,903 86	124,903 86
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	126,102 00	.....	126,102 00	10,500 00	.....	10,500 00
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	40,000 00	.....	40,000 00	.....	270 40	270 40
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	127,288 00	1,000 00	128,288 00	14,000 00	.....	14,000 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	61,000 00	.....	61,000 00	13,500 00	1,642 25	15,142 25
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	6,000 00	.....	6,000 00
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn.....	46,775 00	.....	46,775 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	34,000 00	.....	34,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.....	40,000 00	5,000 00	45,000 00	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	176,848 56	74,471 02	251,320 58	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Sheltering Arms, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 18 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.			Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.			Real.	Personal.	Total.
Sheltering Arms' Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.	\$25,000 00	\$14,000 00	\$39,000 00					
Shelter for Homeless Women, New York.	22,000 00		22,000 00					
Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse.		8,000 00	8,000 00					
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York.	65,000 00		65,000 00					\$36,363 10
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic (Asylum), New York.	131,133 00		131,133 00				\$23,363 10	43,763 00
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York.	71,133 41		71,133 41				6,763 00	66,275 70
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca.	1,000 00	74,000 00	75,000 00				36,275 70	
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton.	85,000 00	35,000 00	120,000 00					
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.	75,000 00	72,000 00	147,000 00					
Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, Brooklyn.								
Society of St. Martha, New York.	35,000 00	2,000 00	37,000 00					
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.	20,400 00	600 00	21,000 00					
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.	50,000 00	40,000 00	90,000 00					
Syracuse Home Association.	1,000 00	3,638 17	4,638 17					
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Hempstead.	51,225 75	7,240 00	58,465 75					
Temporary Home for Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.		1,100 00	1,100 00					
The Home, Ithaca.	27,000 00	3,000 00	30,000 00					
Thomas' Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.	83,000 00	12,478 00	95,478 00				2,634 22	2,634 22
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.	50,000 00	74,461 31	124,461 31					
Troy Orphan Asylum.								
Truant Home, Brooklyn.	75,000 00	153,336 70	228,336 70					
Utica Orphan Asylum.	64,614 92	47,000 00	111,614 92					
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.								
Warburg Orphans' Farm School, Mt. Vernon.		2,300 00	2,300 00					
Western New York Home, Randolph.	11,700 00		11,700 00					
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.	55,869 68		55,869 68				2,000 00	3,500 00
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.	20,000 00		20,000 00				8,598 80	8,598 80
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.	32,000 00	16,000 00	48,000 00				4,000 00	4,000 00
Woman's Christian Temperance Home, New York.	22,000 00		22,000 00					
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.	1,150 00	202 40	1,352 40				1,044 10	13,044 10
Total	\$13,725,224 50	\$4,254,103 40	\$19,980,067 90			\$1,831,559 16	\$677,841 33	\$2,512,400 49

* Merged into Institution of Mercy, Eighty-first street

† Finances with Newburgh City Alms-house.

** Not opened

† Opened June 1, 1885.

TABLE 19.

Showing the receipts of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless for the year ending September 30, 1885.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans, stocks, bonds, and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts including cash on hand.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless	\$1,274 98	.....	.....	.....	\$240 00	\$794 67	\$2,138 52	.....	.....	\$612 24	\$8,050 51
Albany Orphan Asylum	624 16	.....	\$18,244 26	.....	1,875 29	.....	5,332 45	\$1,800 00	.....	123 56	28,000 02
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York	6,519 43	.....	.....	\$41,480 13	.....	16,051 39	656 25	.....	\$10,000 00	13,502 43	88,218 63
Association for Benefiting Children and Young Girls, New York	433 31	.....	.....	14,637 88	.....	2,788 11	.....	.....	700 00	5,827 03	24,386 83
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, New York	36,048 12	.....	.....	.....	1,453 00	1,453 00	17,194 45	52,000 00	.....	125 06	106,820 66
Asylum for the Aged, New York	130 55	.....	171 85	.....	761 65	761 65	33 00	.....	.....	9,579 20	12,205 58
Babies' Nursery, Albany	12 64	.....	.....	500 00	218 00	759 00	382 74	.....	.....	1,469 49	2,962 13
Baptist Home, Brooklyn	6,357 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,401 08	2,277 86	.....	.....	613 71	12,734 70
Baptist Home for the Aged, New York	641 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,186 42	.....	4,713 83	.....	.....	18,833 31
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children	12,391 46	.....	3,988 50	4,670 19	4,080 90	7,433 97	1,485 00	230 17	400 00	7,160 12	41,730 31
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.	10,862 06	.....	7,443 75	2,278 52	2,039 80	13,355 81	783 12	.....	.....	.....	36,783 36
Brooklyn Nursery	244 40	.....	.....	2,761 77	1,422 82	2,408 42	.....	.....	500 00	3,164 28	10,499 83
Brooklyn Zion Home	173 04	.....	.....	157 62	600 00	564 49	.....	.....	39 65	.....	1,534 90
Buffalo Orphan Asylum	7,074 85	.....	2,027 43	.....	1,555 75	8,483 85	5,875 84	20,800 00	.....	.....	45,797 72
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn	7,770 22	.....	4,000 00	.....	448 25	700 06	1,621 19	3,000 00	.....	.....	10,589 82
Central N. York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome	60 17	\$32,794 53	11,575 50	.....	115 64	.....	.....	.....	9,000 00	55 81	53,601 65
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York	5,810 40	.....	.....	.....	838 4	20,918 72	2,332 26	.....	.....	.....	29,389 84
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn	6,768 81	.....	.....	4,903 59	3,778 4	25,238 42	1,754 31	.....	500 00	258 09	43,061 69
Children's Aid Society, New York .....	.....	33,568 36	.....	70,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174,043 71	277,902 07
Children's Fold, New York	432 22	.....	.....	14,598 57	.....	1,516 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,546 93
Children's Friend Society, Albany	538 79	.....	.....	.....	804 00	.....	912 00	.....	.....	.....	2,254 79
Children's Home, Amsterdam	155 36	.....	459 51	.....	454 62	2,133 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,203 23
Children's Home, Newburgh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn	5,148 83	.....	.....	3,211 97	4,976 60	16,179 43	4,831 59	.....	.....	169 00	34,517 62

TABLE 19—(Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts including cash on hand.
Church Home of the City of Troy	\$70 07				\$208 00	\$4,692 98	\$1,088 00	\$760 00			\$8,039 05
Colored Home and Hospital, New York	3,260 03			\$20,268 52	828 06	7,966 55	1,985 00			\$49 86	33,211 02
Colored Orphan Asylum Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York	1,308 98			13,785 16	4,895 24	14,988 50	9,308 75				44,178 63
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn	454 21		\$17,139 60	8,979 91	887 60	8,640 04			\$30,000 00	14,266 13	80,887 79
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath	3,120 96						12,398 02	21,500 00			37,018 98
Day Home, Troy	3,309 95					1,965 71	2,388 96	3,500 00			11,192 65
Deborah Powers' Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh											
Eighth Ward Mission, New York						3,143 96				354 55	3,498 51
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo	276 76		282 00	600 00	934 34	5,407 19	1,443 53			153 29	7,653 58
Five Points House of Industry, New York				14,731 44	5,406 30	18,064 13				5,887 50	45,632 90
Five Points Mission, New York	6,705 65			7,214 83		11,859 82				587 71	26,248 01
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, N. Y.	27,401 71			247,998 49	1,684 50	12,909 91	516 29				260,518 90
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York	23 25					1,784 75				1,819 68	3,890 63
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo	1,416 90		884 20		550 00	566 06	41 50			1,142 08	4,610 72
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse											
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	1,833 33		2,636 00	1,000 00	1,384 55	4,612 07	54 88			1,798 00	13,317 13
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York	43,876 97			43,575 15		57,767 03	11,511 60	26,100 00		4,387 83	187,268 68
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	839 01			3,251 00		214 33				1,805 56	9,063 90
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of N. York	372 36		2,974 00	28,299 64					7,047 44		35,719 44
Henry Keep Home, Watertown	3,172 91									13,270 01	16,442 92
Home for Aged Men, Albany	6 86				789 00	2,066 10	725 01				8,606 97
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn	100 71			342 44	8,069 78	1,315 67	583 96				5,442 56
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York											
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York	20,809 05					3,000 00					8,000 00
Home for the Aged and Infirm, East New York	40 60					24,888 38	1,289 26			1,473 58	47,940 27
Home for Aged Men and Women, Elmira	459 62				3,000 00	4,000 00					7,853 60
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany						2,190 22	140 00			2,380 82	5,120 26
						4,060 00					4,060 00

Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.....	80 00	3,788 38	3,575 00	30,000 00	.....	11,127 00	44,975 39
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor New York.....	505 00	.....	.....	33,300 00	.....	10,985 00	43,865 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy.....	4,523 96	.....	1,126 00	6,683 07	.....	3,474 29	15,590 32
Home for the Blind, New York.....	780 70	2,580 45	.....	1,259 00	.....	90 95	4,741 10
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York.....	13,819 28	.....	683 20	11,935 01	713 00	105 00	28,622 58
Home for the Friendless, Auburn.....	876 36	2,886 68	934 20	6,244 69	320 90	19 30	9,734 77
Home for the Friendless, Lockport.....	147 97	.....	776 75	2,694 88	1,132 30	37 00	5,589 54
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh.....	177 11	.....	716 25	2,436 00	693 88	1,833 36	5,015 53
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.....	1,065 49	111 00	238 00	20,000 00	888 75	286 50	25,941 79
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh.....	911 38	1,678 45	.....	909 30	44 88	.....	8,446 10
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga.....	1,992 63	.....	673 00	636 55	.....	1,500 00	2,815 55
Home for the Homeless, Oswego.....	4,138 87	.....	708 20	2,157 48	203 38	.....	2,815 78
Home for the Homeless, Utica.....	7,578 38	.....	958 23	1,242 45	5,515 00	1,807 48	12,650 62
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.....	.....	.....	315 00	4,192 00	388 13	.....	12,775 54
House of the Good Shepherd, Albany.....	78 28	.....	638 35	1,513 28	10 73	300 00	430 46
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton.....	236 06	.....	701 16	6,917 25	.....	9,774 85	20,525 77
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.....	238 12	6,737 41	4,954 97	50,856 70	.....	44,391 33	102,431 12
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, Tonawanda Cove.....	10 73	.....	513 30	982 84	424 12	532 28	3,983 27
House of the Holy Comforter, Utica.....	474 43	.....	.....	4,891 50	.....	.....	5,886 93
House of the Holy Comforter, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of the Holy Comforter, Syracuse.....	781 11	.....	.....	174 20	275 35	2,642 25	3,872 91
House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York.....	1,597 50	.....	.....	9,917 38	.....	4,500 00	17,984 45
House of Mercy, New York.....	2,279 71	.....	232 50	4,761 88	1,498 99	10,500 00	30,949 33
House of Shelter, Albany.....	728 22	674 28	.....	1,588 00	243 12	.....	2,013 96
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	1,154 25	1,975 77	528 00	11,477 72	.....	251 18	8,462 81
Howard Mission, New York.....	21 05	.....	.....	7,096 75	.....	163 87	17,239 61
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.....	1,564 76	5,882 26	.....	2,985 47	4,074 25	2,109 45	9,239 23
Industrial School of Rochester.....	1,204 74	5,886 14	985 23	2,885 47	12 50	15,226 77	15,226 77
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 64	.....	7,859 84
Inebriates' Home, Ft. Hamilton, Long Island.....	20,351 71	.....	5,700 00	1,700 00	.....	230 00	12,890 00
Ingleside Home, Buffalo.....	800 60	728 45	31,845 34	6,102 14	1,848 68	11,221 04	45,737 52
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, New York.....	23,303 65	16 00	.....	.....	16 62	100 00	9,417 36
Institution of Mercy (East Houston street), N. Y.....	13,190 92	17,042 98	4,885 00	1,880 91	.....	.....	64,305 71
Institution of Mercy (Eighty-first street), N. Y.....	165 65	8,275 31	1,063 50	13,300 00	1,063 50	3,805 49	29,320 80
Isabella Home, Long Island City.....	1,403 70	82,404 31	1,805 48	983 26	.....	20,000 00	3,773 01
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.....	103 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,539 76
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.....	60 00	.....	425 00	4,372 00	2,435 00	4,369 89	11,310 14
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western N. Y., Rochester.....	11,602 29	.....	.....	2,888 50	2,198 71	158 54	6,069 67
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,821 50	1,117 51	1,740 00	19,541 30

TABLE 19 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.	From interest on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts including cash on hand.
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York.											
Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, New York.											
LeCouteux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.	\$257 34	\$21,383 58	\$7,301 80		\$1,663 40	\$20 00	\$749 00		\$3,800 00	\$2,541 57	\$36,477 69
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.	265 62		1,000 00			1,353 00	3,542 75			2,537 03	2,044 62
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York.	1,121 35				522 00	3,204 27	30 24				7,777 54
Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island.	1,412 20					6,941 99					4,877 96
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.	1,771 35					4,326 39		\$3,669 00		1,423 26	13,446 54
Midnight Mission, New York.	12 00					4,413 91				325 00	6,422 74
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.									101,884 00		181,623 01
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York.	803 47		3,701 69		3,385 95	4,275 74					54,522 82
New York Catholic Protectory	49 33				452 00	7,085 90			37,448 84		243,842 84
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men.	646 52				1,276 50	10,334 48			8,489 64		19,470 64
New York Infant Asylum.	1,625 45					11,457 85					89,101 18
New York Juvenile Asylum.	1,863 04					25,936 11					138,732 78
New York State Children's Home Association, Rochester.					1,863 35						
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone.	36 78	3,793 05	1,542 47			123 80					6,799 10
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.	21,224 24		2,179 87		7,916 71	6,602 55			1,300 00	7,663 78	154,803 69
Nursery and Home, Yonkers.	1,123 51				945 40	2,054 21		4,168 29		729 80	4,852 42
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.	162 18					883 79					3,768 49
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.	8,270 56		2,818 80		1,634 64	689 69				402 62	34,183 02
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.	34 38		3,180 06		568 56	1,107 83		11,860 00	4,000 00	94 86	6,077 69
Open Door Mission, Albany.	501 80				811 52	673 79				228 67	3,142 94
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.	489 46				9,782 07	27,732 00		1,500 00			48,212 96
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.	18,423 06				1,743 09	2,416 00		28,180 00		20,548 48	79,569 37
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.	234 21		37,150 00		2,080 50	938 07		222 00		6,368 00	51,306 73
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.	655 71				1,367 00	3,048 50				570 83	20,691 94
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany.	10,183 67				1,193 00	1,193 00		15,049 90			11,770 01
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown.	187 15		3,449 40		2,855 10	3,000 00					9,491 09

TABLE 19 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.	From interest on investments.	From loans, bonds and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts including cash on hand.
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout.	\$86 96			\$105 82	\$7 50	\$2,389 83	\$225 00			\$13 40	\$235 36
St. Phoebe's Mission, Brooklyn.	179 61			41,237 14	2,000 00	865 00	4 70			895 25	2,666 46
St. Stephen's Orphan Asylum, New York.	435 34			6,080 55	8,565 86	3,377 97				1,346 69	19,806 41
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.			\$2,556 42	3,184 00	1,303 39	813 48				2,386 48	10,243 57
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Albany.	153 86		17,824 85		945 31	778 56	63 75			217 48	19,581 31
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.											
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.											
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.	3,188 81		3,618 41	11,700 60	127 50	917 67				10,858 34	29,711 33
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn.	1,447 58			497 43	324 00	1,575 64	11 34			3 65	4,360 60
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.				850 79	6,214 74	56 12					10,191 16
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	63 21		3,072 51		236 02					2,635 45	13,510 76
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.	42,229 62		10,486 08				22,649 92	441,669 87	\$10,000 00	17,657 46	534,106 20
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, N. Y.	1,137 82			475 00	5,235 56	1,218 00	2,870 37			3,629 31	7,720 40
Sheltering Arms, New York.	1,489 61					12,176 63	4,601 37			13,267 03	35,740 23
Sheltering Arms, Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.											
Shelter for Babies, New York.	37 48		856 28	1,747 58	75 00	2,768 95	669 24			3,173 36	9,287 89
Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse.					600 00	3,000 00					3,600 00
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York.	912 32			5,000 00	1,174 00					4 70	16,532 34
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominick, N. Y.	700 00			38,850 42	177 00	20 00	111 23	10,000 00		4,397 03	44,124 45
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic, N. Y.	520 40			30,199 41	499 00	15,123 55					46,342 36
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca.	143 63		3,365 26		1,967 95	4,658 84			2,000 00	3,009 16	15,144 84
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen.											
Society for West New Brighton.	1,238 66				863 33	14,209 51	3,229 37	1,062 50		2 50	20,635 87
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.			1,904 70		5,270 25	1,725 60	2,075 42			3,025 37	14,001 34
Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, Brooklyn.				1,411 74	8,557 13	4,100 00	1,000 00	1,295 29		22,000 00	39,660 41
Society of St. Martha, New York.	1,296 25										
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.	997 07		3,779 15		416 00	1,105 06		139 83		26 75	6,453 83
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.	5,820 14		11,190 10		489 75	1,104 00				209 81	17,333 80
Syracuse Home Association.	540 03		558 12	336 00	1,191 57	1,043 00	2,293 93	2,606 00			8,472 65

[illegible]

† Opened April 1, 1885, receipts for six months.

* Of this sum \$17,785.64 was from manufactured goods.
Of this sum \$65,116.00 was from insurance on burned buildings.

TABLE 20.

Showing the expenditures of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless for the year ending September 30, 1886.

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1884.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand September 30, 1886.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.		\$2,193 17	\$985 25	\$2,597 18		\$778 00	\$417 89	\$121 15			\$693 54	\$4,885 12	\$1,165 39
Albany Orphan Asylum.			4,998 23	10,675 01	\$4,218 07	2,294 98		969 55			1,850 75	27,600 65	489 37
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York.			10,538 15	9,701 45	1,306 70	2,013 30	92 34	841 70	\$1,750 09		57,889 86	84,143 59	4,075 04
Association for Benefiting Children and Young Girls, New York.	\$2,000 25		589 15	7,661 18	2,700 56	1,273 85	1,097 85	2,236 62	2,001 64		4,698 56	24,264 66	121 67
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, New York.			5,148 50	9,210 30	980 00	2,960 00	280 35	193 20	387 00	68,000 00	7,870 11	95,029 46	11,791 20
Asylum of our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.			173 44	5,155 19	797 08	588 02	342 51	1,908 49	2,377 75		733 85	12,076 33	129 25
Babies' Nursery, Albany.	506 23		584 85	509 90	204 10	198 80	200 00	198 08			438 48	2,843 40	148 67
Baptist Home, Brooklyn.	687 27		1,640 13	2,735 91	15 00	744 05	95 80	405 23			686 03	6,999 44	5,835 23
Baptist Home for the Aged, New York.			3,627 94	7,053 15	3 25	1,104 00	187 00	945 51		3,390 00	890 52	17,141 40	1,686 91
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.	5,049 69		9,241 99	11,565 22	3,076 74	2,301 05		2,480 54			3,116 62	36,831 85	4,958 46
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, Eastern District.	3,457 25		3,832 05	4,512 75	1,414 70	985 61	155 77	1,091 75	8,950 00		505 44	24,885 35	11,878 04
Brooklyn Nursery.	250 00	800 00	1,369 22	3,445 81	534 02	991 20	476 96	91 46	700 00	145 00	1,016 59	9,476 60	1,023 23
Brooklyn Zion Home.			2,245 00	604 97		269 75		125 00	398 00		185 43	2,429 18	
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.			3,331 97	3,078 30	432 54	1,011 36	161 53	2,641 82		25,749 46	675 29	37,091 36	6,706 36
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.			1,794 00	2,110 28	201 95	604 73		642 79		4,000 00	449 82	9,803 57	736 25
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.			18,801 53	8,069 62	2,387 56	1,707 13	1,011 13	2,068 17			12,399 75	53,124 21	407 36
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, N. Y.	5,300 00	400 00	2,225 87	4,624 25	65 89	1,240 85		628 14		13,245 16	959 29	22,837 41	6,063 39
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.													
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn.	238 62	7,600 00	6,437 53	16,009 96				188 53		8,650 00	403 35	39,289 37	3,902 32
Children's Aid Society, New York.			10,844 66					54 449 67			212,042 88	476 67	129 14
Children's Field, New York.		1,820 61	7,597 92	7,597 92	1,551 59	90 70	55 62	268 20	1,981 60		554 80	16,128 55	416 34
Children's Friend Society, Albany.			1,020 00	549 40	44 29	297 00		19 31			82 34	2,016 24	236 45
Children's Home, Amsterdam.			715 30	651 31	72 05	184 25	243 56	88 69	1,102 08		75 09	3,132 33	70 93

Children's Home, Newburgh	1,972 90	4,455 83	7,808 35	358 58	3,853 12	1,120 02	2,875 03	3,714 98	4,713 00	1,014 79	32,546 40	1,971 12
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn	...	850 00	963 96	1,232 46	413 55	143 34	2,468 67	1,025 00	2,100 00	1,199 58	5,715 43	323 62
Church Home of the City of Troy	...	3,850 00	13,865 96	1,232 46	1,553 20	606 10	2,468 67	1,025 00	2,100 00	1,413 90	24,766 28	10,424 74
Colored Home and Hospital, New York	...	8,026 31	11,404 78	2,693 34	3,905 38	1,943 42	2,509 90	510 58	3,356 25	4,540 01	38,790 17	5,386 46
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for Benefit of Colored Children, New York	...	3,570 07	18,669 40	5,811 75	2,732 80	1,190 40	641 80	5,686 29	33,029 80	77,162 84	3,224 95	...
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn	...	5,063 41	3,447 54	...	674 83	226 15	631 90	...	24,405 00	1,438 20	35,875 03	1,143 95
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Ithaca	...	423 79	1,800 00	470 18	52 61	...	326 54	...	7,686 95	135 50	10,897 57	386 08
Day Home, Troy	...	297 35	1,152 98	...	159 71	82 66	35 35	...	...	2,008 10	3,735 85	...
Deborah Powers Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh	...	2,500 00	1,292 50	2,115 00	557 00	950 00	108 75	...	9,800 00	108 16	6,901 41	752 17
Eight Ward Mission, New York	...	1,400 67	10,221 90	12,247 90	529 07	1,358 07	1,804 35	...	...	5,131 12	45,664 67	...
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo	...	11,307 50	3,459 00	1,398 40	337 34	715 52	...	...	...	2,608 19	19,986 75	6,361 26
Five Buns House of Industry, New York	...	13,500 00	6,030 00	45,574 06	16,338 42	8,808 65	5,558 49	6,788 11	5,000 00	11,236 24	262,564 60	27,954 30
Five Buns Mission, New York	...	744 06	2,617 43	...	25 00	50 00	70 30	441 28	...	135 07	2,533 39	2,077 33
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York	...	637 00	541 79	149 33	258 62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, N. Y.	...	1,156 00	2,597 63	819 92	697 50	381 10	...	3,447 35	...	2,677 59	11,757 00	1,560 04
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo	...	20,000 00	13,391 75	18,085 02	17,238 77	2,585 78	4,016 04	11,905 02	244 36	25,717 42	176,013 93	11,194 65
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	...	218 06	755 00	2,346 79	498 00	388 70	479 49	221 13	...	1,286 55	7,975 79	1,108 11
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	...	600 00	4,698 12	12,755 66	3,895 34	1,322 76	2,062 87	...	...	6,907 59	41,475 82	...
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York	...	2,398 50	1,838 86	1,064 15	116 24	1,400 75	53 80	60 00	...	2,792 61	9,601 17	6,841 75
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	...	864 00	1,471 68	548 59	1,042 59	...	...	...	...	283 41	3,265 48	3,221 49
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York	...	829 03	1,451 92	13 26	194 90	20 11	103 06	...	2,525 03	246 18	5,383 59	58 97
Henry Keep Home, Watertown	...	1,200 00	3,000 00	...	450 00	...	271 15	...	...	2,600 00	2,600 00	400 00
Home for Aged Men, Albany	...	6,744 50	7,969 54	1,211 28	1,726 05	294 45	1,042 95	...	...	2,867 14	7,758 29	65 31
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn	...	919 50	494 29	...	204 50	...	109 19	...	42,330 32	280 00	4,137 80	762 46
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York	...	1,500 00	300 00	...	500 00	500 00	...	1,000 00	...	250 00	4,050 00	...
Home for the Aged and Infirm, East N. York	...	1,060 00	30,000 00	...	860 39	270 00	1,000 00	9,000 00	...	2,800 00	44,950 39	23 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn	...	27,670 00	3,530 00	1,560 00	780 00	500 00	1,565 00	6,170 00	...	3,030 00	47,865 00	500 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York	...	7,025 84	170 01	3,619 95	312 31	...	196 42	...	...	1,334 76	14,033 29	1,773 03
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy	...	250 00	684 00	1,574 89	127 71	202 00	47 51	...	500 00	137 14	3,523 25	1,217 85
Home for the Blind, New York	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, N. Y.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate principal and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1884.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand, September 30, 1885.
Home for the Friendless, Auburn.....	.....	.....	\$594.43	\$257.94	\$4.35	43.57	\$13.07	\$17.23	\$5,008.25	.....	\$518.18	\$6,557.00	20,063.53
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	1,103.75	1,085.18	332.36	346.55	61.10	204.12	73.82	\$5,017.50	315.62	8,290.00	4,431.77
Home for the Friendless, Lockport.....	.....	.....	1,140.80	1,735.47	229.96	1,32.74	315.35	647.89	.....	614.20	689.82	7,015.62	1,509.82
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh.....	.....	.....	1,541.90	2,704.95	111.11	1,100.96	46.03	461.44	.....	22,400.00	141.33	24,643.55	.....
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.....	.....	.....	418.16	791.18	53.34	104.50	.....	89.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh.....	.....	.....	854.00	964.50	118.80	276.50	68.33	81.44	.....	.....	427.46	2,791.03	651.07
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga.....	\$1,680.00	.....	277.86	518.69	.....	250.00	.....	15.35	.....	.....	.....	2,741.90	73.65
Home for the Homeless, Oswego.....	.....	.....	625.15	893.74	.....	388.32	22.26	154.95	.....	650.00	79.05	7,782.47	1,682.29
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, N. Y.	.....	.....	1,325.61	1,891.71	40.43	504.01	481.50	245.07	.....	2,062.50	753.77	7,273.60	5,386.02
House of the Good Shepherd, Albany.....	.....	.....	1,217.92	1,681.61	.....	507.67	135.73	139.46	500.00	.....	2,081.13	7,433.62	5,340.02
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton.....	.....	.....	717.50	1,068.96	.....	269.66	115.05	98.30	115.00	.....	53.63	2,473.10	490.98
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	4,403.54	13,201.55	4,919.09	3,522.39	631.13	631.13	7,477.50	6,750.00	1,652.05	43,406.88	3,440.20
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.....	9,020.80	.....	1,504.25	30,791.83	4,018.77	3,629.91	403.42	5,178.65	11,162.00	.....	12,111.18	77,910.81	24,520.81
House of the Good Shepherd, Tomkins Cove.....	.....	.....	1,107.67	1,718.98	305.00	333.13	66.76	191.51	78.33	.....	190.79	3,962.17	1.10
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica.....	.....	.....	456.00	1,777.44	.....	375.00	.....	50.25	.....	.....	753.31	5,356.23	9.70
House of the Holy Comforter, New York, Syracuse.....	1,240.98	694.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of Industry, Poughkeepsie.....	.....	.....	1,772.40	880.84	.....	34.12	.....	167.45	.....	.....	230.71	3,154.52	718.39
House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of Mercy, New York.....	1,131.66	10,377.91	5,605.52	2,843.94	509.43	317.45	49.78	82.45	.....	.....	10,076.27	30,484.98	364.35
House of Shelter, Albany.....	1,421.52	.....	1,454.00	5,577.74	459.33	2,363.29	149.30	3,481.56	.....	3,600.00	920.38	19,486.22	2,583.81
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	340.85	1,672.71	418.60	312.00	.....	188.74	.....	.....	60.70	2,993.60	469.21
Howard Mission, New York.....	.....	.....	2,818.00	3,985.76	453.94	589.00	631.36	225.20	1,732.96	.....	543.72	16,104.54	1,135.07
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.....	539.12	.....	1,730.00	2,362.22	473.28	462.90	.....	151.70	.....	.....	3,375.56	9,121.78	1,05.48
Industrial School of Rochester.....	.....	.....	2,527.14	2,925.96	1,500.36	734.52	83.77	353.23	.....	2,884.75	1,282.76	12,296.49	2,932.23
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.....	.....	.....	2,212.90	2,444.66	731.88	996.82	89.91	315.05	.....	305.00	423.26	7,519.48	340.36
Inebriates' Home, Fort Hamilton, L. Island.....	650.00	2,500.00	500.00	5,000.00	800.00	600.00	400.00	900.00	190.00	.....	350.00	12,800.00	.....
Ingleside Home, Buffalo.....	845.34	11,221.04	7,563.63	22,430.76	1,481.65	4,623.12	2,850.68	175.33	9,015.47	5,000.00	109.22	8,894.80	35,461.61
.....	.....	.....	744.00	1,294.38	105.09	244.00	17.27	.....	360.17	.....	.....	.....	522.66

Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York...	15,100 91	16,882 08	8,010 08	1,353 53	1,945 44	335 31	896 58	4,029 00	.....	1,032 61	49,465 50	14,838 21
Institution of Mercy (East Houston street), New York	8,225 00	6,180 27	1,857 70	5,985 22	404 21	939 41	600 00	753 49	.....	1,343 50	25,798 80	531 00
Institution of Mercy (Elgin-first street), New York	20,617 30	8,817 73	3,249 91	28,888 15	1,996 58	4,430 30	446 02	6,297 96	.....	4,119 27	78,843 52	996 24
Isabella Home, Long Island City	.....	.....	3,403 60	532 44	82 60	.....	42 68	144 67	4,000 00	738 45	10,539 44	770 70
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York	.....	1,537 00	1,004 75	2,541 75	307 66	372 06	80 00	177 75	.....	397 25	6,068 81	50 86
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown	.....	636 77	1,611 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester	.....	2,000 00	.....	1,384 15	277 19	217 53	171 25	35 50	14,696 29	117 99	18,899 90	641 40
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Le Courtenay St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo	1,000 00	7,228 78	11,635 97	7,080 03	1,528 24	639 48	1,637 41	447 79	2,283 26	2,355 01	35,772 13	705 56
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro	.....	.....	1,382 83	443 04	64 90	383 85	5 00	82 41	.....	192 39	2,044 62	.....
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York	.....	.....	5,279 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	111 42	.....	1,085 22	7,751 27	21 87
Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island	.....	32 27	1,004 75	2,261 30	.....	490 10	128 72	.....	.....	612 05	4,559 79	348 07
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, N. York	334 87	.....	2,036 50	8,895 30	.....	.....	.....	356 98	.....	683 11	9,949 78	3,496 78
Midnight Mission, New York	.....	.....	6,081 19	.....	723 64	.....	.....	7,496 03	.....	1,543 73	5,216 76	1,205 98
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, N. York	.....	70,335 16	28,194 72	52,866 74	9,616 84	4,958 00	5,292 77	.....	.....	2,562 75	181,411 01	217 00
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York	2,048 70	.....	2,652 03	21,299 16	7,355 00	2,500 98	1,317 10	2,637 87	5,587 25	2,503 61	47,901 67	6,620 65
New York Catholic Protectory	20,867 37	34,887 95	44,149 42	74,490 12	17,969 06	14,793 83	6,574 20	6,969 61	13,826 88	8,356 34	243,188 52	654 22
New York Christian Home for Intemperate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Infant Asylum	.....	648 00	5,032 98	7,351 67	394 99	2,025 39	504 60	624 23	.....	1,572 21	19,387 15	113 49
New York Juvenile Asylum	.....	4,900 00	3,100 00	47,839 80	3,300 00	6,223 11	1,459 94	3,251 47	7,423 53	1,770 85	79,283 36	9,832 82
New York State Children's Home Association, Rochester	.....	.....	27,284 83	45,105 60	10,350 20	6,140 35	1,350 70	6,800 50	602 00	14,000 64	138,590 71	2,143 07
New York State Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone	.....	.....	1,616 83	1,530 35	686 89	272 02	513 47	277 22	.....	1,204 92	6,120 20	678 90
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York	.....	.....	17,648 12	38,400 14	5,757 26	6,243 89	2,028 94	9,605 66	13,437 98	27,789 27	144,514 11	10,289 58
Nursery and Home, Yonkers	300 00	.....	.....	1,234 52	82 14	172 59	.....	840 10	250 00	464 12	4,261 60	560 82
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie	.....	.....	757 69	1,030 76	88 14	164 08	161 52	.....	181 26	250 27	3,127 72	640 70
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	.....	.....	3,235 23	4,630 78	2,630 18	814 18	.....	93 29	11,973 94	617 75	22,722 64	11,450 38
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	.....	.....	1,940 96	1,718 26	478 86	537 46	.....	290 56	505 91	421 76	5,893 79	163 90
Open Door Mission, Albany	1,137 00	.....	587 15	614 29	514 29	173 63	105 50	25 25	.....	57 88	2,597 70	545 24
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	.....	.....	8,906 76	11,673 18	2,913 77	2,085 20	547 15	1,922 50	18,000 00	710 67	46,459 23	1,763 73
Orphan Asylum Society, New York	.....	.....	6,905 52	12,084 17	3,443 00	1,558 90	826 62	5,200 18	86,983 82	5,690 46	72,563 27	7,028 10
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.	.....	.....	28,000 00	6,310 00	4,722 23	.....	1,309 00	557 54	8,998 06	694 17	51,291 00	15 73
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York	.....	698 12	3,578 42	10,040 24	1,211 32	965 52	.....	2,350 04	571 31	736 48	20,181 45	510 49
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany	.....	.....	429 09	514 49	155 90	178 50	.....	4 87	9,864 44	174 57	11,311 86	468 15
Orphans' Home of the Holy Saviour, Coopers-town	3,430 00	.....	1,000 00	500 00	500 00	1,138 88	.....	.....	.....	200 00	9,268 38	223 27
Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Balmville	750 00	.....	3,284 00	17,674 18	3,756 98	797 18	660 04	1,971 18	6,600 44	2,894 84	96,918 79	2,084 59
Oswego Orphan Asylum	.....	.....	1,623 27	836 77	204 36	192 80	154 05	256 89	.....	657 77	4,156 59	2,945 11

TABLE 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate principal and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1884.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand September 30, 1885.
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York.	.....	\$514 66	\$1,073 15	\$1,297 32	.....	\$288 38	.....	\$70 74	.....	.....	\$359 65	\$3,528 85	\$17 88
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.	.....	.....	1,172 58	1,840 23	\$154 49	398 97	\$77 18	.....	\$1,258 08	.....	735 22	5,615 70	725 49
Presbyterian Church Home Association, Troy.	\$300 00	.....	514 50	732 76	.....	304 00	.....	152 06	.....	\$4,768 98	735 36	6,311 61	371 89
Presbyterian Home, New York.	.....	.....	3,586 18	4,331 59	.....	1,063 85	.....	1,423 49	.....	.....	639 51	10,984 62	8,450 08
Protestant and Reformatory for Destitute Children, Utica.	.....	905 00	1,730 30	4,318 65	921 87	640 62	751 89	288 14	503 34	.....	98 29	11,154 10	210 00
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester.	.....	373 25	1,386 00	1,818 02	175 73	632 50	32 67	213 53	.....	.....	220 08	4,911 59	131 79
Pythagoras Lodge No. 1, Benevolent Fund, Brooklyn.	.....	800 00	1,150 87	2,371 03	323 16	508 68	38 78	290 95	131 11	285 00	5,182 80	11,932 23	176 39
Rochester Home of Industry.	924 85	1,415 59	3,250 60	3,145 35	395 50	1,275 64	325 26	375 52	.....	.....	153 22	10,316 48	581 42
Rochester Orphan Asylum.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.	.....	.....	14,890 45	53,969 15	5,539 83	2,709 89	5,871 57	5,484 72	105,626 26	.....	8,184 98	292,711 82	29,278 30
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, N. Y.	555 00	.....	16,275 74	47,754 54	6,822 40	5,554 45	1,755 38	.....	14,445 70	.....	3,910 62	98,732 92	684 68
St. Ann's Home for Children, Nanuet.	500 00	.....	1,272 50	6,426 76	1,218 58	473 93	3,356 92	.....	28,817 14	.....	2,560 90	44,658 82	.....
St. Barnabas' House, New York.	500 00	.....	600 00	3,875 19	.....	1,079 46	.....	303 96	.....	.....	2,014 41	8,373 02	.....
St. Christopher's Home, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,103 77	2,103 77	13 95
St. Columba's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy.	311 56	1,166 20	1,666 20	3,800 56	523 62	699 42	757 30	52 76	1,218 76	.....	450 52	9,070 70	723 70
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo.	4,014 45	1,144 00	6,916 28	851 84	.....	1,769 28	533 42	306 90	1,038 80	.....	2,522 48	19,090 66	.....
St. James' Home, New York.	.....	3,500 00	1,227 33	7,198 67	1,008 05	1,582 66	83 71	214 46	528 90	.....	393 23	14,827 01	483 97
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.	.....	.....	834 00	3,985 60	430 00	538 56	486 25	119 93	150 75	284 19	704 69	6,539 05	.....
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush.	.....	.....	752 71	4,862 70	591 28	790 25	161 99	.....	.....	.....	300 02	7,900 62	.....
St. Joseph's Asylum, New York.	817 00	4,033 73	15,598 63	3,648 19	3,648 19	1,636 30	566 16	4,018 23	12,000 00	.....	2,314 96	44,663 30	6,745 38
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse.	6,240 00	.....	1,242 44	2,210 63	575 07	604 99	158 54	227 72	.....	.....	41,632 74	12,892 13	117 71
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.	359 60	677 00	2,019 00	5,117 00	1,277 19	370 50	20 83	193 65	1,059 25	1,604 70	533 51	9,936 04	.....
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.	.....	.....	.....	23,091 99	.....	2,466 70	1,129 74	484 53	1,559 38	.....	7,805 52	29,854 14	410 00
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham.	3,551 80	12,522 68	13,650 16	15,850 15	3,539 42	600 25	2,232 91	4,962 16	5,444 81	.....	4,302 68	66,636 05	773 78
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca.	.....	308 15	200 00	3,155 72	1,246 88	508 31	193 83	138 52	355 67	.....	404 65	6,571 73	2,478 86

St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York	1,596 67	200 00	2,029 60	6,020 40	12 78	1,636 37	209 68	1,000 00	769 72	13,565 22	119 88
St. Malachy's Home, East New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook	1,428 00	.....	700 00	1,040 59	785 00	800 00	325 00	2,000 00	2,630 00	9,883 56	50 00
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester	1,380 00	.....	300 00	.....	.....	.....	377 76	.....	10,277 67	12,389 43	473 18
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn	.....	.....	200 00	725 00	284 64	195 00	55 25	100 00	520 61	2,071 00	8 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	.....	300 00	675 00	1,790 50	180 30	320 75	115 25	425 71	431 00	4,517 86	889 79
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	.....	500 00	212 68	2,150 00	300 00	200 00	200 00	300 00	155 00	4,117 68	.....
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Staten Island	.....	.....	749 97	2,138 56	605 26	.....	548 80	302 05	2,305 84	6,767 57	.....
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester	.....	1,109 33	675 00	2,142 54	600 00	580 25	300 67	482 80	933 50	7,104 68	2 37
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout	.....	.....	1,148 04	175 00	.....	135 90	.....	.....	66 11	241 11	84 25
St. Phoebe's Mission, Brooklyn	.....	.....	2,403 00	748 90	.....	1,704 58	.....	.....	514 02	2,544 50	121 56
St. Stephen's Orphan Asylum, New York	2,617 30	3,656 01	.....	20,390 80	4,027 86	1,764 58	2,259 45	3,885 24	2,164 18	48,667 38	.....
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, N. Y.	4,682 94	.....	1,300 00	3,300 00	1,307 90	682 63	1,917 91	2,979 00	924 51	18,667 38	1,140 15
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	.....	1,365 77	.....	3,300 00	1,307 90	682 63	341 06	2,225 00	1,385 70	18,667 38	.....
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	1,000 00	.....	1,367 27	9,213 17	2,353 19	1,222 86	1,385 70	450 76	854 04	18,544 74	36 57
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	.....	.....	308 50	7,247 00	2,626 07	609 96	118 22	.....	1,154 83	14,252 67	15,458 68
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy	1,545 00	.....	416 23	1,711 26	28 00	300 40	495 34	.....	391 27	3,687 81	462 79
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn	163 15	.....	1,013 00	3,347 14	263 70	783 18	252 63	2,147 72	2,151 91	10,194 16	.....
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	.....	.....	2,105 90	5,321 91	1,011 26	714 18	317 78	1,040 00	2,497 21	13,428 28	82 48
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany	.....	.....	137,183 88	48,279 27	69,768 86	22,624 42	11,255 87	84,382 57	2,497 21	13,428 28	.....
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York	104 10	5,000 00	1,197 01	3,335 36	1,884 40	540 63	447 73	6,321 02	402 79	6,541 72	1,178 73
Sheltering Arms, New York	.....	.....	5,220 86	10,221 21	1,884 40	1,771 45	432 10	.....	2,298 58	34,754 76	1,035 45
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn	.....	.....	2,444 06	2,636 11	267 68	756 56	173 97	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelter for Babies, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelter for Women, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelter for Women, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York	.....	.....	670 60	3,675 52	117 69	103 18	195 00	562 49	.....	3,600 00	2,049 76
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic (Asym), New York	780 00	.....	4,085 50	22,184 30	4,239 80	3,050 75	2,455 00	1,066 53	406 20	14,800 23	1,722 11
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York	9,253 00	414 00	2,009 06	10,372 10	3,354 54	1,233 46	2,404 87	550 00	1,683 20	44,124 45	.....
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca	3,186 23	4,906 71	1,003 63	3,388 09	450 00	565 00	270 00	318 00	2,913 09	40,824 58	5,417 78
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West Brighton	.....	.....	3,102 86	5,650 87	895 93	500 50	166 32	75 96	607 96	14,977 07	167 77
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York	.....	.....	4,402 03	8,201 55	1,125 23	942 10	998 25	801 73	1,146 96	18,819 50	1,816 37
Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, Brooklyn	.....	.....	2,262 04	4,767 34	74 63	1,137 74	523 10	1,391 88	836 95	38,288 97	1,371 44

TABLE 20 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate principal and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1884.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand September 30, 1885.
Society of St. Martha, New York.	\$1,983 01	\$1,105 71	\$82 71	\$470 93	\$56 12	\$444 09	\$469 35	.....	\$272 13	\$4,884 05	\$1,569 81
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.	2,557 25	3,331 65	797 29	514 16	373 89	135 21	2,236 78	.....	944 64	10,800 84	6,462 96
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.	1,392 79	2,375 35	.....	737 10	81 86	299 94	.....	.....	258 62	6,245 16	2,227 49
Syracuse Home Association.
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Hempstead.	146 51	73 48	.....	26 20	257 21	17 87	.....	.....	177 88	699 15	3,038 17
Temporary Home for Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.	1,529 64	2,772 88	186 26	440 15	114 15	850 80	.....	2,240 00	303 05	11,085 40	3,448 48
The Home, Ithaca.	\$2,538 47	.....	471 99	770 02	10 78	360 51	62 40	45 71	219 79	.....	70 10	2,011 30	.....
Thomas' Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.	4,421 03	2,287 72	1,155 14	248 52	1,056 70	1,410 94	3,538 76	.....	1,230 40	11,810 45	1,006 88
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.	2,452 51	11,200 70	3,035 47	1,314 26	866 00	.....	4,000 00	.....	3,158 37	29,556 13	8,963 96
Troy Orphan Asylum.	2,973 90	6,539 04	1,645 95	822 38	196 41	412 38	935 00	.....	624 23	14,149 38	3,705 08
Truant Home, Brooklyn.
Utica Orphan Asylum.	2,986 50	5,269 29	1,518 67	1,098 51	171 12	2,237 66	.....	678 28	609 12	14,569 15	217 48
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.	629 43	580 15	42 08	338 49	39 74	203 48	.....	.....	53 50	1,866 87	503 24
Wartburg Orphans' Farm School, Mt. Vernon.	1,509 69	515 96	.....	215 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western New York Home, Randolph.	90 00	\$120 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,121 06	3,572 70	7 16
Western New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rochester.
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.	2,248 47	3,816 32	682 36	580 08	292 92	737 13	2,569 21	.....	5,433 07	40,890 49	.....
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, N. York.	3,254 25	1,160 93	381 92	631 50	19 20	412 89	.....	.....	612 68	8,949 96	578 22
Woman's Christian Temperance Home, N. Y.	504 96	626 71	.....	191 48	15 10	192 66	.....	.....	551 84	7,964 73	99 51
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.	425 00	33 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304 00	3,107 75	14 00
Total.	239,048 46	393,191 77	782,025 19	1,403,422 15	220,365 11	219,692 09	107,318 12	165,890 68	643,969 99	435,010 70	723,803 74	3,303,868 00	499,854 60

* Includes nurses of out-door department.

† "Donations and interest." Tabulated in order to make correct balance.

‡ Of this sum \$1,400.14 was a deposit in Wilkinson's Bank.

TABLE 21.

Showing the number of persons supported in the orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, and the changes during the year ending September 30, 1885.

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the institution Oct. 1, 1884.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	DISCHARGED.								REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1885.					
				By adoption.	By indenture.	Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless	54	6	60	29	29	98		7			1	5	6	54			54
Albany Orphan Asylum	308	202	510	29	29							3	166		110	234	344
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York	185	412	597	43		164		6	54	119	15	401		37	91	68	196
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York	273	229	502			162		50		71	2	235		137		80	217
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, New York	74	6	80								9	9		71			71
Asylum of our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo	132	70	202	3		29	4		2	31	9	81		92		29	121
Babies' Nursery, Albany	18	10	28	1		6		3			5	13		4	7	8	15
Baptist Home, Brooklyn	35	6	40								2	10	6	31			35
Baptist Home for the Aged, New York	77	11	88								10	12	7	69			78
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children	196	225	421	3	4	135	6	4	6	14	2	171			147	103	250
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.	164	107	271	1	15	103				13	1	135		23	23	41	68
Brooklyn Nursery	56	201	257	3		4				154	30	189		7	22	22	22
Brooklyn Zion Home	24	5	29									7		2			22
Buffalo Orphan Asylum	72	122	194	9	23	61	2	1		16	9	121		20	43	80	73
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn	24	50	74	5		40						45		2	42	34	76
Central N. York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rome	71	16	87			6	3				1	10	19	43	94	60	154
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York	148	7	155								2	2					62
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo	57		64														
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn	400	5,552	5,952			190		65	37	5,230	2	5,554		11	226	151	383
Children's Aid Society, New York																	
Children's Fold, New York	134	87	221			60						60			84	77	161
Children's Friend Society, Albany																	
Children's Home, Amsterdam	23	14	37	1		3					2	6			14	17	31

TABLE 21—(Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the Institution Oct. 1, 1884.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1885.						
				By adoption.	By indenture.	Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
Children's Home, Newburgh.....	31	20	54	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	15	1	26	.....	.....	16	12	28
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn.....	123	27	150	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	7	24	3	42	42	39	126
Church Home of the City of Troy.....	13	3	16	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	15	.....	.....	15
Colored Home and Hospital, New York.....	215	536	751	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	406	128	534	84	129	2	2	217
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York.....	317	73	390	.....	24	41	.....	.....	.....	5	5	75	.....	70	194	121	315
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.....	842	121	463	.....	.....	90	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	302	873
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath.....	59	17	76	.....	9	12	.....	.....	.....	72	1	22	.....	.....	79	66	54
Day Home, Troy.....	138	120	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	1	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	145
Deborah Powers' Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	14	.....	22	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Eighth Ward Mission, New York.....	10	22	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	88	5	73	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	6	6	12	.....	5	26	30	61
Five Points House of Industry, New York.....	281	440	721	.....	.....	253	.....	13	10	167	6	449	.....	30	143	99	272
Five Points Mission, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, N. Y.	1,903	1,355	3,258	.....	343	109	.....	15	.....	315	609	1,391	.....	209	887	771	1,867
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York.....	13	98	111	.....	.....	13	.....	13	.....	76	3	102	.....	.....	.....	9	9
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo.....	20	6	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	6	.....	12	.....	.....	20
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	110	106	216	12	1	59	3	1	.....	5	1	82	.....	1	75	58	134
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	384	155	519	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	9	1	84	.....	.....	255	180	435
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	42	4	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	17	46
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of N. York.....	273	170	443	.....	.....	97	1	.....	3	.....	2	102	.....	.....	166	175	541
Henry Keep Home, Watertown.....	14	12	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	34
Home for Aged Men, Albany.....	18	6	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	19
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn.....	20	2	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	19
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....	12	6	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	18
Home for the Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	50	18	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	18	42	.....	60

Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York.	100	45	145			5	2	1	10	14	32	58	55				118
Home for Aged Men and Women, Elmira.	12	6	18						1	1	2	2	14				16
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany.	150	22	172						8	14	22	75	75				150
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.	255	51	306			14				37	51	123	132				255
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York.	325	39	384				1		3	35	39	136	189				325
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy.																	
Home for the Blind, New York.	38	1	39			1			1	1	3	21	15				38
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York.	18	98	116			19	4	20	50		99				17	17	
Home for the Friendless, Auburn.																	
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.	22	130	152			28	6	23	11	3	130	22	22				22
Home for the Friendless, Lockport.	37	68	105			12	1		44	3	65	1	55				40
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh.	51	14	65	4	1	19			2		21	31	31				44
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.	51	4	55								3	54	54				54
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady.	12	2	14							3	3	11	11				11
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh.																	
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga.	40	25	65	2	4	6	1			1	14		3				51
Home for the Homeless, Oswego.	16	12	28						1	16	17		11				11
Home for the Homeless, Utica.	13	5	18							2	2		16				16
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.	58	9	67							3	8		59				58
House of the Good Shepherd, Albany.	25	1	28							3	3	16	7				23
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton.																	
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.	15	35	50														16
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.	313	197	510			169			30	4	34	2	14				312
House of the Good Shepherd, Tomkins Cove.	450	234	694			130	2	6	80	7	215		401				688
House of the Good Shepherd, Tomkins Cove.																	469
House of the Holy Comforter, New York.																	
House of the Holy Comforter, New York.	35	14	49			5	1		5	8	19		21				30
House of Industry, Poughkeepsie.																	
House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York.																	
House of Mercy, New York.	38	311	349				48	21	213		309	40					40
House of Shelter, Albany.	74	46	120			21		7	17	1	46		62				74
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.	27	121	148	3		33		11	66	5	118		21				30
Howard Mission, New York.	85	44	123	9	14												163
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.	1	68	69	68					1		69						
Industrial School of Rochester.	74	15	89	8					4		16						73
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.	53	67	120	10	2	31		2		3	43		45				72
Inebriates' Home, Ft. Hamilton, Long Island.	62	12	74			3			1		4	1	3				70
Ingleside Home, Buffalo.	148	832	480	480		8	56	8	263	6	333	129	18				147
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, New York.	21	101	122			28	28	7	37		84	32	3				38
Institution of Mercy (East Houston street), N. Y.	163	19	122			20		2			22	16	14				180
Institution of Mercy (Eighty-first street), N. Y.	290	98	556			17		188			338						
Isabella Home, Long Island City.	428	503	931	2		91		12	173	1	279		87				658

TABLE 21 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the Institution Oct. 1, 1884.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	DISCHARGED.								REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1885.				
				By adoption.	By indenture.	Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.....	41	258	299					10		246	1	256		43		43
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.....	41	86	86	17		18		1		2		39			30	17
Jewish Orphan Asy'm of Western N.Y., Rochester.....	8	3	11			1						1			8	10
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Proctory, New York.....																
Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, New York.....																
LeConte St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.....	139	13	162			11										
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.....	15	24	39		1	6										
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York.....	60	144	204			56		2	1	73		140		62	72	66
Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island.....	43	4	49					2							17	2
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.....	93	11	106												45	45
Midnight Mission, New York.....	26	121	147			29		17		1	9	10	12	84		96
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.....	904	558	1,462			296	12		3	40		115		32		32
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York.....	443	116	559		8	25									1,128	54
New York Catholic Proctory.....	2,081	874	2,955	89		610		17		237	10	729	26		293	259
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men.....	30	235	265							297		297			1,458	741
New York Infant Asylum.....	462	572	1,034	20		28	4	1	7	385	76	531		202	164	137
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	941	653	1,594		3	411	1	4	194	4	6	683			755	156
New York State Children's Home Association, Rochester.....																
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone.....	21	13	34													
Orphan's Home, Yonkers.....	869	1,016	1,915	2	1	570	25	32	4	194	166	994	11	287	343	307
Nursery and Home, Yonkers.....	27	32	59			25					5	5		2	10	7
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.....	21	3	24											19		
Ontario County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	143	87	235	12	18	61		1		11	2	84	1	15	94	41
Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	60	38	88	1	8	18						33			47	8
Open Door Mission, Albany.....	20	40	60					3	2	29	6	40		18	1	1
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	300	105	405	3	8	103						112			175	113
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	173	24	202		6	13		2	11		1	33			114	55
Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.....	468	297	760	70	16	162	3				5	286			302	202

Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.....	132	32	184	8	6	28	1	1	1	33	1	5	71	80	151
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany.....	14	4	18	7	12	2	1	1	1	32	1	5	50	32	12
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Coopersdown.....	81	24	115	10	12	2	1	2	2	32	3	20	288	27	83
Orphanage of our Lady of Mercy, Balmville.....	393	65	490	22	15	10	10	53	53	99	18	23	23	10	381
Oswego Orphan Asylum.....	33	20	58	5	15	1	1	1	1	18	1	23	23	18	40
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York.....	23	41	27	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	4	23	23	23	23
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.....	31	40	871	3	15	1	1	2	4	25	1	9	29	17	46
Presbyterian Church Home Association, Troy.....	41	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	45	45	45	45
Presbyterian Home, New York.....	45	6	51	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	45	45	45	45
Protectorate and Reformatory for Destitute Children, Utica.....	114	90	204	1	46	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	154	11	154
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester.....	55	12	67	4	12	1	1	1	1	19	1	21	15	11	48
Pythagoras Lodge No. 1, Benevolent Fund, Brooklyn.....	68	155	223	1	17	2	1	1	1	150	1	53	20	21	73
Rochester Home of Industry.....	82	137	219	18	64	1	1	5	1	10	10	44	670	558	1,281
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	1,382	431	1,704	53	361	80	1	1	1	513	5	44	488	482	968
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, N. York.....	977	151	1,128	1	108	1	1	1	1	160	9	51	31	103	134
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet.....	185	185	185	41	41	1	1	1	1	9	9	1	1	1	24
St. Annabas Home, New York.....	10	10	29	4	4	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	23
St. Christopher's Home, New York.....	92	72	164	2	27	9	9	1	1	42	4	124	53	69	122
St. Columba's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy, Buffalo.....	201	156	380	2	23	1	1	91	91	140	96	124	153	220	220
St. Francis' Home, New York.....	138	40	178	1	30	1	1	2	2	25	2	13	76	95	153
St. James' Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	104	37	141	1	30	10	10	4	4	33	4	13	30	108	108
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Greenbush.....	112	41	153	1	32	5	3	2	2	47	4	3	284	233	534
St. Joseph's Asylum, New York.....	496	216	712	2	155	5	3	2	2	178	4	3	91	115	115
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse.....	116	40	156	3	28	1	1	8	8	41	6	18	54	53	107
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	111	65	176	2	52	16	2	1	1	69	25	350	144	241	375
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.....	389	28	425	7	1	1	1	1	1	33	30	112	97	112	112
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham.....	250	21	271	18	18	1	6	3	3	30	37	65	112	112	112
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca, New York.....	101	48	149	5	28	1	1	1	1	3	3	65	112	112	112
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.....	63	8	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	65	112	112	112
St. Malachy's Home, East New York.....	96	25	121	4	27	3	2	2	2	35	2	17	112	112	112
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook.....	90	17	107	2	10	3	2	2	2	17	2	17	112	112	112
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	19	10	29	3	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	112	112	112
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton.....	34	14	48	1	7	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	112	112	112
St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn.....	42	10	53	3	7	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	112	112	112
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	19	10	29	3	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	112	112	112
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.....	34	14	48	1	7	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	112	112	112
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis.....	42	10	53	3	7	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	112	112	112

TABLE 21 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the Institution Oct. 1, 1884.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	DISCHARGED.								REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1885.				
				By adoption.	By indenture.	Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Staten Island.	76	77	77	11	...	23	2	4	...	23	...	33	21	54		
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.	...	24	100	...	...	9	...	...	...	26	...	...	74	74
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Phoebe's Mission, Brooklyn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Stephen's Orphan Asylum, New York.	581	227	808	...	...	183	2	5	...	300	...	296	312	608
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York	161	21	182	...	...	42	...	2	...	45	...	51	86	137
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.	120	42	162	...	...	28	...	1	...	40	...	...	118	122
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	253	61	314	1	...	33	...	...	...	54	...	4	250	280
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy	169	56	225	1	...	10	...	4	...	90	...	1	170	175		
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn	20	275	295	...	...	7	...	5	...	273	...	22	...	...
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	72	157	229	19	...	42	...	8	...	160	...	46	28	...		
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany	123	33	161	...	...	32	...	...	...	80	...	122	...	...
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.	828	107	935	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	...	791	...	...
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, N. Y.	39	4	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	16	20	...
Sheltering Arms, New York.	167	48	215	...	...	53	...	...	...	1	...	54	...	...
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn	60	130	190	3	...	90	...	1	...	120	...	83	37	70		
Shelter for Babies, New York	...	24	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	14	24
Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York	31	116	154	...	...	63	...	16	...	79	...	44	31	75
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic (Asylum), N. Y.	389	69	458	...	...	65	...	7	...	75	...	382	...	...
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, N. Y.	283	190	473	...	...	97	3	...	...	110	...	118	255	383
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca	101	106	207	18	...	81	4	...	...	107	...	100	...	100
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York	102	26	128	...	3	23	...	...	...	28	...	51	49	100
Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, Brooklyn	180	78	258	...	...	68	1	...	1	74	...	109	75	184
...	75	20	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	87	...	87

Society of St. Martha, New York.....	39	67	106	13	44	3	11	71	25	10	35						
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.....	90	91	181	40	18	1	4	70	88	23	111						
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.....	37	24	61					7	54		54						
Syracuse Home Association.....																	
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Hempstead.....		13	13						3	10	13						
Temporary Home for Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.....	18	3	21				1	2	1	17	18						
The Home, Ithaca.....																	
Thomas' Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.....	104	23	129		14		9	23	52	54	106						
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	318	143	461	15	72	9	4	107	364		364						
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	95	42	137		22	4	1	45	54	38	92						
Truant Home, Brooklyn.....																	
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	117	61	178	3	30	2	11	48	68	62	130						
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....			7								6						
Warburg Orphans' Farm School, Mt. Vernon.....							1	1									
Western New York Home, Randolph.....	16	42	58	26	12	1	1	40	13	5	18						
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....	161	18	179		5		2	8	33	25	171						
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.....																	
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.....	71	90	161		33	10	9	84	58	19	77						
Woman's Christian Temperance Home, New York.....																	
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.....																	
Total.....	28,758	23,484	52,242	475	821	7,900	422	760	401	10,269	1,818	22,256	1,856	4,538	13,065	10,527	29,986

* Of this number 163 were sent to service.

TABLE 22.

Showing the value of the property of hospitals, and their indebtedness September 30, 1885.

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany City Homeopathic Hospital.....	\$1,500 00	\$16,000 00	\$1,500 00	.....	\$300 00	\$300 00
Albany Hospital.....	100,000 00	.....	116,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Albany Hospital for Incurables.....	36,114 52	42,000 00	78,114 52	.....	.....	.....
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York.....	17,910 55	25,122 85	43,033 40	.....	.....	.....
Auburn City Hospital.....	130,050 00	164,800 00	294,850 00	.....	387 42	387 42
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.....	80,000 00	.....	80,000 00	\$12,000 00	.....	12,000 00
Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital.....	55,000 00	8,000 00	63,000 00	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00
Buffalo General Hospital.....	92,858 73	70,355 87	163,214 60	.....	4,479 77	7,479 77
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity.....	125,000 00	.....	125,000 00	23,000 00	8,000 00	31,000 00
Buffalo Surgical Infirmary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Child's Hospital, Albany.....	30,500 00	.....	30,500 00	.....	.....	.....
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	166,943 00	58,000 00	224,943 00	.....	1,346 35	1,346 35
Hahnemann Hospital, New York.....	175,000 00	30,000 00	205,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Highland Hospital, Matteawan.....	6,000 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for Incurables, Fordham.....	217,353 25	94,200 00	311,553 25	.....	.....	.....
Homeopathic Hospital, Buffalo.....	16,500 00	14,489 72	30,989 72	.....	.....	.....
Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, New York.....	1,000 00	22,000 00	23,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York.....	150,000 00	853,855 20	533,855 20	.....	.....	.....
House of Rest for Consumptives, Tennessee.....	127,000 00	13,000 00	40,000 00	.....	4,440 52	4,440 52
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....	200,000 00	.....	170,000 00	35,000 00	6,000 00	41,000 00
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....	17,500 00	2,900 00	202,800 00	8,000 00	7,065 84	7,065 84
Marshall Infirmary, New York.....	15,500 00	.....	15,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York.....	16,000 00	.....	16,500 00	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York.....	255,000 00	164,500 00	419,500 00	.....	5,061 03	5,061 03
New York Cancer Hospital.....	253,619 40	104,015 23	353,534 63	18,000 00	.....	18,000 00
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	170,000 00	206,000 00	376,000 00	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00
New York Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....	60,000 00	7,000 00	67,000 00	.....	1,700 00	1,700 00
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....	*4,200 00	.....	4,200 00	.....	.....	.....
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Hospital.....	80,000 00	20,000 00	100,000 00	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00
New York Ophthalmic Hospital.....	115,000 00	.....	115,000 00	20,000 00	6,388 31	26,388 31
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital.....	69,000 00	.....	69,000 00	36,000 00	.....	36,000 00
Oswego Hospital.....	13,000 00	500 00	13,500 00	2,785 73	450 00	3,235 73
Presbyterian Hospital, New York.....	746,951 00	686,503 70	1,433,454 70	.....	.....	.....

Rochester City Hospital.....	120,000 00	28,200 00	146,200 00	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....	1,500,000 00	400,000 00	1,900,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Barnabas Hospital, Poughkeepsie.....	8,000 00	12,500 00	20,500 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	198,269 53	8,822 90	207,092 43	.....	4,000 00	.....
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York.....	58,000 00	.....	58,000 00	10,000 00	.....	14,000 00
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.....	28,863 25	2,945 72	31,808 97	2,070 23	263 77	2,334 00
St. Francis Hospital, New York.....	215,000 00	.....	215,000 00	7,500 00	59,685 90	67,185 90
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	8,833 51	29,833 51	.....	1,761 60	1,761 60
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers.....	21,000 00	6,000 00	27,000 00	.....	2,245 08	14,445 08
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse.....	40,400 00	.....	40,400 00	12,200 00	.....	.....
St. Luke's Hospital, New York.....	350,000 00	502,300 00	852,300 00	.....	1,500 00	4,500 00
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....	40,000 00	.....	40,000 00	5,000 00	.....	35,500 00
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	100,000 00	50,000 00	150,000 00	25,500 00	6,991 71	66,991 71
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn.....	250,000 00	.....	250,000 00	60,000 00	7,281 36	11,278 30
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....	200,000 00	25,000 00	225,000 00	3,958 84	.....	.....
St. Mary's Living-In Hospital, Buffalo.....	.....	1,000 00	55,000 00	32,000 00	1,080 83	33,080 83
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany.....	115,000 00	.....	115,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	235,475 20	84,347 69	319,822 89	122,000 00	32,823 50	154,823 50
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....	5,000 00	40,000 00	45,000 00	.....	.....	.....
S. R. Smith Infirmary, Tompkinsville, S. I.....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	.....	1,500 00	1,500 00
Trinity Infirmary, New York.....	120,000 00	.....	120,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Troy Hospital.....	.....	141,875 00	484,322 70	.....	941 33	941 33
Utica City Hospital.....	342,447 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$7,814,563 22	\$3,389,077 49	\$11,203,640 71	\$437,012 80	\$175,803 30	\$662,816 10

* Fixtures and furniture.

† Temporarily closed.

‡ Finances with St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum.

§ Property belongs to city.

† Finances with Church Charity Foundation of L. I.

‡ Includes country branch.

TABLE 23.

Showing the receipts of hospitals for the year ending September 30, 1885.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand October 1, 1884.	From appropria- tions by boards	From appropria- tions by cities.	By legations, do- mestic and vol- untary contri- butions.	From interest on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks, and other in- vestments.	From money bor- rowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
Albany City Homeopathic Hospital.....	\$249 04		\$3,092 53	\$1,998 00				\$2,199 00	\$7,489 57
Albany Hospital	2,888 00	\$231 53	5,820 00	6,166 43				10,684 13	28,402 64
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York.....	4,053 74		1,500 00	1,065 43					6,619 17
Auburn City Hospital	453 27		1,577 26	1,015 15					42,683 89
Brooklyn Hospital	350 90	134 22	777 26	1,197 25					2,603 36
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital	350 00		5,540 00	1,000 00				248 00	56,443 61
Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital	2,839 07		2,085 71	3,889 00				6,986 09	16,743 87
Buffalo General Hospital	849 24		7,152 49	9,287 29				5,200 00	26,488 70
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity	7,533 06			2,168 13				18,108 41	52,683 77
Buffalo Surgical Infirmary								22,408 06	26,584 82
Child's Hospital, Albany	65 97		5,329 82	4,765 35				985 14	19,513 52
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	4,626 71	1,886 54		38,787 89				14,872 00	62,691 45
Hahnemann Hospital, New York	673 01			12,608 08				12,865 33	25,647 83
Highland Hospital, Manhattan	168 95	500 00		814 71					1,481 66
Home for Incurables, New York	29,589 56			6,723 81					1,481 66
Homeopathic Hospital, Buffalo				28,283 18				22,746 07	127,580 18
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, N.Y.	19,819 31		26,810 03	28,569 68				8,161 45	15,884 97
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, N.Y.	5,845 51			8,417 09				9,800 00	4,602 84
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....	198 46		7,296 35	9,957 75				9,688 75	106,443 35
Long Island Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....	408 48			15,958 36				6 00	14,562 53
Manhattan Hospital, New York				6,800 00				24,746 14	42,343 86
Marshall Infirmary, Troy	117 88	12,533 56	2,949 94	889 16				1,129 55	19,406 37
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York.....	165 50			1,295 17				8,449 46	28,246 82
Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York	17,300 61			65,393 26				8,400 75	100,593 52
New York Cancer Hospital	383,423 00			11,350 01				11,965 00	380,453 01
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary	7,591 41			6,070 32				8,297 06	33,181 80
New York Hospital			2,885 00	26,655 53					38,230 27
New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....				4,225 52				1,700 00	7,534 02
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....	78 65			2,568 29				3,239 85	7,534 02
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute	141 65							15,747 77	19,588 90

New York Ophthalmic Hospital.....	17,955 75	.....	792 11	8,522 79	.....	.....	4,830 33	14,154 23
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital.....	137 40	.....	19,099 00	.....	.....	25,000 00	8,126 38	69,192 41
Pawclog Hospital, New York.....	25,293 13	.....	2,293 79	.....	.....	450 00	5,551 43	3,126 41
Presbyterian City Hospital, New York.....	197 97	913 66	55,146 15	39,996 97	104,000 00	.....	5,676 43	232,177 17
Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....	1,402 05	500 00	9,890 48	23,338 66	8,185 75	.....	11,735 39	36,190 39
St. Barnabas's Hospital, Poughkeepsie.....	87 11	.....	958 58	882 50	.....	.....	74,226 97	97,426 83
St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	50 00	.....	45,843 82	73 40	.....	.....	80 00	3,793 13
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York.....	21 82	.....	2,787 55	.....	.....	4,000 00	9,581 79	66,660 39
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.....	320 10	.....	57,444 12	.....	.....	.....	7,750 00	11,000 00
St. Francis Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,834 44	1,514 44	4,323 51
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	61 27	.....	4,370 20	745 13	.....	.....	2,887 55	75,186 21
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers.....	1,822 73	1,086 86	1,603 16	.....	.....	.....	1,999 50	5,170 19
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse.....	5,271 55	.....	15,451 30	29,571 84	12,300 00	.....	1,723 46	21,178 43
St. Luke's Hospital, New York.....	2,889 23	.....	3,708 68	.....	.....	12,500 00	7,164 94	69,659 83
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....	3,116 95	.....	27,041 62	2,320 83	.....	.....	2,303 80	15,025 70
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	14 48	.....	1,600 49	.....	.....	.....	442 70	32,822 23
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn.....	384 33	698 44	10,507 15	2,490 48	1,604 00	.....	9,573 00	32,226 94
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....	.....	.....	3,219 43	.....	.....	.....	6,525 12	25,339 00
St. Mary's Hospital, Buffalo.....	344 21	38 28	5,745 14	.....	.....	1,080 83	3,172 76	11,396 73
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany.....	.....	5,558 69	11,490 38	.....	.....	.....	2,117 16	24,639 23
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	297 65	.....	4,702 49	900 00	12,500 00	1,070 70	*96,187 08	105,637 92
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....	1,373 91	.....	3,437 91	1,483 48	.....	.....	6,325 30	8,115 41
St. R. Smith Infirmary, Tompkinsville, S. I.....	.....	.....	8,115 81	.....	.....	.....	5,568 53	17,108 09
Tenney Infirmary, New York.....	3,169 55	2,928 02	5,419 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,235 80
Troy Hospital.....	32,783 57	6,235 80	.....	6,453 42	.....	.....	36,373 61	106,374 47
Utica City Hospital.....	.....	.....	31,263 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$504,094 23	\$32,745 40	\$120,750 22	\$183,543 06	\$197,806 42	\$133,363 40	\$519,605 40	\$2,366,946 03

*Of this sum \$50,000 was received from real estate sold.

TABLE 24.

Showing the expenditures of hospitals for the year ending September 30, 1885.

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness, principal and interest on real estate.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1884.	For salaries, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For medicines and medical supplies.	For furniture, beds and bedding.	For repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand September 30, 1885.
Albany City Homœopathic Hospital.....	1,700 00		\$971 92	\$2,290 51		\$570 08	\$221 63	\$145 97	1,149 38	\$492 44	\$4,000 00	\$200 82	\$6,682 37	\$8,327 20
Albany Hospital for Incurables.....			4,908 56	9,919 12		1,516 70	7,762 98	1,273 31	1,149 38			610 12	26,170 52	2,773 51
Asylum for Young Men, New York.....				1,683 72		100 00	500 00	600 00					2,796 16	2,676 27
Albany City Hospital.....			1,270 96	1,683 72		366 23	388 00	288 43	232 18	36,114 52		218 30	40,272 43	2,581 46
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.....			1,296 61	8,691 00		544 43	397 40	18 85	110 88	13 10	6,001 00	397 63	9,468 69	194 67
Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital.....			5,313 60	8,093 94		2,025 75	2,302 64	776 50	669 18		28,000 00	2,387 63	55,443 81	
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.....			1,770 00	1,796 93		2,748 03	303 07					633 45	5,251 48	8,427 12
Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital.....			5,860 48	8,463 23		2,035 87	1,762 34	240 32	256 67	1,078 16		2,292 62	25,449 68	440 08
Buffalo General Hospital.....	\$400 00		4,909 23	10,039 23	\$114 46	2,621 23	2,348 45	711 54	580 07	1,873 21	10,020 00	1,143 31	42,491 01	14,044 13
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity.....	4,461 26	1,000 00	1,025 37	9,714 67	408 89	2,823 59	791 87	1,518 16	1,440 66			3,110 35	26,594 82	
Buffalo Surgical Infirmary.....			2,640 52	3,442 30	656 94	1,038 55	506 10	111 21	1,153 96			2,005 14	12,154 72	358 80
Child's Hospital, Albany.....			15,201 60	20,045 98	50 84	5,458 55	10,699 47	1,005 52	4,349 49			5,846 91	62,661 45	
German Hospital and Dispensary, N. Y.....			5,194 10	6,225 83		2,786 21	576 83	512 30	810 90	3,000 00		816 55	19,922 72	5,724 60
Hahnemann Hospital, New York.....			5,066 00	617 94		86 43	37 24		27 15	97 08			1,321 84	1,989 82
Highland Hospital, Matteawan.....			11,463 30	14,039 44		2,125 86	1,437 33	759 05	1,249 74	39,457 15	12,000 00	2,154 27	115,647 97	11,942 21
Home for Incurables, Fordham.....	761 23	30,200 00			50 00	398 80	167 82	526 54	225 38			154 88	5,065 25	10,489 72
Homœopathic Hospital, Buffalo.....			1,604 37	1,967 46										
Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, New York.....			2,531 98	3,072 32		532 38	320 13	224 30	873 81		2,000 00	3,494 59	13,059 51	
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York.....			12,191 88	14,792 40	300 00	2,545 28	8,001 68	430 67	856 30	2,475 08	56,862 50	1,555 00	101,054 39	5,388 96
House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont.....	4,035 11		1,433 00	2,268 72		256 63	562 49	473 97	219 46			1,222 98	10,429 36	4,073 17
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....	1,750 00		4,380 06	5,499 45		1,561 71	1,921 76	391 44	447 97	14,052 97		8,139 82	42,031 85	312 01
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, N. Y.....			4,706 01	8,499 41	200 20	3,065 71	1,773 61	138 21	880 87		900 00	1,119 47	18,313 49	1,062 88
Manhattan Hospital, New York.....													14,800 00	
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....			7,627 83	12,052 12	806 53	3,118 72	473 26	761 63	564 00			244 73	26,248 82	
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York.....	250 00		20,247 21	20,652 45		30 25	4,005 43	3,629 90	3 00			189 12	715 87	644 80
Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York.....	4,967 25					4,866 16	7,005 43	2,629 90	1,641 94	3,119 27	8,000 00	5,644 96	88,774 96	11,818 93
New York Cancer Hospital.....	114,699 49		170 00									287 61	225,537 68	104,912 33
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.....			3,492 24	5,298 14		1,884 98	2,778 83	398 15		6,902 95	5,000 00	1,758 06	27,463 35	2,706 23
New York Hospital.....														
New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....	13,000 00	1,163 83	2,977 50	5,412 07		1,785 85	2,056 54	208 15	1,679 28			2,299 84	30,583 06	7,647 21

New York Med. Col. and Hosp. for Women	1,180 75	2,154 79	450 10	383 77	273 82	273 80	1,012 08	2,701 29	7,493 22	40 80
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute	2,428 98	7,832 01	656 15	520 86	1,246 70	936 27	1,012 08	5,351 85	19,553 90	
New York Ophthalmic Hospital	3,143 96	5,207 76	2,005 51	1,441 24	455 79	291 85	1,026 51	1,026 51	14,542 21	
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital	2,218 25	5,337 82	698 29	1,985 74	876 44	307 73	153,711 91	133,711 91	68,476 28	6,005 85
Oswego Hospital	1,097 56	841 76	274 06	83 96	22 50	31 68	150 54	2,201 50	36,630 50	19 95
Presbyterian Hospital, New York	13,082 22	14,985 24	5,537 45	4,469 41	1,111 85	4,019 02	164,500 00	1,551 34	209,969 78	22,170 89
Roosevelt City Hospital	7,500 00	11,123 10	3,438 33	4,800 40	1,095 37	989 50	156,500 00	8,674 40	118,324 02	1,557 03
Roosevelt Hospital, New York	21,067 16	19,788 06	8,111 94	9,526 21	1,681 18	2,323 64	157 61	17 82	2,206 10	153 12
St. Barnabas' Hospital, Poughkeepsie	2,500 00	13,000 00	3,000 00	1,700 00	1,000 00	1,060 00	3,870 80	11 03	66,548 41	120 89
St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn	4,700 00	1,148 33	103 84	222 69	23 26	86 36	4,000 00	3,340 58	20,543 00	146 55
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York	1,378 33	1,148 33	283 23	158 63	153 89	211 44	1,000 00	3,135 45	78,539 06	
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica	9,350 86	6,184 40	2,584 33	1,228 00	3,118 44	1,827 08	43,500 00	1,088 15	6,456 14	720 05
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn	2,076 90	2,139 00	359 30	303 80	35 47	30 53	6,998 95	368 49	20,150 61	945 82
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers	7,051 64	7,746 74	1,063 11	591 89	283 05	84 95	6,998 95	7,746 88	12,719 53	2,006 19
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse	20,169 12	25,362 75	6,302 73	6,713 73	2,578 76	4,028 86	1,000 00	353 82	32,574 35	247 23
St. Luke's Hospital, New York	6,511 78	3,832 43	1,165 01	816 61	182 84	1,293 58	9,000 00	743 70	25,218 56	180 44
Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn	6,840 45	4,622 07	1,353 30	915 61	182 84	1,293 58	9,000 00	2,291 04	11,296 72	27 31
Mary's Free Hosp. for Children, N. Y.	3,000 00	9,418 00	1,771 43	1,116 80	592 86	1,123 91	2,698 27	874 21	21,608 92	847 80
Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn	242 76	1,100 00	2,210 57	1,510 00	1,232 76	243 49	1,013 25	2,291 04	8,472 20	1,853 10
Mary's Hospital, Rochester	1,000 00	2,175 87	1,046 15	1,023 76	272 85	498 58	5,351 08	2,549 80	105,900 23	1,853 10
Mary's Lying-In Hospital, Buffalo	2,983 70	4,972 17	942 48	1,233 54	1,815 71	1,894 81	5,351 08	2,549 80	8,115 81	3,070 60
Peter's Hospital, Albany	55,713 43	12,096 87	8,234 13	4,502 30	2,307 58	4,523 04	1,053 60	236 61	14,085 40	6,235 80
Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn	1,607 00	1,618 85	105 73	305 52	195 40	243 85	1,053 60	236 61	8,115 81	
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York	1,967 70	4,028 21	801 12	700 53	159 31	143 85	1,053 60	416 46	14,085 40	
St. R. Smith Infirmary, Tompkinsville, S. I.	1,538 50	7,661 89	1,086 65	614 68	475 83	702 44	1,053 60	312 04	75,548 77	31,330 70
Trinity Infirmary, New York	2,272 00	1,896 88	670 67	230 17				1,591 75	2,150,306 46	264,303 19
Utica City Hospital	4,314 81	14,320 61	4,753 38	3,510 87	1,634 95	698 18	20,000 00	1,591 75	153,966 51	
Women's Hospital in the State of New York, New York	235,274 40	86,977 02	101,180 64	45,443 84	38,101 60	46,924 76	103,000 58	153,966 51	2,150,306 46	264,303 19
Total										

* Of this sum over \$7,000 was for surgical appliances.

** Changed from Dispensary to Hospital.

† This sum includes expenditures for Country Branch.

TABLE 25.

Showing the number of patients treated in the hospitals, and the results, during the year ending September 30, 1885.

INSTITUTIONS.	Number of patients in the institution October 1, 1884.	Number of patients received during the year.	Total under treatment.	Number of beneficiary patients.	Total number of days the latter were supported.	DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.						REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1885.		
						Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Transferred to other institutions.	Died.	Total discharged.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Albany City Homoeopathic Hospital.....	13	120	142	78	5,611	56	50	9	1	10	128	41	6	16
Albany Hospital.....	54	763	817	.....	.....	414	250	32	.....	48	744	.....	82	73
Albany Hospital for Incurables.....	.....	44	44	.....	.....	10	1	.....	2	1	14	.....	30	30
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York.....	.....	71	71	71	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	1	63	.....	8	8
Auburn City Hospital.....	.....	71	71	71	2,118	40	23	8	.....	1	76	.....	1	1
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.....	11	68	79	56	22,180	351	301	53	.....	73	778	36	16	52
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital.....	60	770	830	716	2,193	32	52	3	.....	1	88	9	4	13
Brooklyn Hospital for the Blind.....	7	84	101	85	2,193	338	120	28	8	59	662	80	27	57
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital.....	50	569	619	491	16,723	537	159	16	5	67	784	36	32	68
Brooklyn General Hospital.....	52	800	852	.....	.....	820	130	66	.....	56	1,072	110	60	170
Buffalo General Hospital.....	158	1,084	1,242	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Surgical Infirmary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Child's Hospital, Albany.....	48	58	106	97	20,096	37	14	2	.....	9	62	14	30	44
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	115	1,737	1,852	1,536	38,682	1,145	839	86	8	146	1,727	88	37	125
Hahnemann Hospital, New York.....	21	328	349	120	5,280	225	69	7	.....	13	314	11	24	35
Highland Hospital, Matteawan.....	.....	23	25	24	725	17	5	1	.....	1	25	.....	.....	.....
Home for Incurables, Fordham.....	116	50	166	28	8,837	7	5	4	.....	30	46	71	49	120
Homoeopathic Hospital, Buffalo.....	14	116	130	52	.....	75	24	3	8	7	112	3	15	18
Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, New York.....	14	226	240	208	6,363	142	55	.....	1	27	225	8	85	95
Hospital for the Relief of the Rupt'd and Crippled, N.Y.....	174	187	361	337	61,464	109	55	6	.....	11	181	85	95	180
House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont.....	36	94	130	120	12,473	.....	42	11	.....	48	101	21	8	29
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....	59	2,591	2,650	113	2,971	740	1,772	19	.....	66	2,597	42	11	53
Long Island Hospital, New York.....	25	388	383	.....	.....	137	189	30	.....	4	390	11	12	23
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manhattan Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....	24	173	197	8	466	126	23	10	.....	12	171	19	7	26
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York.....	161	2,107	2,268	2,004	57,207	1,069	709	140	8	177	2,118	74	76	150
New York Cancer Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	20	553	573	887	6,461	208	280	52	2	.....	642	15	16	31
New York Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

	23	316	838	286	7,244	213	88	7	8	5	5	316	3	19	22
New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....	18	138	146	100	3,732	59	49	22	5	4		139		7	7
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women...															
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute.....															
New York Ophthalmic Hospital.....															
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital.....															
Oswego Hospital.....	20	102	122	72	3,289	66	21		5	8		100	3	19	22
Presbyterian Hospital, New York.....	8	55	63	28	782	34	14	8		4		55	6	2	8
Rochester City Hospital.....	88	1,447	1,535	1,400	35,963	894	348	68	42	103		1,422	80	83	113
Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....	63	588	651	40		859	142	10	1	51		563	44	44	88
St. Barnabas' Hospital, Poughkeepsie.....	104	2,231	2,335	2,022	40,785	752	1,027	150	38	247		2,214	74	47	121
St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	6	42	48	47		26	6	3		6		41	4	3	7
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York.....	127	1,328	1,953	1,653	51,100	1,000	470	78	9	272		1,859	84	40	124
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.....	15	224	239	146	1,620	132	45			19		198	3	38	41
St. Francis' Hospital, New York.....	287	1,764	2,031	1,821	88,950	1,033	418	56	46	189		1,742	179	110	289
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	17	143	160	96	4,384	90	31	13		13		147	6	7	13
St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers.....	25	180	205	156		66	91	16		20		236	13	28	34
St. Luke's Hospital, New York.....	15	258	273	236	5,033	145	75	13	9	38		360	22	4	17
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....	88	353	389	29	1,945	280	496	92		153		1,968	102	71	173
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	18	136	151	132	4,543	144	41	6	2	5		198		16	15
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn.....	62	191	253	251	19,432	127	40	10		13		190	23	87	63
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....	121	883	1,003	740	25,999	555	183	57	6	86		597	40	60	106
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo.....	208	449	655	107	30,450	230	82	55	4	71		442	114	99	213
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany.....	43	412	456	169	1,344	88				3		91		35	35
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	134	1,235	1,339	1,308	47,520	215	129	36	3	134		450	21	14	35
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....	107	1,829	1,936	1,308	34,553	673	451	61	142	292		1,222	73	59	137
R. Smith Infirmary, Tompkinsville, S. I.....	10	132	152	162		14	23	3		13		132	6	5	10
Trinity Infirmary, New York.....	16	485	543	75		132	43	5		11		170	9	12	21
Troy Hospital.....	21	296	307			30	58	6	1	56		236	28	43	69
Utica City Hospital.....	83	679	762	285	13,805	234	214	171		33		677		85	85
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York.....															
Total.....	3,162	31,106	34,298	20,980	769,070	16,573	9,494	1,647	370	2,787		30,871	1,794	1,613	3,397

TABLE 26.

Showing the value of the property of dispensaries and their indebtedness, September 30, 1885.

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
*Albany City Homoeopathic Dispensary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Albany Hospital Dispensary	\$1,200 00	.....	\$1,200 00	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Central Dispensary	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	\$2,250 00	.....	\$2,250 00
Brooklyn City Dispensary	5,000 00	\$13,400 00	18,400 00	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital Association	50,000 00	5,053 43	55,053 43	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary	600 00	3,989 92	4,589 92	.....	.....	.....
*Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital Dispensary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo City Dispensary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....
Demilt Dispensary, New York	30,000 00	44,513 53	74,513 53	.....	\$500 00	500 00
Dispensary of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Dispensary, New York	2,500 00	58,440 00	60,940 00	.....	.....	.....
Electric Medical Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fred Dispensary of the New York Polyclinic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gates and Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gates and Dispensary, New York	6,800 00	3,000 00	9,800 00	3,000 00	400 00	3,400 00
Harlem Dispensary, Harlem	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Eclectic and Throat Infirmary, Harlem	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Homoeopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York	6,000 00	1,000 00	7,000 00	.....	849 06	849 06
Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry	.....	66,786 54	136,786 54	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan Dispensary, New York	70,000 00	5,050 00	75,050 00	.....	.....	.....
New York Dispensary	.....	.....	.....	.....	83 30	83 30
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Free Dispensary for Sick Children	6,723 00	43,900 24	50,623 24	.....	.....	.....
Northern Dispensary, New York	.....	10,600 00	10,600 00	.....	.....	.....
North-eastern Dispensary, New York	60,250 00	.....	60,250 00	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
North-western Dispensary, New York	30,000 00	14,000 00	44,000 00	.....	2,500 00	2,500 00
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins Square Homeopathic Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,000 00.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Side German Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,000 00.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Dispensary of the City of New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$441,823 00	\$284,785 69	\$726,606 69	\$23,250 00	\$7,358 11	\$30,608 11
Total.....	\$284,785 69	\$726,606 69	\$23,250 00	\$7,358 11	\$30,608 11

***Finances with Hospital.**

† Finances with Brooklyn Hospital.

TABLE 27.

Showing the receipts of dispensaries for the year ending September 30, 1885.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand October 1, 1884.	From appropriations by cities.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.	From interest on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
Albany City Homoeopathic Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany Hospital Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	\$1,888 77	\$1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$3,388 77
Brooklyn Central Dispensary.....	1,400 72	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,900 72
Brooklyn City Dispensary.....	1,400 04	1,500 00	\$42 28	.....	.....	.....	2,942 32
Brooklyn Eastern Dispensary and Hospital Association.....	2,167 00	1,500 00	2,000 00	1,010 77	.....	\$6,000 00	11,678 77
Brooklyn Electric Dispensary.....	.....	1,500 00	2,049 98	708 44	.....	.....	4,258 42
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Dispensary.....	419 01	1,500 00	.....	179 00	.....	1 75	2,098 76
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Orthodox Infirmary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn City Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00
Dermitt Dispensary, New York.....	21	.....	.....	5 53	.....	.....	5 53
Dispensary of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....	838 83	.....	2,470 00	2,012 96	24,500 00	6,088 50	38,000 29
Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	800 00	.....	.....	.....	800 00
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Dispensary, New York.....	1,967 76	.....	2,105 00	2,579 00	.....	2,545 02	9,196 78
Eclectic Medical Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Free Dispensary of the New York Polyclinic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fordham Dispensary, New York.....	26 20	.....	74 00	8 82	215 69	9,061 91	9,961 91
Gates Avenue Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	309 91	1,500 00	.....	91 35	.....	.....	1,901 26
Harlem Dispensary, Harlem.....	35 26	.....	855 93	.....	.....	245 00	1,136 19
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, Harlem.....	58 07	.....	1,081 12	.....	.....	.....	1,139 19
Homoeopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	2,247 02	.....	.....	.....	2,247 02
Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry.....	817 50	.....	.....	.....	7,876 49	.....	8,693 99
Metropolitan Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	1,560 63	.....	.....	419 57	1,980 15
New York Dispensary.....	1,625 66	.....	10,857 00	9,561 65	17,250 00	12,423 95	44,438 26
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin.....	633 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	633 00
New York Free Dispensary for Sick Children.....	1,087 37	.....	600 00	20 50	100 00	.....	1,757 87

Northern Dispensary, New York	2,771 22	.....	3,161 22	2,146 70	.....	1,642 75	9,721 99
North-eastern Dispensary, New York	1,597 40	.....	2,145 00	213 33	.....	1,420 60	5,376 33
North-western Dispensary, New York	1,053 57	.....	3,853 00	.....	.....	1,800 00	6,711 57
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York	394 02	.....	6,599 50	730 00	.....	8,447 61	16,171 13
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins Square Homeopathic Dispensary, New York .....	.....	345 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica Dispensary .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Side German Dispensary, New York	5,738 05	.....	2,896 98	166 65	.....	125 00	8,851 56
Western Dispensary of the City of New York	1,604 91	.....	.....	24 40	.....	1,353 00	2,982 31
Total.....	\$29,524 47	\$17,835 00	\$48,928 51	\$13,838 23	\$42,085 40	\$60,769 15	\$212,978 75

TABLE 28.

Showing the expenditures of dispensaries for the year ending September 30, 1885.

	For indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1884.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For fuel and lights.	For medicines and medical supplies.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand September 30, 1885.
Albany City Homoeopathic Dispensary											
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn			\$331 00	\$250 75	\$598 20	\$21 21			\$58 65	\$1,457 51	\$31,976 53
Brooklyn Central Dispensary, Brooklyn	\$112 50		472 00	113 40	645 60	22 56	\$11 00		128 21	1,505 30	153 70
Brooklyn City Dispensary			1,315 00	178 00	638 90	532 50		\$5,077 08	314 86	10,984 34	1,005 47
Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital Association			1,814 75	185 20	1,120 08	73 04			1,331 99	5,035 06	5,968 46
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary			120 00	80 00	888 68	53 66	180 75		420 00	1,633 09	416 67
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital Dispensary											
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary											
Buffalo City Dispensary											
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary				19 55	102 70	24 72			351 64	498 61	7 13
Demilt Dispensary, New York			4,266 50	204 70	1,997 74	220 03		28,213 53	637 33	35,539 83	520 45
Dispensary of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York					800 00					800 00	
Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York											
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn											
Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children											
Dispensary of the New York Med. College and Hosp. for Women											
Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York											
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital											
Eastern Dispensary, New York			3,950 68	115 58	737 52			2,600 00	562 78	7,966 51	1,230 27
Eclectic Medical Dispensary, New York											
Free Dispensary of the New York Polyclinic			2,460 00	608 12	3,263 79				8,600 00	9,961 91	
Fordham Dispensary, New York			583 23	12 23	314 40	48 00				58 00	269 71
Gates Avenue Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn			356 50	65 49	125 86	120 15	700 00		375 00	1,994 96	20 76
Harlem Dispensary, Harlem	150 00	\$249 82	60 00	17 00	65 49				97 68	1,165 43	530 00
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, Harlem			393 00	6 90	315 24	2 25			532 19	609 19	50 76
Homoeopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York		1,529 63	3,885 15	147 84	1,609 04	1,563 40			1,815 82	8,520 75	173 24
Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry									1,980 00	1,980 00	
Metropolitan Dispensary, New York			10,232 76		1,768 66	189 86		24,161 11	1,239 21	37,666 72	6,771 54
New York Dispensary									350 00	350 00	553 16
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin									56 90	1,594 96	162 91
New York Free Dispensary for Sick Children		93 30	360 00	9 76	1,075 00						

Northern Dispensary, New York	8,967 68	44 75	929 82	411 90	.....	.....	358 20	5,412 25	4,109 74
North-eastern Dispensary, New York	2,503 01	63 00	594 79	113 45	.....	.....	120 20	4,894 45	1,081 83
North-western Dispensary, New York	2,565 87	205 07	713 84	84 74	.....	.....	545 04	6,427 98	1,233 89
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York	7,513 96	955 83	*2,389 07	729 47	.....	.....	4,067 53	15,623 91	545 22
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Dispensary, Albany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, New York	60 00	.....	384 71	.....	.....	.....	414 50	859 21	.....
Tompkins Square Homeopathic Dispensary, New York	.....	19 20	65 04	.....	34 42	.....	15 00	136 62	.....
Ulrica Dispensary	135 40	14 64	63 40	238 53	8,000 00	.....	225 09	8,681 90	169 57
West Side German Dispensary, New York	585 00	.....	195 47	134 15	.....	.....	120 90	2,127 18	885 13
Western Dispensary of the City of New York	1,091 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	59,531 35	4,266 48	22,333 33	4,863 79	8,223 17	63,751 72	21,238 88	102,774 24	27,665 12

* Instead of medicine, apparatus for deformities is supplied.

TABLE 29.

Showing the number of beneficiary patients treated during the year ending September 30, 1885.

INSTITUTIONS.	At the dispensary.	At their residences.	Number of visits made.	Number of prescriptions prepared.	Number of persons vaccinated.
Albany City Homoeopathic Dispensary.....	1,504	.....	.....	1,667	.....
Albany Hospital Dispensary.....	8,009	.....	.....	6,130	.....
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	5,623	174	46	7,515	50
Brooklyn Central Dispensary.....	10,694	.....	.....	53,335	19
Brooklyn City Dispensary.....	8,429	.....	.....	14,051	.....
Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital Association.....	16,089	.....	.....	19,937	38
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary.....	5,603	118	763	6,861	55
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital Dispensary.....	7,469	.....	.....	18,924	.....
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary.....	1,432	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo City Dispensary.....	479	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	20,491	184	.....	5,406	.....
Dispensary of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....	3,200	4,233	7,946	49,069	254
Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York.....	3,768	400	400	1,200	.....
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....	13,369	.....	.....	41,098	176
Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....	1,895	707	8,319	16,919	.....
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....	1,225	42	175	24,943	30
Dispensary of the Rosebud Hospital, New York.....	13,523	.....	47,185	4,128	.....
Dispensary of the Trinity Hospital.....	3,135	.....	.....	28,885	.....
Eclectic Dispensary, New York.....	20,137	2,327	8,000	3,808	.....
Eclectic Medical Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	22,782	423
Free Dispensary of the New York Polytechnic.....	9,951	187	250	24,097	.....
Fordham Dispensary, New York.....	225	110	106	400	84
Gates Avenue Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	7,150	682	1,941	15,068	.....
Harlem Dispensary, Harlem.....	4,885	423	423	4,000	.....
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, Harlem.....	.....	.....	2,454	.....	.....
Homoeopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York.....	9,001	.....	.....	30,005	.....
Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry.....	6,512	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan Dispensary, New York.....	6,107	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Dispensary.....	28,195	3,601	13,553	75,292	143
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Free Dispensary for Sick Children.....	2,628	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern Dispensary, New York.....	11,063	2,436	3,673	6,373	69
North-eastern Dispensary, New York.....	20,845	4,402	7,313	20,704	49
North-western Dispensary, New York.....	20,572	8,690	7,537	63,436	142
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York.....	1,723	142	768	10,252	108
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica.....	938	4	12	208	.....

St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany.....	1,856	.....	.....	.....	4,317	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Brooklyn	4,214	.....	.....	.....	3,919	.....
Tompkins Square Homeopathic Dispensary, New York.....	8,624	.....	853	.....	21,372	247
Utica Dispensary.....	901	.....	.....	.....	841	.....
West Side German Dispensary, New York.....	9,701	.....	.....	.....	10,497	847
Western Dispensary of the City of New York.....	6,724	.....	533	.....	12,534	.....
Total	355,085	28,893	105,693	700,582	2,182	

TABLE 30.

Showing the name and location of the several State alms-houses, the time at which the contract was entered into with the State, the extent of accommodation for State paupers in each, and the rates of support per week, respectively.

STATE ALMS-HOUSES.	Location.	Date of contract.	Accommodations for State paupers.	Rate of support per week.
Albany city	Albany	October 1, 1873	200	\$2 50
Suffolk county*	Yaphank	October 1, 1873	150	2 00
Delaware county	Delhi	October 1, 1873	50	2 25
St. Lawrence county	Canton	October 1, 1888	150	1 70
Erie county	Buffalo	October 1, 1873	200	2 00
Broome county	Binghamton	January 1, 1875	50	1 75
Jefferson county	Watertown	January 1, 1875	50	2 00
Onondaga county	Syracuse	January 1, 1875	100	2 00
Kings county	Flatbush	June 20, 1875	200	2 50
Oneida county	Rome	Decem'r 23, 1875	25	3 00
Seneca county	Waterloo	January 1, 1876	25	1 75
Monroe county	Rochester	Decem'r 4, 1877	50	2 00
Total			1,250	.....

* Discontinued.

TABLE 31.

Showing the several State alms-houses to which State paupers were committed and the changes occurring in the number under their care, from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1885.

STATE ALMS-HOUSES.	Whole number committed.	Discharged.	Provided for by adoption or otherwise.	Absconded.	Transferred.	Sent out of the State to friends or places of settlement.	Died.	Remaining October 1, 1885.
Albany	1,576	491	6	218	17	789	44	11
Buffalo	3,576	1,041	33	308	22	2,087	82	28
Canton	200	59	3	19	7	57	26	19
Delhi	61	27	.....	19	1	10	4	.....
Yaphank	1,110	76	5	85	1	937	.....	.....
Binghamton	316	111	3	24	5	188	20	15
Syracuse	472	198	2	50	7	190	17	8
Watertown	129	34	4	14	10	61	4	2
Flatbush	5,893	1,545	3	82	12	3,659	84	28
Rome	306	145	1	26	9	61	23	41
Waterloo	307	210	.....	38	4	36	7	14
Rochester	1,257	273	15	118	6	779	53	13
Total	14,708	4,210	75	999	101	8,774	370	174

TABLE 32.

Showing the ages of the State paupers committed to the several State alms-houses from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1885.

STATE ALMS-HOUSES.	Under twenty years.	Twenty years and under thirty.	Thirty years and under forty.	Forty years and under fifty.	Fifty years and under sixty.	Sixty years and under seventy.	Over seventy years.	Total.
Albany.....	224	418	330	246	172	115	71	1,576
Buffalo.....	920	890	694	424	295	219	125	3,576
Canton.....	31	36	31	20	19	39	24	200
Delhi.....	6	8	9	13	8	12	5	61
Yaphank.....	47	416	335	172	89	45	6	1,110
Binghamton.....	44	52	68	46	34	31	41	316
Syracuse.....	103	111	94	68	36	29	31	472
Watertown.....	44	30	27	11	5	6	6	129
Flatbush.....	1,154	1,431	1,268	795	409	228	108	5,393
Rome.....	18	65	103	48	32	21	19	306
Waterloo.....	10	31	44	47	43	88	44	307
Rochester.....	268	308	215	159	137	99	71	1,257
Total.....	2,869	3,805	3,218	2,049	1,279	932	551	14,703

TABLE 33.

Showing the changes which occurred in the several State alms-houses during the year ending September 30, 1885.

STATE ALMS-HOUSES.	Number of inmates October 1, 1884.	Number committed during the year.	Whole number supported.	Discharged.	Adopted.	Absconded.	Transferred.	Sent out of the State.	Died.	REMAINING OCT. 1, 1885.		
										Male.	Female.	Total.
Albany.....	6	160	166	70	..	20	1	60	4	11	..	11
Buffalo.....	15	316	331	73	..	28	..	306	1	11	12	23
Canton.....	27	22	49	7	..	3	6	6	8	15	4	19
Delhi.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Binghamton.....	20	32	52	17	..	1	..	15	4	13	2	15
Syracuse.....	10	70	80	25	1	12	2	29	3	8	..	3
Watertown.....	2	14	16	4	..	3	..	6	1	2	..	2
Flatbush.....	21	1,078	1,099	250	..	5	..	809	7	22	6	28
Rome.....	40	88	78	19	..	2	..	11	5	16	26	41
Waterloo.....	11	19	30	14	..	2	..	..	..	14	..	14
Rochester.....	21	99	120	31	..	4	..	66	6	11	2	13
Total.....	173	1,848	2,021	510	1	80	9	1,208	39	123	51	174

TABLE 34.

Showing the years in which the State paupers in the care of the several State almshouses September 30, 1885, were committed.

ALMS-HOUSES.	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	Total.
Albany.....												11	11
Buffalo.....					2			1		1	1	18	23
Canton.....				1				1	6	1	3	7	19
Delhi.....													
Binghamton.....		1				2	2			3	3	4	16
Syracuse.....			1				1	2			1	3	8
Watertown.....									1			1	2
Flatbush.....										1	6	21	28
Rome.....			1			10	4		4	3	12	7	41
Waterloo.....				1	1		1		1	2	3	5	14
Rochester.....						1		1		1	2	8	13
Transferred cases	3	2	1	3	4	5	7	3	2	2	1	1	34
Total	3	3	3	5	7	18	16	8	14	14	32	86	208

TABLE 35.

Showing the number of State paupers committed each year since the act went into operation, October 22, 1873.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
For the year ending September 30, 1874.....	513	50	563
For the year ending September 30, 1875.....	506	88	594
For the year ending September 30, 1876.....	514	119	633
For the year ending September 30, 1877.....	707	165	872
For the year ending September 30, 1878.....	830	190	1,120
For the year ending September 30, 1879.....	1,323	261	1,587
For the year ending September 30, 1880.....	1,023	320	1,343
For the year ending September 30, 1881.....	1,046	327	1,373
For the year ending September 30, 1882.....	1,024	368	1,392
For the year ending September 30, 1883.....	1,033	393	1,426
For the year ending September 30, 1884.....	1,376	514	1,892
For the year ending September 30, 1885.....	1,406	439	1,845
Aggregate.....	11,409	3,234	14,703

TABLE 36.

*Showing the number of insane in the care and custody of institutions in this State
October 1, 1885.*

INSTITUTIONS.	OCTOBER 1, 1885.		
	Men.	Women.*	Total.
In State Hospitals and Asylums:			
State Lunatic Asylum.....	282	286	568
Hudson River State Hospital.....	206	182	388
State Homœopathic Asylum.....	174	181	355
Buffalo State Asylum.....	182	189	371
Total	844	838	1,682
Willard Asylum	836	974	1,810
Binghamton Asylum	879	872	751
Total	1,215	1,846	2,561
Total in State Hospitals and Asylums	2,059	2,184	4,243
Asylum for Insane Criminals	171	8	179
Asylum for Insane Emigrants	15	14	29
Total	186	22	208
Aggregate	2,245	2,206	4,451
In City Asylums and City Alms-Houses:			
New York city.....	1,762	2,278	4,040
Kings county.....	548	812	1,360
Kingston city.....			
Newburgh city.....			
Poughkeepsie city.....	1	3	4
Oswego city.....			
Monroe county.....	111	133	244
Total	2,422	3,226	5,648
In County Asylums and County Poor-Houses:			
Albany.....	17	15	32
Allegany.....	1	8	9
Broome.....	31	39	70
Cattaraugus.....	19	31	50
Cayuga.....	8	8	16
Chautauqua.....	63	54	117
Chemung.....			
Chenango.....	13	29	42
Clinton.....	14	22	36
Columbia.....	18	20	38
Cortland.....	23	21	44
Delaware.....			
Dutchess.....		1	1
Eric.....	160	166	326
Essex.....	6	7	13
Franklin.....	1	3	4
Fulton.....	8	12	20
Genesee.....	5	8	13
Greene.....	7	8	15
Herkimer.....	14	31	45
Jefferson.....	8	34	42
Lewis.....	12	11	23
Livingston.....	23	23	46
Madison.....	9	16	25
Monroe.....	6	2	8
Montgomery.....	10	13	23
Niagara.....	1		1
Oneida.....	89	159	248
Onondaga.....	38	76	114
Ontario.....	2	2	4

TABLE 36 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	OCTOBER 1, 1885.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Orange.....	47	52	99
Orleans.....	2	3	5
Oswego.....	23	31	54
Otsego.....	4	11	15
Putnam.....	1	3	4
Queens.....	58	62	115
Rensselaer.....	1	11	12
Richmond.....	4	8	12
Rockland.....	1	6	6
St. Lawrence.....	11	21	32
Saratoga.....	11	9	20
Schenectady.....	1		
Schoharie.....		4	5
Seneca.....	2		2
Steuben.....	1	3	4
Suffolk.....	18	21	39
Sullivan.....	10	30	40
Tioga.....	6	5	11
Tompkins.....			
Ulster.....			
Warren.....	2	3	5
Washington.....	3	15	23
Wayne.....	38	33	66
Westchester.....			
Wyoming.....	7	8	15
Yates.....		2	2
Total.....	857	1,154	2,011
In Private Asylums :			
Bloomingtondale Asylum.....	100	125	225
Sanford Hall.....	6	16	22
Brigham Hall.....	23	24	47
Marshall Infirmary.....	38	43	81
Providence Lunatic Asylum.....	21	68	89
St. Vincent's Retreat.....		34	34
Long Island Home Hotel.....	49	38	87
Home for Insane and Nervous Invalids, Pleasantville.....	1	3	4
Home for Nervous Invalids, Fishkill.....	1		1
Kelth's Private Retreat, Brooklyn.....		7	7
Howland's Private Asylum.....			
Total.....	239	358	597
Aggregate.....	5,763	6,944	*12,707

* Exclusive of 32 insane State paupers, 11 insane transferred from Soldiers and Sailors' Home, and 83 private patients from other States and countries—Total, 126. Including these the actual number of insane in the custody of institutions on the first of October, was 12,833.

TABLE 37.

Showing the number of insane in the institutions of the State of New York, October 1, 1885, by counties.

COUNTIES.	In county poor-houses and county asylums.	In the Willard Asylum.	In the Binghamton Asylum.	In other State asylums.	In city asylums and city almshouses.	In the Asylum for Insane Criminals.	In private asylums.	Total.
Albany	33	183	134	93	.....	6	15	462
Allegany.....	4	28	7	21	.....	1	1	62
Broome.....	70	1	3	7	.....	.....	1	82
Cattaraugus	50	5	.....	19	.....	2	6	82
Cayuga.....	16	70	3	35	.....	2	4	130
Chautauqua	117	2	.....	13	.....	3	.....	135
Chemung.....	.....	71	1	25	.....	3	1	101
Chenango.....	42	.....	5	19	.....	1	.....	67
Clinton.....	86	7	.....	13	.....	.....	1	57
Columbia.....	38	23	18	24	.....	2	2	109
Cortland.....	44	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	51
Delaware.....	.....	28	22	18	.....	.....	.....	68
Dutchess.....	1	92	37	56	4	3	5	198
Erie.....	526	17	.....	163	.....	8	61	680
Essex.....	13	13	2	7	.....	1	.....	36
Franklin.....	4	34	.....	4	.....	1	.....	43
Fulton.....	20	21	7	16	.....	1	.....	65
Genesee.....	8	12	.....	3	.....	2	1	26
Greene.....	15	9	18	26	.....	.....	.....	68
Hamilton.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Herkimer.....	45	15	8	18	.....	1	1	88
Jefferson.....	42	34	.....	27	.....	8	2	113
Kings.....	.....	.....	.....	51	1,360	5	67	1,483
Lewis.....	23	25	.....	9	.....	2	.....	59
Livingston.....	56	5	1	3	.....	1	.....	66
Madison.....	25	6	22	13	.....	.....	1	67
Monroe.....	8	8	.....	40	244	7	22	329
Montgomery.....	23	33	8	20	.....	1	.....	85
New York.....	.....	.....	.....	138	4,040	65	276	4,517
Niagara.....	1	62	.....	47	.....	1	6	117
Oneida.....	248	1	.....	112	.....	10	1	372
Onondaga.....	114	37	22	59	.....	4	.....	243
Ontario.....	4	86	.....	2	.....	3	.....	98
Orange.....	99	12	18	72	.....	.....	3	204
Orleans.....	5	21	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	42
Oswego.....	54	18	.....	33	.....	8	1	109
Otsego.....	15	16	28	13	.....	.....	.....	72
Putnam.....	4	18	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	32
Queens.....	115	23	9	24	.....	1	9	181
Rensselaer.....	12	119	120	46	.....	5	66	368
Richmond.....	12	25	4	35	.....	1	7	84
Rockland.....	6	10	9	9	.....	1	1	36
St. Lawrence.....	32	45	1	28	.....	.....	.....	106
Saratoga.....	20	18	30	20	.....	1	1	90
Schenectady.....	.....	31	.....	16	.....	2	.....	49
Schoharie.....	5	26	3	13	.....	1	.....	48
Schuyler.....	.....	35	1	.....	.....	1	.....	37
Seneca.....	2	57	.....	1	.....	1	4	65
Steuben.....	4	50	48	21	.....	.....	.....	123
Suffolk.....	39	4	24	13	.....	1	4	85
Sullivan.....	40	.....	7	9	.....	.....	.....	56
Tioga.....	11	8	21	7	.....	.....	1	48
Tompkins.....	.....	55	.....	8	.....	1	2	61
Ulster.....	.....	84	18	77	.....	5	2	186
Warren.....	5	2	4	10	.....	1	.....	22
Washington.....	23	24	8	13	.....	2	.....	70
Wayne.....	66	5	.....	12	.....	3	.....	86
Westchester.....	.....	128	80	57	.....	4	12	276
Wyoming.....	15	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	33
Yates.....	2	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Total	2,011	1,810	751	1,682	5,648	179	597	*12,678

* State paupers, transfers from Soldiers' Home, private patients from other States and countries, and insane emigrants (29) not included.

TABLE 38.

Showing the average number of persons in the county poor-houses and city alms-houses of the State of New York, and the number of persons temporarily relieved from 1868 to 1885, inclusive.

	Average number supported in poor-houses and alms-houses.	Number temporarily relieved.
1868.		
County poor-houses	7,382	50,953
City alms-houses	7,697	160,946
	15,059	211,899
1869.		
County poor-houses	6,782	95,297
City alms-houses	7,803	54,589
	14,585	149,886
1870.		
County poor-houses	6,456	56,771
City alms-houses	8,887	45,025
	15,343	101,796
1871.		
County poor-houses	6,338	56,906
City alms-houses	8,500	39,286
	14,838	96,192
1872.		
County poor-houses	6,334	42,431
City alms-houses	8,284	32,453
	14,618	74,884
1873.		
County poor-houses	6,774	44,863
City alms-houses	8,557	36,777
	15,331	81,640
1874.		
County poor-houses	6,456	70,469
City alms-houses	8,841	51,922
	15,297	122,391
1875.		
County poor-houses	6,548	88,422
City alms-houses	8,686	70,789
	15,234	159,211
1876.		
County poor-houses	6,919	90,404
City alms-houses	8,894	55,349
	15,813	145,753
1877.		
County poor-houses	6,841	114,893
City alms-houses	9,203	66,968
	16,044	181,861
1878.		
County poor-houses	6,840	101,149
City alms-houses	9,961	58,072
	16,801	159,221
1879.		
County poor-houses	6,754	62,673
City alms-houses	9,116	17,179
	15,870	79,852
1880.		
County poor-houses	6,581	61,275
City alms-houses	9,765	16,317
	16,346	77,592
1881.		
County poor-houses	6,174	50,418
City alms-houses	9,974	26,790
	16,148	77,148
1882.		
County poor-houses	6,410	42,251
City alms-houses	10,097	27,168
	16,507	69,419
1883.		
County poor-houses	6,351	48,277
City alms-houses	10,965	12,277
	17,316	60,554
1884.		
County poor-houses	6,816	43,677
City alms-houses	11,454	10,539
	18,270	54,216
1885.		
County poor-houses	6,895	43,779
City alms-houses	11,909	12,811
	18,804	55,590

TABLE 39.

Showing the expenditures for support in the county poor-houses and city alms-houses of the State of New York, and the disbursements for temporary relief, from 1868 to 1885, inclusive.

	For support.	For tempo- rary relief.	Total.
1868.			
County poor-houses	\$687,631 20	\$525,795 75	\$1,213,426 95
City alms-houses	939,450 47	155,230 82	1,094,681 29
	\$1,627,071 67	\$681,026 57	\$2,308,108 24
1869.			
County poor-houses	\$633,708 50	\$697,068 14	\$1,330,776 64
City alms-houses	980,156 98	284,893 43	1,265,050 41
	\$1,613,865 48	\$981,961 57	\$2,595,827 05
1870.			
County poor-houses	\$568,521 45	\$618,938 90	\$1,187,460 35
City alms-houses	1,112,948 84	293,916 25	1,405,865 09
	\$1,681,470 29	\$911,855 15	\$2,593,325 44
1871.			
County poor-houses	\$585,994 25	\$584,522 06	\$1,170,516 31
City alms-houses	1,088,298 45	235,890 91	1,324,129 36
	\$1,674,292 70	\$820,352 97	\$2,494,645 67
1872.			
County poor-houses	\$563,291 69	\$502,297 23	\$1,065,588 92
City alms-houses	1,056,777 18	225,912 28	1,282,689 46
	\$1,620,068 87	\$728,209 51	\$2,348,278 38
1873.			
County poor-houses	\$617,424 28	\$501,115 47	\$1,118,539 75
City alms-houses	1,112,731 48	214,635 38	1,327,366 86
	\$1,730,155 76	\$715,750 85	\$2,445,906 61
1874.			
County poor-houses	\$616,038 44	\$615,496 93	\$1,231,535 37
City alms-houses	1,009,964 55	252,780 69	1,262,745 21
	\$1,626,002 99	\$868,277 59	\$2,494,280 58
1875.			
County poor-houses	\$662,206 66	\$634,548 44	\$1,296,755 10
City alms-houses	1,030,268 49	242,563 57	1,272,832 06
	\$1,742,475 15	\$877,112 01	\$2,619,587 16
1876.			
County poor-houses	\$627,346 84	\$727,150 69	\$1,354,997 53
City alms-houses	1,013,616 06	210,894 99	1,224,511 05
	\$1,641,462 90	\$938,045 68	\$2,579,508 58
1877.			
County poor-houses	\$646,930 14	\$804,972 15	\$1,451,902 29
City alms-houses	1,041,915 83	267,937 84	1,309,853 67
	\$1,688,845 97	\$1,072,909 99	\$2,761,755 96
1878.			
County poor-houses	\$562,689 80	\$615,220 15	\$1,177,909 95
City alms-houses	986,647 58	161,045 62	1,147,693 20
	\$1,549,337 38	\$776,265 77	\$2,325,603 15
1879.			
County poor-houses	\$592,874 33	\$625,546 42	\$1,218,420 75
City alms-houses	1,025,993 30	66,919 35	1,092,912 65
	\$1,618,867 63	\$692,465 77	\$2,311,333 40
1880.			
County poor-houses	\$576,500 36	\$609,522 94	\$1,186,023 30
City alms-houses	1,037,081 54	85,984 91	1,123,066 45
	\$1,613,581 90	\$695,507 85	\$2,309,089 75
1881.			
County poor-houses	\$583,809 39	\$584,398 73	\$1,168,208 12
City alms-houses	1,096,645 93	75,952 30	1,172,598 23
	\$1,680,455 32	\$660,351 03	\$2,340,806 35
1882.			
County poor-houses	\$626,562 47	\$494,289 98	\$1,120,852 45
City alms-houses	1,122,862 51	64,884 16	1,187,746 67
	\$1,749,424 98	\$559,174 14	\$2,308,599 12
1883.			
County poor-houses	\$634,869 51	\$505,413 43	\$1,140,282 94
City alms-houses	1,324,967 05	74,573 98	1,399,541 03
	\$1,959,836 56	\$579,987 41	\$2,539,823 97
1884.			
County poor-houses	\$657,531 67	\$518,689 56	\$1,176,221 23
City alms-houses	1,269,784 44	52,500 98	1,322,285 42
	\$1,927,316 11	\$571,190 54	\$2,498,506 65
1885.			
County poor-houses	\$675,586 91	\$525,536 42	\$1,201,123 33
City alms-houses	1,306,967 79	66,959 18	1,373,926 97
	\$1,982,554 70	\$592,495 60	\$2,575,050 30

TABLE 40.

Showing the itemized and classified quarterly expenditures for the support and care of State paupers for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

QUARTERS.	For removals to State almshouses.	For maintenance, clothing, medical attendance and care in State almshouses.	For maintenance, clothing, medical attendance and care in State insane asylums.	For maintenance, clothing, medical attendance and care in orphan asylums.	For removals from the State to other States and counties.	For miscellaneous expenses and printing.	For salary of assistant secretary, pursuant to chap. 464, Laws of 1874.	Total.
Quarter ending December 31, 1884.....	\$480 62	\$5,765 45	\$1,223 61	\$170 86	\$4,139 94	\$78 00	\$625 00	\$12,483 48
Quarter ending March 31, 1885.....	187 60	5,619 55	1,268 32	173 56	2,679 78	9 35	625 00	10,563 16
Quarter ending June 30, 1885.....	230 67	5,008 64	1,200 43	160 07	2,004 30	24 00	625 00	9,253 11
Quarter ending September 30, 1885.....	320 13	4,850 28	1,168 40	61 09	2,313 61	.....	625 00	9,343 51
Total	\$1,219 02	\$21,243 92	\$4,860 76	\$565 58	\$11,143 63	\$111 35	\$2,500 00	\$41,643 26

REPORT

OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE BLIND.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

The Committee on the Blind reports as follows:

THE NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BATAVIA.

Visited September 30 and December 9, 1885.

Superintendent, A. G. CLEMENT.

The management of the New York State Institution for the Blind has been in one respect exceptional. It is almost the only New York State institution whose superintendent has had no part in the selection of the subordinate officers who are to serve under his direction. Under the by-laws adopted by the trustees, as authorized by the act of incorporation, appointments and removals are made by the trustees alone. In other State charitable institutions, as a rule, they are made upon the nomination of the superintendent. Your committee believes that this by-law has been a source of weakness to this institution, and suggests that section 13 of chap. 587 of the Laws of 1865, be so amended that in future, subordinate officers and employes shall be appointed or employed by the trustees on the nomination of the superintendent.

In June, 1885, twenty-three applicants for positions on the staff of instructors passed the competitive examination required under the civil service act. Three instructors in the literary, and one in the music department were employed, who had no experience in the instruction of the blind in this or similar schools. When there is a frequent change of teachers, and vacancies are filled by persons familiar perhaps only with day work in schools for the sighted, special educational work for the blind must be somewhat experimental. Methods cannot be progressive, unless rules and regulations are transmitted and continued with the improvement derived from experience. Only through teachers with special adaptedness and long practice, can the State or its wards receive full benefit from the money expended.

The school opened for the reception of pupils September 10, and on December 9, 1885, 149 pupils were resident, in charge of a superintendent and thirteen instructors. During the last fiscal year, 185 pupils were registered, with an average attendance of 150. Many pupils enter near the close of the term and vacancies often occur because of visits home.

The institution at the time of each visit appeared in good order and condition.

General educational plans and methods remain as stated in past years. Instruction is given in literature, music and handicraft. The

school had five grades, with one less teacher than at the previous term. The usual routine work was being carried on in the several class rooms.

About 125 pupils are in the literary department. The Kindergarten class receive weekly lessons in modeling in clay, and make their own objects. All classes model the objects used in the class room. The pupils in physiology mould certain forms in likeness of parts of the human frame, and those in geography duplicate their maps. The making of these clay models aids the pupils in the free use of their hands, and assists to develop ideas by giving them form and substance. Ninety-five received instruction in music, either in the use of the piano or organ or by singing in chorus. Twenty were in the tuning class and had the use of one upright and three square pianos.

Seven machines were in the broom shop, and twelve pupils were being instructed in the trade of broom making. Of the number, eight were men who had recently lost their sight and had entered the school for the purpose of learning a trade. A class of six has been organized for mattress making. The sewing of the ticks is done by a blind girl. As the class do not make articles for sale, the work, when completed, is taken apart and the material used in successive lessons. About eighty-five girls are daily in the class work room and are instructed in sewing, knitting and crocheting. Varieties of work in knitting and outlining have been introduced the present term. At the time of my visit to the class, plain sewing was being taught. Ten were using the needle and one a sewing machine. Nice pieces of finished work were to be seen.

The calisthenic class of seventy practiced new and attractive figures. The pupils are classed, and each has three-quarters of an hour for daily exercise on the grounds in pleasant weather, or on the piazza if it is not safe to go further.

The question of outside drainage, that at the time of the last report was supposed to have been solved, still requires consideration. The sewage drains through cesspools and ditches into a swamp, the soil is not absorbent, and the present arrangement is only temporary. It is said that a more effective system cannot be carried out, unless State and town co-operate, as the work to be effectual must extend beyond the property of the State.

September 30 and December 9, the inmates were generally in good health. The sick are cared for by direction of the matron. Last winter fourteen cases of measles were treated at one time. The need of suitable hospital accommodations has been frequent. The Legislature of 1885 appropriated \$1,000, and authorized the transfer of \$3,755.07 (being the balance of \$2,606.54 from the building fund and \$1,148.53 from the sewer fund), to a hospital fund, with which a brick fire proof hospital has been erected. This hospital has two wards, separated by a centre hall and heated by grates. The plan includes a physician's office and a kitchen. It is said to be the only hospital structure in the State of which the interior can be disinfected by fire. General repairs have been made throughout the institution.

The foundations of the brick barn, built by contract in 1882, settled, to the injury of the building, because of poor drainage, quicksand and exposure to the frost, from being too near the surface of the

ground. Repairs became necessary, and September 30 the north wall was being relaid. The ground has been drained by sewers, the structure bound together by seven iron anchors, and the hay loft supported by three iron columns, which are in the way of vehicles stored near them. The repairing has been performed by day labor, and hopes are entertained that the work done will suffice to make a safe and strong barn. The great weight of the slate roof is out of proportion to the strength of the side walls. A new floor has been laid in the laundry.

Within the term of office of the present superintendent two fires have been discovered and extinguished without alarming the inmates or injury to the premises. There are no outside fire-escapes. The protection from fire consists in the provision of four fire extinguishers, three dozen hand-grenades, and hose reels on each floor, wound with small rubber hose and attached to water pipes. Water, forced from a well in the park by an engine, is stored in the garret of the main building in three tanks. When the supply is exhausted the tanks are refilled by operating the engines that force the water. It was said that in one hour the fire can be built and the pumps set at work. There is a night watchman. The officials rely upon constant supervision and care as the best protection from injury by fire.

A neatly furnished and pleasant reception room has been set apart for the use of the teachers. There seems to be need of sitting rooms for the use of pupils out of school. The small rooms provided for the purpose are inadequate, and the pupils generally remain in their dormitories.

It is said that there are no mixed societies or meetings of a social nature between boys and girls in the school, except in the presence of teachers. The importance of making the regulation for the separation of the two divisions of the school outside of the class-rooms, at all times inflexible, is admitted by those who regard the best interests of the blind as the paramount consideration. It may be difficult to maintain this condition. The walks to the village and to church are the same for both sexes. Exercise is taken on the grounds, and in many ways the policy of two homes and one school is difficult to maintain. Duty to the State demands that it should be maintained, and duty to parents and guardians entrusting unfortunate children to this temporary home, requires the trust to be thus guarded. Blind youth should be assisted and protected by as careful guardianship as private homes and boarding-schools extend over sighted pupils.

For maintenance and for ordinary repairs of buildings this year, the Legislature of 1885 appropriated \$40,000, and for deficiency for repairs and maintenance, \$6,223.83.

THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, NINTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK.

Visited October 16 and December 5, 1885.

Superintendent, WILLIAM B. WAIT.

The New York Institution for the Blind was, upon the date of each visit, in a satisfactory condition. Organized for educational purposes and with a private foundation, it is conducted as a public or free

school for the education of the unseeing wards of the State, who are supported by annual legislative appropriations. As good service is given, the State receives in return for its outlay a full equivalent, while it is at no loss on account of investment in buildings or real estate. Under a board of managers, it has been for more than twenty years ably and satisfactorily conducted by the present superintendent. He examines, employs and directs his assistants, and therefore when circumstances make a change of subordinates necessary, there is no change in the general educational policy of the school. A report of this institution must consist largely of a statement of facts that have heretofore been presented to the Board.

The general repairs made during the year include painting, cleaning, renovating and improving all parts and departments of the institution. New and improved closets were provided, and the store-room enlarged. All doors were made into swing doors, and an outside fire escape was built from the dormitory in the south wing, and other work was done to afford protection from fire, by perfecting the fire-proof arrangements. On each floor is a fire pail, a sink and croton water. Because of insufficient pressure, the croton water did not at all times flow in quantities to meet the demand, and an additional supply tank was put on the third floor. It is now supposed that the water supply for each story is ample. A night watchman passes through the building hourly. Hose is attached to water pipes in convenient places, ready for immediate use, and by a fire alarm, assistance can soon be had from the fire department.

October 16, 1885, 224 pupils were registered, of whom twenty-seven, whose maintenance is paid at the rate of \$275 per annum each, were from the State of New Jersey. All were resident or boarding pupils, and 115 were males.

As before reported, the structural arrangements of the building are such as to admit of a complete separation of the two departments. In accordance with a strictly enforced rule, there are no social gatherings in which male and female students join. The pupils attend churches and Sabbath schools as selected by parents or guardians, but boys and girls are not expected to attend the same, neither do they go out to exercise at the same hour.

Teachers sleep in each dormitory. Nurses are employed, and are in constant charge of the pleasant and comfortable hospital rooms provided for cases of sickness. Last year there was not a case of infectious or contagious disease. The drainage is said to be satisfactory and the health of the household good.

The superintendent stated, that it is his custom to assemble the teachers and clerical force of the institution, and instruct them as to its general policy. To the teachers information is given as to particular modes of instruction and discipline, records are explained, and duties, in school and elsewhere, are stated. Receiving frequent instructions as to their work, teachers are left to carry out these instructions in their own way.

On the morning of October 16, the music teachers had thus been advised. Teachers' meetings are held for mutual benefit, when teaching, discipline and individual cases are considered. Thus, whatever

changes there may be in persons connected with the institution or its educational work, the direction, supervision and policy are the same. There is no change except when improved methods, tested by experience, may gradually be developed and adopted. For example, the Wait system of point print, and the printing of music in point were thus introduced into the school, and also the Wait system of musical instruction, that has been perfected to meet the necessities of sightless pupils and their instructors in music.

The school divisions for literature, music and industries are continued, and attended as represented in a copy of the superintendent's scheme of daily work herewith presented.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT. — 8 A. M. TO 12:45 P. M.
Studies and number of pupils in each.

GRADE.	First Hour.	Sec'd Hour.	Third Hour.	Fourth Hour.	Fifth Hour.	
Senior.....	.....	Arithmetic	{ Nat. Philosophy	Algebra.....	{ Eng. Literature.	26
Sub Senior.....	Arithmetic.....	23	Arithmetic	Grammar.....	21	26
Junior.....	Ancient History. 18	Phys'ogy. 22	Reading.....	"	28	
Sub-Junior.....	Geography.....	21	.....	{	29	24
Intermediate.	English History. 25	Spelling... 21		Geography.....	24	24
Primary, 1st.....	Object Lessons. 25	" 17	"	U. S. History....	26	26
Primary, 2d.....	" 20	" 21	"	Familiar Science.	19	29
Primary, 3d.....	" 22	" 21	"	Kindergarten....	20	13
Sub-Primary.....	Calisthenics ... 24	" 23	"	"	"	24

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

The figures show the number of pupils employed.

	8 A. M. TO 12:45 P. M.					1:45 P. M. TO 8:30 P. M.							
	1st h.r.	2d h.r.	3d h.r.	4th h.r.	5th h.r.	1st h.r.	2d h.r.	3d h.r.	4th h.r.	5 to 6.	6:30 to 7.	7 to 7:30.	7:30 to 8:30.
At piano lessons.....	13	11	13	15	14	...	23	17	17	...	...	...	...
At piano practice.....	3	5	2	1	1	12	...	...	1	4	13	14	16
At organ lessons.....	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
At organ practice.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2
At organ practice.....	...	...	17	...	16	...	...	Harmony	...	...	4	1	...
Harmony.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...
Harmony practice.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Class, theory and practice of teaching.....	2	4	3	4	4	...	11	7	9	...	...	...	...
Point print, or tangible music reading and writing.....	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuning lessons.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Tuning practice.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary singing.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate.....	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class vocalizing and chorus singing	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

BRANCHES OF INDUSTRIES.	8 A. M. TO 12:45 P. M.					1:45 P. M. TO 5 P. M.			
	1st h'r.	2d h'r.	3d h'r.	4th h'r.	5th h'r.	1st h'r.	2d h'r.	3d h'r.	4th h'r.
Sewing machine....	5	4	4	1	6	2	9	10	10
Knitting machine....	1	2	1	1	3	1	7	7	8
Plain sewing.....	3	3	3	3	3	1	5	4	4
Knitting, crocheting, embroidery, rugs, etc.....	3	3	4	5	3	26	52	73	68
Bead work.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	21	40	40
Cane seating.....	1	1	1	1	2	14	48	54	56
Mattress making....	3	3	1	1	1	2	8	8	6

In the several class-rooms the animated interest of the pupils was marked. Each gave strict attention to the lesson and was prompt to respond to questions, addressed to the class or to the individual, thus testifying that the instruction given had been faithful and efficient.

Calisthenic and kindergarten classes are successfully taught by approved methods. The department of music retains its high standard. Mattress making, cane seating and piano tuning are taught to the boys. In the class work-room for girls there is a variety of work in which instruction is given each year. The making of Smyrna rugs is continued, and the making of antique lace for tidies and curtains has commenced this season. The finished articles in this room would be creditable to sighted workers, which is remarkable as it is class-work, although the maker receives a portion of the receipts for articles sold. Whenever work is perfect of its kind, a new variety is given out, as work is not merely to prepare the articles for sale. An afghan of crochet work, embroidered in colors, was made by girls with only the sense of touch to guide them, and is worthy of preservation as an example of skillful workmanship. Seven knitting machines had been in operation, and silk hose knit on them was with the finished work. The use of the knitting machine is said to be the most difficult work that is taught blind persons. The operation of the sewing machine is more easily learned and is more remunerative.

This institution has many graduates from each department that are self-supporting. It is stated that on leaving the institution each competent person is assisted to a place and employment, that no pupil, who is mentally and physically capable of being self-supporting is returned to a poor-house, and that all pupils destitute of homes are supported and supervised during vacation.

The Legislature of 1885 appropriated \$250 each for the support of pupils during the present year.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH M. CARPENTER,

Committee.

December 17, 1885.

REPORT

**OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON REFORMATORIES TO
THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR THE YEAR 1885.**

REPORT.

There are six institutions annually inspected by the committee on reformatories. Commissioner Lowell of this committee has made a special report of institutions which receive children committed from New York city, which is transmitted to the Legislature herewith. Her report covers the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, New York Catholic Protectory, the Juvenile Asylum and its House of Reception. For this reason and for the reason that the Elmira Reformatory, the Western House of Refuge and the Buffalo Catholic Protectory have in recent reports to this Board been fully described, the following report has been condensed. The institutions referred to are (1) the State Reformatory at Elmira, (2) the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, (3) the Western House of Refuge at Rochester, (4) the New York Catholic Protectory, (5) the New York Juvenile Asylum and its House of Reception, (6) the Buffalo Catholic Protectory.

Of these, Commissioner Stewart inspected the first, third and sixth. The second was inspected three times, first by Commissioner Lowell, second, by Commissioners Stewart and McCarthy, and third by Commissioner Stewart. The fourth was inspected by the full committee, and the fifth at different times by the full committee.

The reports of these inspections are as follows :

STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA.

Inspected December 12, 1885.

Census on day of inspection : Z. R. Brockway, superintendent. General officers, 12 ; domestic officers, 5 ; disciplinary officers, 32 ; educational officers, 7 ; total staff, 57 ; inmates, male prisoners, 687 ; total census, 744.

State of premises : I found all neat and orderly. Since my last inspection, the new workshops which were much needed have been completed at a cost of \$20,000 and in the dining hall, kitchen, etc., a handsome floor of marble tiles has been laid. The south wing extension, for which the Legislature of 1885 appropriated \$75,000, was well under way and the expectation was that it would be under roof by January 1, 1886, and could be completed by June 1st following.

This extension will give further accommodation for 256 prisoners. It includes also a hospital building and officers' quarters which were much needed. The masonry and iron work, etc., of the extension is of the best. A further appropriation will be needed to complete the building and to furnish the new shops. The Reformatory will then have accommodation for 972 prisoners allowing each one a separate room.

Health and general conditions, satisfactory. The prisoners looked hardy and but three were in hospital, suffering with fistula, pleurisy and sore finger. There were but two deaths during the year, one from consumption and the other from meningitis.

Conduct and discipline: The discipline of the prisoners was admirable and offenses against it are promptly and intelligently punished. The conduct of the prisoners, the amount of work done in the shops and the educational proficiency together, determine the grade of the prisoners. On the day of inspection there were in the first grade 213, the second, 346, and in the third, 128.

Educational state: At the time of inspection the prisoners were at work in the shops. The superintendent reported that the educational condition is excellent, much interest being taken by the members of certain advanced classes.

Industrial training: There were employed on hollow ware contract 183; on shoe contract 150. Total employed on contract, 333. Both of these contracts expire September 1, 1886. Employed by the State at domestic work, etc., 147; idle 207. Hollow ware and shoe shops presented an industrious and interesting appearance.

Under the present law no new contracts can be made, and failure of the last Legislature to provide a substitute for the old law has here resulted in leaving 207 men idle. Unless the Legislature of 1886 passes a law under which all the industries of the Reformatory may be again set in motion, all the prisoners will be idle after September 1st next when the two contracts above referred to expire.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Inspected October 16, 1885; November 13, 1885; and January 10, 1886.

Census on November 13, 1885: Israel C. Jones, superintendent; officers and teachers, 39; employees, 28; inmates, boys, 615; girls, 111; total, 794.

State of premises: Orderly and clean. Since our last report the outer walls of all the buildings have been painted. The sea wall has been repaired and some new closets have been put in. One of the shops was burned down in June last. The fire was of incendiary origin, two of the boys are now under indictment charged with the offense. The cost of the building was mainly covered by insurance, and a new shop erected on the site of the destroyed building is now in use. The old closets built in the wall of the yard are still used, notwithstanding that they are generally admitted by those interested in the institution to be unsuitable. They are inaccessible in stormy weather, cold, ill lighted and their use should be promptly discontinued.

Health and general condition: The former good; there have been no epidemics during the year and but three deaths. On November 13, 1885, there were in the hospital seven boys; no girls; none confined to bed. Covered play rooms are much needed. The boys and girls in stormy weather congregate in the bath rooms for recreation. These are small and entirely unsuitable for the purpose. It is understood that the board of managers applied to the Legislature of 1885 for an appropriation of \$45,000 for play rooms, which was refused. In our judgment a play room is needed in each of the two boys' divisions and for the use of the girls, three in all. We think the Legislature of 1886 should make an appropriation for this purpose. The Legislature of 1885, at the joint request of the State Board of Charities and the

board of managers of the House of Refuge, appropriated \$25,000 for a change in the cell system. This sum stands to the credit of the institution unused, pending a conference between this Board and the managers as to the best possible plan for its expenditure.

Educational state: Satisfactory; the public school committee have made a favorable report.

Industrial training: There were employed November 13, boys, tailors, 8; on stocking knitting contract, 411; at domestic work, 65; on grounds and ferry, 14; idle, 117. Girls, at domestic work, laundry, halls, kitchen, 53. The others learn to sew. The stocking knitting is therefore practically the only industrial training given in the institution. The labor of the boys is let out by the day. They work under the supervision of the officers of the institution, its contract running two years longer. It is stated that there are no means at the disposal of the institution to introduce any other industries. If not they should be supplied, as no one industry can be equally useful to all the boys in institutions of this character, and the stocking knitting contract now allows 117 boys to remain idle.

The girls' department is in a very satisfactory condition, exceedingly orderly and pleasant. There are no hired servants, the matron and her assistants, ten in number, instruct the girls in sewing and household work. They sew and wash for both their own and the boys' department. There is a system of reward by medals, which has had a very encouraging effect.

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Inspected December 11, 1885.

Census: Levi S. Fulton, superintendent; officers, teachers and employees, 53; inmates, boys 425; girls 95; total 574.

State of premises: In first-class order, within and without. There have been no new buildings erected during the year. The new building for boys is now ready for occupancy, the furniture having arrived during the year. This building has been under roof for more than a year, waiting for the furniture. It is a handsome structure, and intended to furnish better accommodations for boys worthy of this reward. A small appropriation is needed to relay the floors of the school rooms.

Health and general condition: There was a slight epidemic of measles early in the year, and one girl died of typhoid fever. With these exceptions, the general health has been good. A separate hospital building for the isolation of contagious diseases, etc., is needed, and an appropriation, not to exceed \$15,000, is recommended for this purpose.

Conduct and discipline: Reported generally satisfactory. One large girl has given much trouble, and should be separated from the others until submissive.

Educational state: Reported satisfactory. The inmates were not in school during my visit.

Industrial training: One hundred and sixty-eight boys manufacture shoes and 139 seat chairs. This work being all done by the piece, 118, the remainder, were employed at domestic work, tailoring, and

about the grounds. The girls are all employed at domestic work and sewing and mending. They also make the shirts, towels, sheets, etc., and do the mending for the boys' department.

CATHOLIC PROTECTORY, NEAR WEST FARMS, N. Y.

Inspected November 11, 1885.

Census on day of inspection :

(1) Male department — Brother Leontine, Rector; Christian Brothers 56; employees 103; inmates, boys, 1,364; total 1,524.

(2) Female department — Sister M. Celestia, Superior; Sisters of Charity 36; employees 20; inmates, girls, 780; little boys 113; total 950. Total in both departments, 2,474.

State of premises: There have been no new buildings erected in 1885. In the male department new bath-tubs have been put in and additional facilities for washing in the lavatories. In the female department a vegetable cellar was built, a new boiler purchased, and iron fire escapes put up. The painters have been at work in both departments, and the buildings are generally in good order. An exception, however, was the old frame building in which the smaller boys of the male department sleep. Here we found the beds generally infested with vermin — greater cleanliness should be exercised. This building is old and should be replaced by a new one. In the female department the buildings within and without were found in perfect order. It should be stated that the male and female departments are separated by a public road, and though under the same Board of Managers, are for all practical purposes of administration separate institutions. Since the date of last report there has been a change in the rectorship of the male department, Brother Leontine replacing Brother Candidus.

Health and general condition: Generally good. In the male department there was no epidemic during the year, and but six deaths, viz.: of heart disease 2, meningitis 1, pneumonia 1, bronchial asthma 1, chronic tubercular peritonitis 1. At the time of our visit there were two boys in the infirmary, 1 with whooping cough, and 1 with consumption. In the female department there were no epidemics; two mild cases of scarlet fever and 4 deaths; of consumption 2, croup 1, meningitis 1. In this connection it should be mentioned that in both departments the children appear to be in a healthy condition, and there are but few cases of perceptible eye or scalp diseases. Since our last report the use of the old fashioned roller towels has been substituted by individual towels marked with the inmates' number.

Conduct and discipline: In both departments apparently very good. The fact that those in charge of the children belong to and wear the habit of religious orders has probably the effect of securing here a prompt and affectionate obedience not always noticed in our institutions.

Educational state: All the boys in the male department attend school every day, and also all but the very small children in the female department. The primary branches are taught, also book-keeping, drawing, music, etc. In the female department we heard the girls read in several classes, and generally they did very well. We would suggest that more attention should be paid to secular chorus singing. This would be a pleasant feature.

Industrial training: In the male department, on the day of inspection, the boys were employed as follows: Shoe-factory, 250; printing, 60; chair-caning, 136; stocking-knitting shops, 190; tailor-shops, 215; household and domestic work, 80; farm work, 2; total employed, 933; idle, 431. The boys have also a good brass band, and played several pieces with spirit and in good time. It would appear wise to set some of the larger and most trustworthy boys at work on the farm, but two are reported now at this work. This would result in a saving to the institution, and is, after all, the best work for the boys.

In the female department we found the girls employed as follows: Shirt-making, 152; kid glove-making, 96; embroidery, 20; dress-making, 38; total employed industrially, 306. The other girls (474) are employed at household work. The little boys do not work. In both departments, the institution retains entire control of the children at work in the shops, the contractor paying for the work by the dozen or piece.

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM, ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK.

Inspected June 24, 1885, and January 4, 1886.

Census on last day of inspection: Elisha M. Carpenter, superintendent. Officers and teachers, 26; other employees: male, 9; female, 23; total staff, 59; inmates: boys, 650; girls, 156. Total census, 865.

State of premises: Generally orderly and clean. Yards were muddy and should be covered with some hard material. The dormitories continue greatly over-crowded, and the asylum should receive no more children for the present. I do not think it can comfortably accommodate over 700 inmates. It should not be enlarged, having already received more boys than it is generally believed can be reached and reformed by a parental relation.

Health and general conditions: Good. No epidemics during the year. Boys are healthy and bright. No perceptible eye or scalp-diseases. There was only one boy in the hospital for treatment of abscess. There were five deaths during the year, four boys and one girl; two from heart disease, one consumption, one meningitis and one diphtheritic croup.

Conduct and discipline: Good. Two boys escaped during the year and were not recovered. At command the boys formed promptly in ranks in the yard, and I examined them closely.

Educational state: Generally satisfactory. I saw all the boys and girls in the class-rooms and heard them read, and examined them in geography, etc. They answered promptly and well and seemed thoroughly alive. There are four and one-half hours of school.

Industrial training: The boys and girls received here are younger than those in the House of Refuge and Catholic Protectory, and it is stated that all receive industrial training who are old or strong enough for it. There are employed as follows: Boys' mending-room, forty-one; tailor-shop, fifty-two; girls' mending-room, eighteen; sewing-room, forty-two; boys and girls employed in domestic work, 102; total employed in some way, 255.

I believe the introduction of some further industrial training would

be useful. The boys and girls are not too old for such work as box-making, seat-caning, brush-making. I lately saw the small boys at Wandsworth Reformatory, London, tying sticks together in bundles for kindling wood. There are few boys in our institutions so small or dull as to be unfit for such simple work. On principle, all should be employed.

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM. HOUSE OF RECEPTION, THIRTEENTH STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE, N. Y.

Inspected October 2, 1885, November 12, 1885, and January 9, 1886.

Census on last day of inspection. Officers and teachers, 5 ; employees, 8 ; inmates, boys, 96. Total, 109.

State of premises : Generally in good order, though the house-keeping might be somewhat improved.

Health and general condition : Former generally good. There were a few cases of measles in June which were isolated, and the spread of the disease thus prevented. On the last-mentioned date there were three boys in the hospital, one with sore throat and two with colds. There were no deaths during the year.

Conduct and discipline : Reported generally pretty good. On the visit of November 12, the boys were seen in their class-room, where they went through some calisthenic exercises to a piano accompaniment creditably. On the occasion of last visit they were assembled in a play-room on the basement floor, without supervision, and, though noisy, were jolly and good tempered. They should, however, never be thus left alone.

Educational state : There are two teachers who instruct the inmates in primary knowledge.

Industrial training : There is none. The boys remain in the House of Reception on an average about six weeks, and the time is divided between study and play.

General remarks : It is understood that if a satisfactory price can be had, the building will be sold and the House of Reception moved into the country. This would be a desirable change. The present situation is unsuitable, the children having there practically no outdoor recreation.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PROTECTORY, BUFFALO.

Inspected December 10, 1885.

Census on day of inspection : Father Nelson F. Baker, superintendent ; first and second assistant superintendents ; 3 Brothers of the Holy Infancy, and 12 Sisters of St. Joseph. Total staff, 18.

Inmates ; boys, 108. Total, 126.

The brothers of the Holy Infancy have supervision in the yards and dormitories. The Sisters of St. Joseph teach or serve in various capacities, doing all the work of the institution. They sleep in an orphan asylum adjacent.

State of premises : The buildings are old and out of repair. The dormitories are dark and ill-ventilated, the windows being unnecessa-

rily small. They should be enlarged upward. The dormitories and beds were clean, but the halls and rooms were in a careless, dirty condition.

Health and general condition : The boys looked healthy and strong, no one being ill at the time, and eyes and heads were without exception in a healthy condition. Two died during the year, one of consumption, the other after a long illness, from some cause unknown. Both were regularly attended by physicians. Generally the boys were, however, badly clad and seemed cold, gathering about the steam-heating pipes. They need, too, a little more life.

The excuse of poverty is made for the bad condition of the building and the insufficient clothing of the inmates. It would appear to be the duty of Erie county, which sends most of the inmates, to make more liberal provision for those committed to the institution.

Conduct and discipline : In the absence of the superintendent, the sister in charge of the classes reported that the general conduct for the year had been satisfactory. Several escapes, however, were made, and four boys escaped May 31, had not yet been returned.

Educational state : At the time of my visit the boys were employed in the shops, I therefore only saw specimens of their writing, map drawing, etc., which were very fair.

Industrial training : The trades taught are printing, chair making, seat-caning, shoemaking and electrotyping. The boys seemed to like their work, and showed a fair amount of skill.

For the committee.

DATED *January 13, 1886.*

WM. R. STEWART,
Chairman.

REPORT
OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEPENDENT AND
DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities :

At the last meeting of the Board, the complaint of Thomas F. Grady, Esq., counsel of the Franciscan Convent, at Peekskill, was referred to the committee on children, with the request that the law and the facts be reported at the next meeting of the Board.

The facts, as stated by the counsel of the Franciscan Convent, the superintendent of the poor of Westchester county, and the secretary of the Children's Aid Society, are as follows :

The pauper children of Westchester county were placed in the Franciscan Convent by the superintendent of the poor, and that they were maintained therein by the county. Superintendent Hoyt visited said Convent in September, accompanied by the agent of the Children's Aid Society, for the purpose of removing said children; objection was made, and the children remained in the Convent.

By reference to the letters, it is evident that the views of the superintendent and the agent differed as to the placing of the children when removed from the Convent. The superintendent states that he had arranged to have them placed in Catholic families, when practicable, and that if not, due regard was to be paid to opportunities for religious instruction in "the faith of their fathers," while the agent of the said Children's Aid Society asserts that he does not make such arrangements, but it must be left to his judgment.

Under sections 2 and 4 of the act of 1884, a superintendent of the poor has full control of dependent children chargeable to the county as paupers, with power to place them in families or appropriate institutions; and has authority to take a pauper child from an orphan asylum and place it in a family.

The statute does not require that a child shall be placed in its native county or State. It requires only that, when practicable, such child shall be placed in a family or home controlled by persons of the same religious faith as the parents of said child.

Your committee is of the opinion that the superintendent of the poor of Westchester county has control of pauper children wherever they may be. He may have the assistance of the Children's Aid Society in taking care of and finding places for those children, but the superintendent must still maintain control. He must not delegate to anybody the discretion which he alone may exercise under the statute, in determining upon suitable places for those pauper children. Whatever is done by his agents must be subject to his approval.

Therefore, we find that the giving of unlimited authority to Mr. Matthews to find places for those children, as stated by him, would be a violation of the law.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH M. CARPENTER,
WM. R. STEWART,
ROBERT MCCARTHY.

December 16, 1885.

STATE OF NEW YORK :
OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, }
ALBANY, *October 22, 1885.* }

DEAR MADAM — I forward to you with this a copy of the letter of Hon. Thomas F. Grady, counsel for the Franciscan Convent at Peekskill, which was presented by Gen. Milhau at the last meeting of the Board and referred to the committee on children, with the request that they report at the next stated meeting upon the fact and law of the subject. Copies of the letter will also be forwarded to the other members of the committee, Commissioners McCarthy and Stewart.

Very respectfully,

JAMES O. FANNING.

Miss SARAH M. CARPENTER.

"TEMPLE COURT," NEW YORK CITY, }
September 26, 1885. }

MY DEAR SIR — As counsel for the Franciscan Convent at Peekskill, permit me through you to call the attention of the State Board of Charities to a demand made upon that institution by Hon. James E. Hoyt, one of the county superintendents of the poor of Westchester county, that he (be) permitted to take from the institution the children committed thereto from the county, varying from two to eight years of age, and turn them *en masse* over to the agent of the Children's Aid Society to provide them homes in families. I know that the intent of the law of 1884 is opposed to such procedure, and in the absence of any other reason than Mr. Hoyt's sweet will, I doubt if the letter of the law is favorable thereto. At all events I have advised my clients to retain their custody of the children, until the matter could be inquired into by your non-sectarian and non-partisan Board.

Will you in the interest of humanity and justice, both being involved in this matter, have such prompt action taken by the State Board as will protect these children in the rights secured to them in their religion under the laws of this State.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOS. F. GRADY.

Gen. JNO. J. MILHAU.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, }
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1885.

JAMES E. HOYT, Esq., *Superintendent of the Poor, Katonah:*

My attention has been called to the proposed removal of children from the Orphanage of the Franciscan Convent in Peekskill to the Children's Aid Society. Please inform me of the facts relating to the said removal at your earliest convenience, and oblige,

Very respectfully,

SARAH M. CARPENTER,
Commissioner.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, }
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1885.

C. L. BRACE, *Secretary Children's Aid Society, 19 East Fourteenth St., N. Y.:*

My attention has been called to a proposed transfer of children under control of the superintendents of the poor of Westchester county from the Franciscan Convent, Peekskill, to the agent of the Children's Aid Society, to provide them with homes in families. Please give me such information as you may have relating to said transfer, and oblige,

Very respectfully,

SARAH M. CARPENTER,
Commissioner.

KATONAH, N. Y., October 26, 1885.

Miss SARAH M. CARPENTER, *Commissioner:*

I have your favor of 24th, inst. The Children's Aid Society offer to take our county children in the Franciscan Convent, and place them in homes in Catholic families when practicable; but those they place in other than Catholic families, a stipulation will be made that the child shall be allowed to attend a Catholic church, and the Catholic priest be allowed to visit the child. The society do this as agents for the superintendents; the children are subject to our control.

I would like your opinion as to our power to provide such homes through the agency of the said society, they acting as our agents.

Our object is to reduce the expense of caring for our destitute children; it has cost our county over \$25,000 the past year.

Very truly,

JAMES E. HOYT,
Superintendent.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, }
24 ST. MARKS PLACE, NEW YORK, Nov. 9, 1885.

Miss SARAH M. CARPENTER, *Commissioner State Board of Charities:*

DEAR MADAM—Yours of the 6th inst. is at hand. Word came from Mr. Hoyt, of Tarrytown, to have an agent of the Children's

Aid Society meet him at Peekskill, to take thirty-six boys and find them homes. This was in September. I was sent and met Mr. Hoyt at the Franciscan Convent. The priest in charge refused to let Mr. Hoyt have the boys unless they were compelled to do so by law. I asked the priest if they had been committed. He answered no but he was not willing to have them taken away at all. They were under their control, and he was not willing that they should come into Protestant hands. I then asked Mr. Hoyt if these boys were placed there to be taught in the Catholic faith. Of course he said, "no." The outcome was, we were not allowed to have the boys, or to see them.

It is well known that our society is strictly unsectarian. We take children needing homes, place them there, and then look after them. We take any color or creed, the only question is, are they needy? We stand ready to place any, and all boys and girls in homes, who are physically and morally worthy. The feeble minded, diseased and known vicious should be a State charge — none others should be.

We do not, however, propose to take the law into our hands in such cases as this under consideration. To me, personally, it is clear that when children are once placed in the hands of the managers of such institutions, they regard them as theirs, to control and direct without reference any further to the county officers.

The priest informed Mr. Hoyt and me, that with no wish to offend, he did not regard us as Christians, and, therefore, could not consent to have these boys go into our hands.

I am ready to examine the boys at any time, and take and place with good farmers in the West, all who are sound in health and have no morbid vicious tendencies.

I go west to-morrow. Shall be back about November 24th. Shall go again January 5, 1886, and can find homes for one hundred boys and girls in good Christian homes in Kansas; but we will not guarantee to place any child in either a Catholic or a Protestant family. We must be left free to use our best judgment. We never reject an applicant for a child because he is a Catholic, or receive it because it is from a Protestant. We require that all applicants shall be moral, and that all children shall be treated as one of the family, and we see that this is done. Excuse prolixity, but haste prevents revision. Shall be glad to hear again concerning the matter.

Respectfully yours,

J. MATHEWS, *Western Agent.*

REPORT

**ON THE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CARE OF DESTITUTE
CHILDREN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.**

By Commissioner LOWELL.

REPORT.

There are in New York and its neighborhood twenty-nine societies for the care of the destitute children of the city, from birth to eighteen years of age, which receive public money. During the year 1885 they had under charge for longer or shorter periods 19,256 individual children at an expense to the city from its public funds of \$1,435,759.34.

It is evident that very large interests are involved in the management of the institutions under the control of these societies and the care bestowed upon the 19,000 boys and girls, who are within the next ten or twenty years to take their places as citizens of New York, and it has, therefore, seemed important to report to the Board the actual condition of these institutions and of the children intrusted to their care. Before proceeding to do this, however, a few general words of explanation in regard to the laws controlling the payment of public funds for the support of dependent children are necessary.

Although a large proportion of these children in New York City are supported entirely at the public expense, there are but a very small number that are actually under the care of public officials, the bulk being in private institutions, which are controlled by boards of managers, over whose expenditure and methods the city officials have no authority, not even possessing the right of inspection which is given to the Commissioners of the State Board of Charities.

HISTORY OF LEGISLATION.

In 1875 there were on Randall's Island, under the charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, about 1,344 children, who in that year cost the city \$85,303. Besides these dependent children there were 1,492 supported almost entirely without public help (the city only making donations to four of the eight institutions which sheltered them), and also 6,527 others in ten private institutions, for whose support the city paid \$672,556, under the authority of a variety of different statutes, passed at various times by the Legislature of the State, each one requiring the city to pay a certain *per capita* sum for the maintenance of each inmate of the special institutions for whose benefit the act had been passed. These sums varied in amount, but in no case was the *per capita* allowance less than sufficient to support the inmate for whom the city authorities were required to grant it, and these authorities had absolutely no discretion in the matter.

In 1875 (the above acts still continuing in force) what is commonly known as "The Children's Law," chapter 173, Laws 1875, was passed, by which it was forbidden to send able-bodied, intelligent children, between the ages of three and sixteen years, to a poor-house or almshouse, and the various magistrates, superintendents or overseers of the

poor, or other authorities, were empowered to provide for such children "in families, orphan asylums or other appropriate institutions," and the boards of supervisors were required to take such action as was necessary to carry out the law. The following clause was also added: "In placing any such child in any such institution, it shall be the duty of the officer, justice or person placing it there, to commit such child to an orphan asylum, charitable or other reformatory institution that is governed or controlled by officers or persons of the same religious faith as the parents of such child, so far as practicable." The latter clause was omitted in the law as amended by chapter 266, Laws of 1876, but reenacted by chapter 404 of the Laws of 1878, when the age above which no child could be sent to, or kept in, a poor-house, was also changed from three to two years. The law was again amended by chapter 240 of the Laws of 1879, and by chapter 438 of the Laws of 1884, but the "religious clause" remains substantially the same.

The wisdom of this law, so far as its principal object is considered (that is, the entire separation of dependent children from pauper association, and their removal from corrupting and degrading influences), cannot be questioned. It was an immense step in advance, and is a law that our State is justly proud to have enacted, and one which has served as an example to other States and countries. But in operation it has had its draw-backs, which ought to be remedied. Under this law and its various amendments, the magistrates of New York city "commit" children to the various private institutions of the city, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment appropriates for the support of children so committed, a weekly per capita sum of two dollars. Since the passage of this law, and apparently as a consequence of its provisions, not only has the number of dependent children increased in a ratio out of proportion to the increase of population, but the sectarian institutions in the city have likewise increased to a remarkable degree.

As has been said, there were in 1875, 9,363 children on Randall's Island and in private institutions, who cost the city \$757,858 in that year. The new law went into operation January 1, 1876. In 1885, there were on Randall's Island 747 children, all diseased, crippled or mentally defective, costing \$69,904, and in private institutions as above stated 19,256, costing the city \$1,435,759 paid from general taxation, the excise fund and the school fund. This was equivalent to a total of 14,234 children, supported each for a whole year, and the total cost to the city was \$1,505,663. Beside this sum paid by the city for the board of children, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children collected from the parents of committed children, under the order of police justices, and paid quarterly to the institutions for the board of such children, the following sums: March 31, \$1,479.50; June 30, \$1,752.50; October 1, \$2,100.00; December 31, \$2,338.50; total, \$7,670.50. The following is a list of the private institutions, with the date of their establishment and the number of inmates and cost to the city for each year from that time or (if established before that date), from, and including, 1875.

TABLE No. 1 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	1877.				1878.							
	CHILDREN.		Receipts from private sources.	Receipts from the State.	Receipts from the city.	Receipts from all other sources.	CHILDREN.		Receipts from private sources.	Receipts from the State.	Receipts from the city.	Receipts from all other sources.
	Boys.	Girls.					Boys.	Girls.				
Orphan Asylum Society.	124	68	\$27,478 35	.....	\$1,832 89	\$24,165 04	108	70	\$31,088 00	.....	\$1,978 00	\$20,323 00
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.	691	707	61,472 44	.....	26,658 43	20,255 88	570	635	77,819 05	.....	16,363 06	5,868 38
Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum.	117	82	9,248 12	.....	1,160 00	7,141 91	114	78	9,742 91	.....	2,157 86	5,114 10
Colored Orphan Asylum.	165	131	7,325 91	.....	3,500 00	2,756 43	174	120	15,006 80	.....	9,948 50	12,625 47
Home for the Friendless.	46	51	26,599 02	.....	41,028 56	11,471 61	65	63	18,687 42	.....	42,263 91	19,349 67
New York Juvenile Asylum.	630	120	3,687 66	.....	92,225 29	4,188 10	641	128	7,845 00	.....	94,499 78	5,199 82
Nursery and Child's Hospital.	300	270	8,624 84	.....	105,041 11	19,748 41	320	286	28,675 10	.....	105,999 22	18,960 22
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum.	25	73	9,451 85	.....	1,250 00	2,429 71	30	53	8,587 95	.....	1,146 06	16,080 90
Five Points Home of Industry.	140	122	40,818 47	.....	3,794 40	951 18	132	109	20,951 10	.....	500 00	5,241 40
St. Joseph's Asylum.	92	81	8,483 22	.....	1,110 00	5,179 88	91	78	8,355 22	.....	32,279 33	10,269 78
Hebrew Orphan Asylum.	179	92	39,323 80	.....	31,804 44	12,230 37	200	98	89,121 67	.....	227,853 93	26,705 72
New York Catholic Protectory.	1,474	765	8,597 27	\$25,000 00	224,854 18	25,410 37	1,409	705	7,948 65	\$50,000 00	45,509 13	13,508 47
New York Infant Asylum.	.....	.....	11,195 22	.....	4,405 26	8,962 14	99	80	3,836 93	.....	6,508 71	218 53
Children's Fold.	41	31	847 77	.....	6,366 63	1,362 89	46	30	674 61	.....	.....	.....
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity.	845	844	8,554 11	.....	226,713 98	38,015 18	737	757	9,513 57	.....	241,303 49	51,740 80
House of the Holy Family.	72	23	7,353 91	.....	3,500 00	2,756 43	.....	27	8,047 69	.....	3,363 92	6,227 89
St. Joseph's Industrial Home.	225	447	6,308 85	.....	89,831 26	18,074 49	150	538	6,845 48	.....	62,311 10	8,363 92
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.	.....	.....	811 00	.....	1,600 00	7,629 00	234	.....	6,453 08	.....	13,785 13	400 00
St. Stephen's Home.	33	73	6,300 00	.....	3,220 00	2,595 00	60	100	7,640 00	.....	1,902 57	.....
Shepherd's Fold.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asylum of the Third Order of the Sisters of St. Dominic.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ladies' Deborah Nursery.	.....	345	1,800 00	.....	4,675 00	1,300 00	.....	175	1,200 00	.....	1,000 00	10,800 00
St. Joseph's Home of the Mission Sisters of the 3d Order of St. Francis.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. James' Home.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Ann Home.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Michael's Home.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Agatha's Home.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 1—(Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	1879.				1880.					
	CHILDREN.		Receipts from private sources.	Receipts from the State.	Receipts from all other sources.	Receipts from the city.	Receipts from the State.	Receipts from the city.	Receipts from all other sources.	
	Boys.	Girls.								
Orphan Asylum Society.....	101	69	\$29,508 00	.....	\$6,484 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5,270 00
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.....	471	594	61,856 20	.....	11,336 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,049 19
Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum.....	107	60	9,278 20	.....	4,727 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,906 96
Colored Orphan Asylum.....	189	118	14,307 05	.....	5,484 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,228 78
Home for the Friendless.....	70	71	34,835 25	.....	10,168 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,941 87
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	634	132	13,685 00	.....	25,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,069 08
Nursery and Child's Hospital.....	317	296	16,481 78	.....	91,698 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,068 58
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum.....	47	59	10,134 36	.....	111,073 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,770 42
Five Points House of Industry.....	123	103	25,777 06	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,215 82
St. Joseph's Asylum.....	101	94	8,969 22	.....	1,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00
Hebrew Orphan Asylum.....	195	101	41,871 36	.....	5,369 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,071 14
New York Catholic Protectory.....	1,324	678	11,240 15	\$25,000 00	12,588 00	.....	.....	\$25,000 00	.....	32,683 91
New York Infant Asylum.....	150	157	4,043 42	.....	58,572 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,727 34
Children's Fold.....	53	39	1,508 67	.....	32,540 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,610 23
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity.....	721	791	17,392 03	.....	7,841 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,677 11
House of the Holy Family.....	60	60	2,830 11	.....	231,546 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,213 75
St. Joseph's Industrial Home.....	231	582	5,971 90	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,261 06
Mission of Immaculate Virgin.....	320	582	7,634 32	.....	64,055 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,898 61
St. Stephen's Home.....	95	131	4,291 00	.....	16,648 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	436 44
Shepherd's Fold.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asylum of the Third Order of the Sisters of St. Dominic.....	207	.....	9,400 00	.....	9,800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500 00
Ladies' Deborah Nursery.....	57	52	2,528 33	.....	6,372 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,145 66
St. Joseph's Home of the Mission Sisters of the 3d Order of St. Francis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. James' Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,988 19
Hebrew Sheltering Guard'n Society.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,064 54
Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Ann's Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Michael's Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Agatha's Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,391 55

TABLE No. 1 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	1881.			1882.		
	CHILDREN.		Receipts from all other sources.	Receipts from private sources.	Receipts from the city.	Receipts from all other sources.
	Boys.	Girls.				
Orphan Asylum Society	100	65	\$28,682 00		\$1,506 00	\$31,895 00
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	492	589	62,954 69		25,978 08	87,932 77
Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum	97	54	18,837 65		1,770 00	20,607 65
Colored Orphan Asylum	160	120	18,144 90		15,143 87	33,288 77
New York Juvenile Asylum	82	86	49,786 47		25,000 00	74,786 47
Nursery and Child's Hospital	711	161	39,021 31		93,121 71	132,143 02
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum	350	321	7,081 53		94,859 27	101,940 80
Nursery and Child's Hospital	51	97	14,081 53		10,135 27	24,216 80
Five Points House of Industry	177	123	10,401 77		14,067 14	24,468 91
St. Joseph's Asylum	213	123	199,745 89		34,282 63	234,028 52
Hebrew Orphan Asylum	1,346	667	58,520 68		203,395 04	261,915 72
New York Catholic Protectory	137	101	7,747 80		40,682 90	48,430 70
Children's Fold	61	48	357 82		10,719 98	11,077 80
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity	711	708	14,553 63		232,453 21	247,007 84
House of the Holy Family	219	81	1,566 00		540 00	2,106 00
St. Joseph's Industrial Home	244	564	8,105 38		22,979 95	31,085 33
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin	28	5	6,184 75		21,509 00	27,693 75
St. Stephen's Home	168	244	3,918 00		18,475 99	22,393 99
Shepherd's Fold	37	168			2,500 00	2,537 00
Asylum of the Third Order of the Sisters of St. Dominic	85	88	1,932 84		15,494 63	17,427 47
Ladies Deborah Nursery						
St. Joseph's Home of the Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis	84	154	1,885 98		14,942 51	16,828 49
St. James' Home	3	53	3,200 71		6,338 80	9,539 51
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society	65	58	3,624 23		9,679 58	13,303 81
Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary						
St. Ann's Home						
St. Michael's Home						
St. Agatha's Home						

TABLE No. 1 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	1883.				1884.					
	CHILDREN.		Receipts from private sources.	Receipts from the city.	Receipts from all other sources.	CHILDREN.		Receipts from private sources.	Receipts from the city.	Receipts from all other sources.
	Boys.	Girls.				Boys.	Girls.			
Orphan Asylum Society	131	75	\$26,929 98	\$1,603 45	\$23,550 34	118	60	\$62,665 64	\$1,673 28	\$23,852 67
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	455	487	74,482 22	19,452 68	13,827 51	500	477	59,621 23	16,434 11	22,880 39
Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum	112	71	9,327 77	1,650 00	6,803 46	110	70	9,402 87	3,216 96	3,675 83
Colored Orphan Asylum	195	127	25,927 67	13,375 46	2,233 82	204	113	50,885 57	13,191 43	4,519 58
Home for the Friendless	75	92	37,902 40	42,054 76	9,503 19	76	77	24,091 79	42,257 15	23,973 85
New York Juvenile Asylum	770	370	17,228 90	112,638 40	6,627 31	768	175	2,640 52	109,974 98	24,310 61
Nursery and Child's Hospital	319	370	23,029 58	107,653 57	10,350 54	320	329	18,279 92	115,810 11	19,276 01
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum	50	99	15,856 76	6,067 39	4,680 43	60	101	10,630 44	6,312 13	2,079 26
Five Points House of Industry	150	78	41,970 04	10,393 21	16,099 86	156	98	28,584 20	14,824 33	4,969 42
St. Joseph's Asylum	212	158	10,278 39	27,554 55	15,819 55	207	220	58,097 75	35,902 00	6,559 37
Hebrew Orphan Asylum	222	128	303,502 55	38,063 33	15,674 08	217	146	137,074 38	38,505 69	89,108 03
St. Joseph Catholic Protectory	1,349	716	16,271 68	211,906 41	75,037 40	1,347	704	13,002 36	210,981 74	41,844 77
New York Infant Asylum	144	105	2,553 90	74,151 47	6,438 93	149	121	8,327 36	65,981 65	5,619 96
Children's Fold	78	56	1,084 05	12,153 85	339 71	73	61	765 03	13,479 70	4,474 69
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity	850	751	19,696 25	242,753 81	797 85	903	799	27,675 71	294,668 55	12,082 15
House of the Holy Family	144	144	7,874 54	10,435 00	4,240 90	200	191	3,570 14	11,301 52	6,013 89
St. Joseph's Industrial Home	200	571	2,135 44	81,519 99	6,902 63	200	577	4,675 40	76,809 53	8,532 65
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin	621	14	83,078 64	43,385 88	3,132 18	921	43	74,540 31	62,409 35	852 57
St. Stephen's Home	239	208	4,022 00	35,125 70	2,110 08	310	271	12,341 72	38,123 62	4,804 23
Shepherd's Fold .....	.....	360	.....	31,335 40	.....	21	16	2,120 90	20,825 55	5,189 32
Asylum of the Third Order of the Sisters of St. Dominic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,747 78	.....
Ladies' Deborah Nursery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Home of the Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis	215	268	4,014 46	.....	38,460 33	209	234	3,658 10	43,271 66	8,777 27
St. James' Home	121	121	9,888 13	7,377 98	3,271 03	138	138	4,703 85	11,949 70	102 89
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society	118	125	.....	18,981 76	5,498 28	137	146	.....	25,238 02	7,845 03
Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary	24	110	17,831 10	9,926 69	4,291 99	62	206	20,880 16	17,602 05	543 57
St. Ann's Home .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Michael's Home .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Agatha's Home .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 1 -- (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	CHILDREN.		Receipts from private sources.	Receipts from the city.	Receipts from all other sources.
	Boys.	Girls.			
Orphan Asylum Society	114	55	\$38,568 72	\$1,743 09	\$39,277 56
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	486	482	68,883 29	13,046 18	81,929 47
Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum	109	75	9,071 27	1,904 70	10,975 97
Colored Orphan Asylum	194	121	29,082 49	13,785 16	42,867 65
Home for the Friendless	91	68	26,707 64	41,489 13	20,021 86
New York Juvenile Asylum	755	156	28,957 76	107,906 98	1,868 04
Nursery and Child's Hospital	343	801	18,687 55	105,025 75	31,090 39
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum	61	86	11,943 83	6,090 55	1,782 03
Five Points House of Industry	143	99	24,913 96	14,731 44	5,887 50
St. Joseph's Asylum	294	233	8,005 32	41,259 29	2,146 07
Hebrew Orphan Asylum	255	180	95,368 03	43,575 15	48,294 80
New York Catholic Protectory	1,458	741	8,362 40	197,982 57	37,497 87
New York Infant Asylum	164	137	11,802 85	75,671 88	1,628 45
Children's Fold	84	77	1,516 14	14,598 57	432 22
Founding Asylum of the Sisters of Charity	887	771	15,120 70	247,996 49	27,401 71
House of the Holy Family	...	80	3,488 11	14,637 88	6,260 34
St. Joseph's Industrial Home	1,128	563	36,342 09	60,679 62	9,147 85
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin	296	54	109,683 86	71,922 15	886 25
St. Stephen's Home	44	31	2,805 00	41,297 14	217 11
Shepherd's Fold	...	383	11,305 23	5,000 00	5,097 03
Asylum of the Third Order of the Sisters of St. Dominic	...	...	177 00	...	...
Ladies' Deborah Nursery	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's Home of the Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis	263	259	4,727 74	41,530 68	8,263 90
St. James' Home	...	153	800 00	13,502 29	1,024 69
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society	166	175	7,047 44	28,299 64	873 36
Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary	118	255	15,622 55	30,199 41	520 40
St. Ann's Home	...	...	...	...	...
St. Michael's Home	33	21	1,176 37	2,016 37	3,574 53
St. Agatha's Home	31	103	6,732 80	7,924 02	...

NOTE TO TABLE 1.—This table is compiled from reports sent annually to the State Board of Charities by the several institutions, for the fiscal year ending September 30. The statistics represent the children remaining on that date. Where the figures for 1885 in this table do not agree with those in tables 2 and 3, the discrepancy is chiefly due to the fact, that the last two are compiled from statistics for the actual year 1885.

Analysis of Table No. 1 from 1875 to 1885, inclusive.

The above table shows the following changes during the past eleven years, since the passage of the children's law.

The Orphan Asylum Society supported 183 children in 1875, and received \$1,937 from the city. In 1885 it supported 169 children, and received \$1,743 from the same source.

The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, in 1875, supported 1,209 children, and received \$13,219 from the city. In 1885 it supported 968 children, and received \$13,046 from the same source.

The Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum supported 182 children in 1875, and received nothing from the city. In 1885 it supported 184 children, and received \$1,904 from the city.

The Colored Orphan Asylum supported 261 children, and received from the city \$11,410 in 1875, while in 1885 it supported 315 children and received \$13,785 from the city.

The Home for the Friendless received \$25,000 from the city in 1875, and had 79 children in its asylum, and in 1885 it supported 159 children, and received \$41,489 from the city. The American Female Guardian Society, which supports the Home for the Friendless, carries on also twelve day schools. This makes it difficult to report the exact amount of public funds received and used for the institution itself.

The New York Juvenile Asylum, with 623 inmates in 1875, received \$77,894 from the city, and in 1885 had \$107,907 for 911 inmates.

The Nursery and Child's Hospital in 1875 supported 501 children, and received \$95,794 from the city, and had 644 children and \$105,026 in 1885.

The St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum supported 133 children in 1875, and received \$500 from the city, while in 1885 it supported 137 children, and received \$6,080 from the city.

The Five Points House of Industry supported 280 children, and received no help from the city in 1875. In 1885 it supported 242 children, and received \$14,731 from the city.

St. Joseph's Asylum with 198 children in 1875 received from the city a donation of \$2,000, and in 1885 it had \$41,259 from the public funds for 527 children.

The Hebrew Orphan Asylum, with 247 inmates in 1875, received \$25,293 from the city funds, and \$43,575 in 1885, for the support of 435 children.

The New York Catholic Protectory supported 1,944 children in 1875, receiving from the city in that year \$207,431, and in 1885 it supported, 2,199, and received \$197,982 from the city.

The New York Infant Asylum had 138 children to support, and received \$24,320 from the city in 1875, and in 1885, with 301 children, it received \$75,672 from the city.

The Children's Fold, in 1875, supported 55 children and received \$4,164 from the city. In 1885 it supported 161 children and received from the city \$14,598.

The Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity in 1875 had 1,470 children to support and \$188,026 from the city, and in 1885 1,656 children and \$247,996.

The House of the Holy Family, in 1876, supported 23 children and received from the city \$1,500. In 1885 it received from the city \$14,637, for 80 children, besides supporting more than twice as many by private charity.

St. Joseph's Industrial Home supported 195 and received a donation of \$5,800 from the city in 1875, and in 1885 it had \$60,679 from the city, to support 563.

The Mission of the Immaculate Virgin had no help from the city in 1875, when it supported 190 boys, and in 1885 it received \$71,922 for 1,182 children.

St. Stephen's Home, in 1875, supported 131 children with no public aid, and in 1885 it supported 608 children and received \$41,297 from the city.

The Shepherd's Fold, in 1881, supported 37 children and received \$2,500 from the city. In 1885 it supported 75 children and received \$5,000 from the city.

The Asylum of the Third Order of the Sisters of St. Dominic, at Blauveltville, had 345 children in 1877, and received from the city \$4,675, and in 1885 it had 382 children and received \$38,850 from the public funds.

The Ladies' Deborah Nursery, established in 1878, received in 1879, \$5,372.27 for 109 children. For statistics for 1885, see Table No. 2.

St. Joseph's Home of the Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, which institution was opened in 1879, in 1880 had 98 children and received nothing from the city, and in 1885 it had 522 children and received \$41,530 from the city.

St. James' Home supported, in 1880, 56 children and received from the city \$200, and in 1885 it supported 153 children and received from the city \$13,502.

The Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, established in 1879, received from the city \$8,391 in 1880, with which to support 106 children, and in 1885 had \$28,299 for 341 children.

The Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary, established in 1879, had in 1883 134 children and received \$9,926 from the city, while in 1885 it had 373 children and \$30,199 from the city.

St. Ann's Home, established in 1879, is a branch of the House of the Good Shepherd and no separate report has been made to the Board. For statistics for 1885, see Table No. 2.

St. Michael's Home was established in 1884, and in 1885 supported 54 children at an expense to the city of \$2,016.

St. Agatha's Home was established in 1884, and in 1885 had 134 children, and received \$7,924 from the city.

All the foregoing institutions have been inspected during the past six months, either by Commissioners of the Board, by the Assistant Secretary, or by the Medical Inspector of the New York City Commissioners, and the following reports are founded upon these inspections.

REPORTS ON INSTITUTIONS.

ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Founded in 1806.

West Seventy-third street and Eleventh avenue.

Objects: "To receive and care for orphan children."

Total number of inmates in 1885.....	220
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1885	
Discharged to parents or friends in 1885.....	47
Received from city in 1885.....	
Received from school fund in 1885.....	<u>\$1,747 12</u>

Census, December 31, 1885.

Paid officers.....	14
Paid servants	15
Boys under twelve	106
Boys over twelve.....	20
Girls under twelve	51
Girls over twelve.....	3
Receiving industrial instruction.....	

This is the oldest institution for children in the city, and is a very pleasing and attractive home for them. The building itself is very well arranged, and well fitted up and cared for, and the situation on the Riverside Drive is most beautiful, the only drawback being the small quantity of land surrounding the house, consequent upon the opening of Seventy-fourth street and Eleventh avenue.

The children all look well and happy, although a few were not quite recovered from disease of the eyes which has given much trouble during the past year.

The washing arrangements, the closets, etc., are very good, and the latter were absolutely clean and free from odor on the girls' side, which were the only ones seen. Each child has her own towel, comb, brush and tooth-brush. All the dormitories were in perfect order, the beds well made and clean (the boys and girls both make their own beds). The night-closets are separate from the dormitories, being near them in the halls. The boys wear night shirts. A teacher or officer sleeps next to each dormitory, and has charge at night.

The infirmary is at the top of the house, and cut off from the rest of the house; it is very pleasant indeed, as is also the nursery, a large south room, with carpet in the middle, and pictures on the walls; here the little ones evidently thrive wonderfully. They were dressed in white aprons in preparation for dinner, which they take in the dining-room in the basement, where all the children dine. The tables are covered with white oil cloth, and the whole room is pleasant and bright. Indeed the entire asylum and the appearance of the children show that they have good care, and testify to the interest of those responsible for them.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Founded in 1832.

Under charge of Sisters of Charity.

New York city.

Objects: "To receive orphans and children of poor widows and widowers."

Total number of inmates in 1885.....	964
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1885	
Discharged to parents or friends in 1885	154
Received from city in 1885.....	
Received from school fund in 1885.....	\$8,624 47

Boys' Department.

Fifth avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.

Census, December 31, 1885.

Sisters of Charity.....	46
Paid officers and servants.....	18
Boys under twelve	368
Boys over twelve.....	12
Half-orphans.....	297
Orphans	83
Receiving industrial training	

The institution has been inspected several times within the year, because of disease of the eyes, which seemed to have obtained a very strong hold and to be spreading in an alarming degree. In December, 1884, our Medical Inspector found a large proportion of the children suffering from contagious disease of the eyes. In May, 1885, a very much better state of things was found, and this was greatly to the credit of the sisters in charge, since the winter is, of course, the most disadvantageous season for children, especially in institutions, as they have to be kept so much more closely shut up than during the rest of the year.

There were in May, however, still a large number of boys, especially the younger ones, suffering from disease of the eyes, and it appeared that one cause was insufficient examination of the children before admission, which led the New York City Commissioners to recommend to the managers of the institution to change the examining physician and establish a quarantine ward to separate children newly admitted from the mass of the inmates. These recommendations were not adopted, but more care was taken and an additional physician was appointed, and on visiting in October much improvement was noticed.

The building is not large enough for the number now maintained, rendering it necessary to use three class-rooms which have no direct access to the outer air, but are surrounded by covered piazzas. The

children in these rooms cannot thrive as well as those in the better constructed ones. It would seem advisable to place a larger number of the boys on the farm owned by the institution, and also to train them to some manual labor. No attempt is made to teach any means of earning a living until the boys reach fourteen years, when they are usually transferred to the farm if no friend applies for them. It would be better to transfer them at twelve years and establish work-shops for them.

The Girls' Department.

Madison avenue.

Census, December 31, 1885.

Sisters of Charity.....	20
Paid officers and servants	14
Girls under twelve.....	327
Girls over twelve	106
Half-orphans.....	311
Orphans	122
Receiving industrial training.....	.....

This institution was found in very good condition—with but little disease of the eyes and that of a very mild type. The children are very well cared for and looked healthy and intelligent. I was present at the examination of one of the classes by the Board of Education Inspectors, when the children did their instructors great credit, as I was told was also the case with the boys in the other asylum.

Both the Roman Catholic orphan asylums are supported mainly by private contributions; the only public money received is from the school fund.

PROTESTANT HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Founded in 1835.

Sixty-seven West Tenth street.

Extract from charter :

"Section 1. The persons hereinafter named, and such others as now are, or hereafter shall become members of the society herein mentioned, shall be, and hereby are, constituted a body corporate, by the name of "The Society for the Relief of Half-orphan and Destitute Children in the city of New York," the sole object of which shall be to relieve, provide for, instruct, and protect such children."

Total number of inmates in 1885.....	255
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1885 .....	.....
Discharged to parents or friends in 1885.....	81
Received from city in 1885.....	.....
Received from school fund in 1885.....	\$1,904 68

Census December 31, 1885.

Paid officers.....	7
Paid servants.....	13
Boys under twelve	82
Boys over twelve.....	7
Girls under twelve	71
Girls over twelve	5
Half-orphans.....	165
Receiving industrial training.....	

This institution, one of the oldest in the city, is supported mainly by private contributions, by its own funds and by the money paid for the board of children by their friends.

The need of play-grounds for the children is felt, the Asylum being surrounded by other houses, which have been built since it was erected, and the managers are talking of moving to a site far up town, where they can have more room. It would seem wise to move into the country at once.

The Asylum is a very pleasant home for the children who are cared for within its walls; it is clean and in good order and suitable for the purpose to which it is devoted, except as to play-grounds, play-rooms and bathing facilities, all of which are deficient. There is a fire proof stairway running from the top to the bottom of the house in the rear, besides the main staircase in the centre of the building. The children look well and bright, and are evidently well taught and well cared for.

The children are very few of them over twelve years of age and none under four years. They are taught in the Asylum and attend Dr. Deem's church. Their clothing is very good; all made in the institution, and is uniform, or nearly so.

The officers are matron, assistant matron, four teachers, two nurses, and the head of the sewing-room, who teaches the older girls to sew for two hours daily.

The girls make the beds under supervision of one of the servants, and the boys scrub and help in the dining-room work. There were no sore eyes in the Asylum on the occasion of my visit, but some of the younger children did have sore heads, which however were improving. The older boys and girls have each a separate towel, hanging on a numbered hook. They wash at a trough with separate spouts, bathe once a week, the older boys bathing themselves. There seemed not quite enough attention paid to keeping separate towels for the children in the nursery.

There is no industrial training for the boys, and none for the girls, except that the older ones are taught to sew very neatly.

The children show plainly that they receive good training, and the interest of the managers and officers in their welfare is apparent.

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM AND ASSOCIATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF COLORED CHILDREN.

Founded in 1837.

One hundred and Forty-third street and Tenth avenue.

Objects: "This institution is for the care of orphan, half-orphan and destitute colored children, between two and twelve years of age."

Total number of inmates in 1885	383
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1885	32
Discharged to parents and friends in 1885	54
Received from city in 1885.....	\$11,637 85
Received from school fund in 1885.....	2,505 09

Census December 31, 1885.

Paid officers in institution	13
Paid servants in institution.....	24
Boys under twelve	185
Boys over twelve.....	....
Girls under twelve	114
Girls over twelve.....	1
Orphans, not reported.	
Half-orphans, not reported.	
Receiving industrial training.....	.....

Inspected by the Medical Inspector, who reports as follows: "Since my visit to this institution, nearly two years ago, the building has been considerably enlarged. Three new dormitories have been added, as well as new play-rooms and school-rooms. The addition was first opened about a year ago.

"It does not seem as though the proximity of the bath-room and water-closet to the dormitories was a good thing, for no matter how well trapped, a certain amount of sewer gas is sure to escape and make its way to the bed-rooms. In the other dormitories of this institution this plan obtains also, so much so that the water-closets connected with the large dormitories may almost be said to be in them. There are very few changes to be noted in the old building.

"The water-closets off the girls' dormitory have been changed from the hopper variety to pan closets. The school sink closet in the yard has unfortunately been left untouched. It is in a bad condition and although flushed out every morning does not seem to keep in good order. More frequent flushings would remedy a portion of the defect. In the hospital building no changes have been made.

"The condition of the children is in the main very good. There are at present 186 boys and 116 girls in the institution. The children were all seen in their class-rooms and looked very well. Among the whole number there were about a dozen who, if your examiner had charge of the institution, would be separated from the large body of the children, owing to the fact that their eyes looked in a suspicious condition, and in two cases there was ulceration of the face that

might possibly give rise to something serious. At my last visit, there were a number of cases of ring-worm of the scalp, but since then this disease has been eradicated. On the top floor of the hospital are three cases of diphtheria (one being a nurse) which broke out about two weeks ago, but which are getting along nicely, and are at present nearly well. On the floor below there were ten sick children in one room, two of whom had ophthalmia, the others having either some chronic trouble, or just being laid up for a day or two. A great risk is run here for an epidemic of sore eyes to be propagated. More strict quarantine should be instituted."

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

American Female Guardian Society.

Founded in 1849.

31 East Thirtieth street, and 29 East Twenty-ninth street.

Objects: "To befriend and save destitute children, and to encourage and aid respectable young women, married or single, to lead honest lives by the work of their own hands."

Total number of inmates in 1885.....	441
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1885	147
Discharged to parents or friends in 1885.....	152
Received from city in 1885	\$34,413 00
Received from school fund in 1885	1,313 00

Census, December 31, 1885.

Paid officers.....	9
Paid servants.....	19
Boys under twelve.....	65
Boys over twelve.....	
Girls under twelve.....	82
Girls over twelve.....	6
Orphans.....	13
Half-orphans.....	77
Receiving industrial training.....	

This is a most pleasing and attractive institution and the children that are received into it may be accounted happy. There is a lack of space for play-grounds, of course, and it seems as if the children were not allowed even as much out-door exercise and play as is possible in the paved courts of the two houses, the effect of which is shown by their paleness.

Apart from this criticism, I cannot say that there is any to be made upon the "Home for the Friendless." The house is very neat and very well arranged, and there is a more "homelike" air than in any other institution for children which I have seen. All the furniture is plain and appropriate, but the painted walls, pretty colored pictures, and above all, the toys that are to be found in every play-room, give a most attractive look to the Home, and the ladies in charge of each department evidently have their hearts in their work.

There are seven "departments." The boys', the girls', larger nursery, smaller nursery, babies, hospital and convalescent, with a head in charge of each, and one or two assistants, as the case may be.

There are no sore-eyed children received or kept, and the appearance of all in the house proved the good care they received. They do not wear a uniform and are prettily and comfortably dressed. The girls have a kitchen garden class, and are taught to mend, knit and crochet.

The children are not kept long in the institution — not more than eighteen months on an average. The oldest girl is twelve years, the oldest boy ten years, and no boy is kept after that age. The little children go out to walk in Madison Park and in the streets. Very many are adopted out from this institution.

THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

Founded in 1851.

Sixty-one West Thirteenth street and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street and Tenth avenue.

Objects: "The objects of this corporation are to receive and take charge of such children, between the ages of seven and fourteen years, as may be voluntarily intrusted to them by their parents or guardians, or committed to their charge by competent authority, and provide for their support, and to afford them the means of moral, intellectual and industrial education."

Total number of inmates in 1885	1,513
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1885	129
Committed by magistrates for offenses in 1885.....	114
Surrendered by parents in 1885.....	397
Discharged to parents or friends in 1885.....	619
Received from city in 1885.....	\$99,435 55
Received from school fund in 1885.....	8,229 53

As this institution has assumed the character of a reformatory, and its system of management is based upon the assumed moral needs of children of unruly character, it seems desirable that the limits of age for admission should be changed, in order that very young children may not be associated with those more hardened in disobedience; and it is also desirable that no child shall be committed to the Juvenile Asylum because of destitution only.

From the report of the directors for 1884 (the last published) it appears that of 791 children in the institution on January 1, 365 were under eleven years, and that 277 were received for destitution.

Another important matter to be considered in relation to this asylum is, that the admission of children surrendered by their parents is not acted upon by any committee, but, where the parent charges disobedience or truancy the Superintendent of the House of Reception acts entirely upon his own judgment. Of the 653 children received in 1884, 317 were for these offenses, and the probability that some at least of the parents were actuated by a desire to relieve themselves of the charge of their children for a year or two, is strong. Of the chil-

dren discharged during 1884, 491 were returned to their parents, returned, that is, to the same surroundings from which they had been received into the asylum.

The easiest means of guarding against imposition on the part of parents is to require them to pay for their children's support. By this means an ill-governed child will cease to be an advantage to his parents, and the latter will have some motive for restraining him. Parents should not be allowed to reclaim their children unless they can prove that they are able to control them properly, and where this cannot be proved, the directors should be able to send them out to their apprenticing agent in Illinois, and find permanent homes for them. During 1884, 183 children were thus provided for, doubtless very fortunately for themselves.

On the occasion of a visit to the House of Reception on November 12, 1885, a Frenchman was found in the office who was in great distress, asking to have his son returned to him, a boy whom he had placed in the institution three days before, and now wished to remove because he had obtained regular work for the winter, and could support him. He was a carpenter and had a contract to build a house. The Superintendent told him it was impossible that he should have the boy until the meeting of the committee the following Monday (it was then Thursday), as he himself had no authority to discharge the inmates of the institution.

Commissioner McCarthy and I inquired into the case and learned that the man lived in Hoboken. Having called the attention of the Superintendent to this fact, and stated to him that he had no right to charge New York city with a boy from another State, he explained that he had entered the boy's name in the book before he had learned his residence, and that having once entered his name, he could not withdraw it without the action of the managers.

House of Reception, 61 West Thirteenth Street.

Census, December 31, 1885.

Paid officers.....	8
Paid servants.....	5
Boys under twelve.....	69
Boys over twelve.....	15
Girls under twelve.....	1
Girls over twelve.....	1
Orphans.....	6
Half-orphans.....	49

The boys here are usually found to be bright, intelligent and well-behaved, and by no means inclined to be unruly, as is proved by the fact that they are not infrequently trusted to play alone in the play-room and yards, and they are practically without supervision at night, and this although the large proportion of them are always new admissions. They are supposed to be transferred in about four weeks to the main asylum, but on October 2, 1885, out of 76 boys, two had been in the institution since December, one since May, one since July, fourteen since August.

The great lack in this institution seems to be good housekeeping. The boys themselves are rather ragged in appearance and allowed to be untidy about their dress. The asylum furnishes no underclothing except shirts, and these and the jackets and pantaloons of the boys are kept in a disorderly manner in the bath-room, and are insufficient in quantity. The whole house has often an uncared-for look.

Roller towels are used, and the boys bathe together in parties of thirty or forty in a large tub in the basement. The use of roller towels is of course to be condemned, and some years since, the attention of the directors was called to the danger of the practice. On my last visit four boys had disease of the eyes, contracted since their entrance into the institution.

If the stay of the children in the House of Reception was usually for any length of time, it would be very unsuitable for such a large number of inmates, as the only play-grounds are two flagged yards, the play-room is small and close, and the dormitory is crowded with beds, many of which are placed as near together as possible (touching each other in fact).

In the hospital, the bath, sink and water closet are all in the room itself, the latter merely cut off by a wooden partition, which is open at the top. In an upper dormitory, where boys with sore eyes sleep, the closet is in the room, surrounded by a wooden partition.

There are two teachers, who seem to take pains with the boys. Some calisthenic exercises, introduced into the school by the principal, were very admirable. There is no occupation out of school.

The children are bathed in summer, twice a week, and the good result of this was evident to the eye and to the nose.

The dinner which we saw November twelfth, was not appetizing and not equally divided. Each boy's portion was set at his place about half an hour before the dinner hour. The boys are not allowed to talk at meals. The few girls received are usually transferred to the main asylum at once.

The New York Juvenile Asylum.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street and Tenth avenue.

Census, December 31, 1885.

Paid officers (institution)	38
Paid officers (farm)	3
Paid servants (institution)	18
Paid servants (farm) . . . . .	.....
Boys under twelve	308
Boys over twelve	343
Girls under twelve	90
Girls over twelve	68
Orphans	54
Half-orphans	331
Receiving industrial training	390
Amount of land connected with institution, acres	18

On the occasion of my last visit to this institution, in company with Commissioner McCarthy, it was found to be in a much better condition as to cleanliness, order, etc., than on any former occasion. The boys in this institution always have a satisfactory and *natural* look, due probably to the fact, that their average stay in the institution is not more than thirteen months. They are certainly not "institutionized" (a word we owe to the Superintendent Mr. E. M. Carpenter, I believe).

Some of the boys are occupied in shoe-making, tailoring, mending clothes, and a few in carpentering and in farming, and they help in the kitchen, bakery and dining-room. They receive five cents a month for working.

The play-grounds have asphalt pavements and are surrounded by very high walls, and are small for the number of boys who occupy them. These never go outside during their stay in the Asylum, and whatever may be thought of this repressive system for large boys (16 or 17 years old,) sent to the Asylum as unruly, it cannot be contended that the 365 under eleven years of age need be so managed, nor that the 279 who were committed for destitution necessarily require it. There are eighteen acres of land connected with the Asylum but the boys (except five who work on a farm) never go off the asphalt. The closets in the yard are on a very bad plan, allowing the boys to congregate in them out of sight of the officer and thus tempting to bad habits and conduct.

The boys bathe once a week and use roller towels, a practice dangerous to the eyes and against which the Commissioners of the Board have more than once protested. There are thirteen men who take care of the boys.

The dormitories are rather crowded, having from seventy to one hundred beds in each, but the beds and bedding are clean. The closets for night use open from the dormitories and in all but one there are outside windows. In that one there is no ventilation, except into the dormitory itself. An officer sleeps in a room near each dormitory or in the dormitory itself.

The girls' wing was found in good condition, with only 168 inmates who are from seven to fifteen years of age. There is a matron, and an assistant matron and three teachers, and no other paid officer or servant. The girls sew and mend and do the work of their house.

There are nineteen separate bath-rooms and the girls bathe once a week. In the lavatory, the girls have separate basins, but roller towels are used.

There is a pleasant yard behind the house where the girls play. They never go outside.

NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL.

Founded in 1854.

New York City and Staten Island.

Objects: "The maintenance and care of the children of wet nurses, the care of lying-in-women and their infants, and the support and maintenance of destitute children intrusted to their care or admitted therein."

Total number of inmates in 1885	1,061
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1885	
Discharged to parents or friends in 1885	279
Received from the city in 1885	\$105,108 38
Received from school fund in 1885	2,122 08

City Institution, Fifty-first street and Lexington avenue.

Census, December 31, 1885.

Paid officers	6
Paid servants	45
Adult inmates (women)	82
Infants	114
Children between one and four years	93
Orphans	6
Half-orphans	140

This institution is the first established in New York for the reception of homeless mothers and infants, and it has sheltered thousands and saved many during its thirty-one years of work.

On the occasion of my inspection, the wards were found in very good condition, and presented a pleasing effect.

The practice of giving each woman a small set of shelves beside her bed to keep her things in, is better than providing bureaus for them, as it is easier to insist upon their being kept in good order.

The older children have almost a separate asylum for their own use, with a very pleasant kindergarten and dining-room, an asphalted playground, etc.

The children look well, and the matron stated that the ophthalmia from which they have been suffering during the year was almost cured. So far as I could learn, there was not sufficient care taken in regard to keeping the towels of the children separate, but the children being in charge of the unpaid women, with one paid nurse to supervise two wards, it may be impossible to enforce the necessary care.

The women awaiting confinement are employed in sewing, and seem kept in very good order under the charge of a special officer. The maternity wards were in excellent condition, and appeared to be very well managed. There are two, one of which is fumigated every tenth day.

An "Annex" on Fiftieth street is an important part of the institution, the first floor being used as a quarantine for newly admitted women and children, and the two upper stories for a hospital for contagious diseases.

It is connected with the main building only by a passage-way, and has complete appliances for a separate hospital. There are three paid nurses in this building. There were fifteen cases of sore eyes, and thirteen convalescing from the same trouble at the time of my inspection. Each ward has a bath-room of its own. It is a great pity that every asylum has not such a quarantine connected with it.

The basement of the main building containing kitchen, store-rooms and servants' bed-rooms, was found in most excellent condition, as was also the cellar.

The practice of allowing the hired women to sleep in the basement would seem to be unwise, and very likely to expose them to temptation, as there can be little or no supervision of them after they go to bed.

No child is, as a rule, kept in this branch of the institution after four years of age, when they are transferred to the country branch.

Nursery and Child's Hospital (Country Branch).

Castleton, Staten Island.

Census, December 31, 1885.

Paid officers.....	14
Paid servants in institution	30
Paid servants on farm	7
Adult inmates (women).....	99
Infants.....	37
Children between one and four years.....	109
Children over four years	306
Orphans.....	14
Half-orphans.....	173
Children receiving industrial training	50
Amount of land connected with the institution, acres...	46

This institution has three very important advantages: It is built upon the "cottage plan," and it is under the charge of resident women physicians, and has plenty of play-ground for the children.

The largest building on the place contains only thirty children, and in this are held the school and kindergarten. These occupy very pleasant rooms, and the children looked and appeared very well cared for, intelligent, happy, and well taught.

The house was not in so good order as it ought to have been with the very large number of women (16) employed.

There were no sore heads so far as I could see, and but three mild cases of eye trouble; but, nevertheless, it is highly desirable that each child should have its separate towel, even if in good health, which they do not at present.

There were ten cottages occupied by women and infants.

One cottage is used for the store-room and sewing-room, one for the laundry; it is undoubtedly a great advantage to have this latter entirely separate from the occupied houses.

There are two maternity cottages, one hospital, and one reception cottage, where new arrivals are quarantined for three weeks, a most desirable feature.

Boarded-out Children.

The children for whom no accommodation can be found in the institution are boarded-out in the neighborhood, and are visited by a physician of the "Nursery," and by a special officer employed for the purpose.

There are 287 of these children, most of them in private families; fifty-three boys (aged from three to twelve years) however, are together, and constitute a small institution by themselves. The house

is fairly well suited for the purpose to which it is put, and it was found in very good condition, and the children looked well and seemed well taken care of; their clothing (supplied by the institution) was good and suitable for the season.

Thirty-nine of the children have school in the house and the rest of proper age go to a neighboring school, which some of the other "boarded-out" children also attend. There is not a sufficient number of basins, and separate towels are not used.*

THE SAINT VINCENT DE PAUL ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Founded in 1856.

Under charge of the Sisters of the Order of The Marianite Sisters of the Holy Cross.

215 West Thirty-ninth street.

Objects: "To receive and provide for destitute and unprotected orphan and half-orphan children of both sexes, of French birth or parentage and others; and to educate them in the Roman Catholic faith."

Total number of inmates during 1885.....	195
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1885.....	8
Discharged to parents or friends in 1885.....	49
Received from city in 1885	\$5,778 42
Received from school fund in 1885.....	.....

Census December 31, 1885.

Sisters.....	15
Paid officers and servants .....	.....
Boys under twelve	48
Boys over twelve. ....	.....
Girls under twelve.....	55
Girls over twelve.....	43
Orphans.....	22
Half-orphans under twelve.....	115
Receiving industrial training.....	43

The building at the time of inspection was somewhat out of its usual order, owing to the fact that the wing formerly occupied by the boys has been pulled down, and a new one is in process of erection, therefore I shall make no comment upon the condition of the fifty boys who are being taken care of as well as possible under the circumstances. The boys are not kept beyond twelve years of age or received before four years.

The girls' side was most satisfactory in every way, as was also the appearance of the girls themselves. They are kept in the institution until they reach 17 or 18 years of age and are taught to do all kinds of housework, receiving four hours schooling only each day after they

* "An inspection of the Country Branch of the Nursery and Child's Hospital in June showed very great improvements; the most important being that each child was supplied with its own tin basin, wash-rag and towel, each marked with its name. The whole institution presented a very satisfactory appearance."

are twelve years old, and working in laundry, dining-room, kitchen, etc., besides being taught to do fine sewing and embroidery beautifully.

The dormitories were found to be in very good order. They are pleasant rooms on the third and fourth stories, with plenty of windows, as are also the school rooms on the second story. Four sisters sleep in each dormitory. Each girl has her own clothes and towels, night-gown and tooth brush marked with her own number. They wash in running water and bathe once a week.

Before admission they are examined by a physician, and they look in very good health, with no eye trouble or skin disease, showing the effects of the constant care taken of them by the sisters. In summer, twice a week, they are taken into the country for the day, and in winter, on Saturdays, to play in the park.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Founded in 1856.

One hundred and fifty-five Worth street.

Objects: I. "To assist the destitute to support themselves, by providing for them employment, protection and instruction, according to their necessities.

II. "To provide partial or entire support, with suitable instruction, to children and others incapable of self-support and not satisfactorily provided for by their parents, guardians, or by existing institutions.

III. "To imbue the objects of its care with the pure principles of Christianity, as revealed in the Holy Scriptures, without bias from the distinctive peculiarities of any individual sect."

Number of inmates in 1885, children.....	483
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1885	20
Discharged to parents or friends in 1885.....	251
Received from city in 1885.....	\$10,914 81
Received from school fund in 1885	4,213 10

Census December 31, 1885.

Paid officers in institution (7 of whom are teachers in day school)	20
Paid servants in institution	9
Boys under twelve	126
Boys over twelve.....	14
Girls under twelve	82
Girls over twelve.....	12
Orphans	21
Half-orphans.....	152
Boys receiving industrial training (in the type room).....	3
Girls receiving industrial training (domestic work)	90

The Medical Inspector reports as follows:

This institution consists of two buildings, built at separate times, and now communicating with each other by doors from the main staircase. The old building, which was built in 1854, is fire proof to

a great extent, being built almost entirely of iron and brick. The new building is of brick, five stories high.

The main staircase is in the new building and is built of stone. In the old building there is also a stone staircase and there is a fire escape extending from the dormitories to the street.

In the new buildings the water-closets are in a small extension at the rear of the dormitories and communicating with them.

The bath rooms and wash rooms for the children are certainly models of their kind. They are in the old buildings, situated in the rear hospital room, on the top floor. That for the girls extends from one side of the house to the other; that for the boys is a trifle smaller. In the center of the room is a rectangular, straight-sided tub, about fifteen feet long and three feet wide and deep. This is lined with tiles and is supplied with both hot and cold water; upon turning a stop-cock jets of water are thrown from holes about two inches below the upper edge. The children wash in the water running from there and it is utterly impossible for them to get at the water in the bottom of the tub. There is a shelf going all around the room, divided into separate portions, in each of which is kept a child's particular piece of soap and tooth brush. Combs are supplied for the girls and hair brushes for the boys. These are kept chained to the shelf, each child having his own. The towels are kept separate on hooks and are changed twice a week. The children have a bath once a week.

There are at present, 235 children in the institution, 144 boys and 91 girls. With the exception of those in the infirmary, they are for the most part in good condition. There are some cases in which conjunctivitis is present in the mild form, which it would be well to separate from the rest. In the hospital there are at present 21 cases of ophthalmia in its various forms; 5 cases of skin disease, 5 stomachic trouble, 1 pneumonia, 2 whooping cough.

The dining-room is on the first floor of the old building, and is large, light and well ventilated.

The school-rooms are on the second floor of the new building, and are light and well aired, and ventilated to the roof. The school hours are from 8:50 to 11:50, and from 12:40 to 2:40, all the year round; there being no holidays.

The beds are iron with wire mattress, on which is spread a folded blanket. Sheets, pillow and bed covering in good quantity are provided; one sheet is changed each week, and oftener in case of necessity.

All the pipes leading from the water-closets are trapped and ventilated to the roof.

The girls' dormitory is on the third floor of the new building, and is a large rectangular room. It has eight windows on one side and ten on the other, and eight ventilators to the roof. It contains ninety-four beds.

The boys' dormitory contains 143 beds, and has twenty-three windows and eight ventilators to the roof.

The two hospital rooms in the front part of the old building communicate by arch-ways which are guarded by gates, so as not to allow the children to communicate skin and eye troubles to each other. The skin cases are kept in the front room, and the eye cases in the rear.

The front room contains fifteen beds and has eight windows. The

rear room has five windows and sixteen beds. Communicating with this room is a water-closet with two hopper seats; off this room also is the wash-room. Each closet has a separate tin basin and towel, and the sore eyes are wiped with pieces of rag which are immediately after thrown away.

There are also two hospital rooms in the wing, separated by folding doors. The first one has six windows and contains fourteen beds; the rear one has three windows and contains three beds.

The meals of the children on this floor are given to them in the hall, which is quite large.

On the fourth floor is a nursery dormitory immediately under and corresponding in size to that occupied by the eye patients; it has five windows and contains thirty-nine beds, nineteen of which are at present occupied.

The only points that can be criticised are, the nearness of the water-closets to the dormitories in all cases, and the fact that despite the attention of the resident physician, there are still a number of cases of eye trouble at large with the other children.

ST. JOSEPH'S ASYLUM.

Founded in 1858.

In charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame.

Eighty-ninth street and Avenue A.

Total number of inmates in 1885.....	520
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1885.....	155
Discharged to parents or friends in 1885.....	108
Received from city in 1885.....	\$46,941 51
Received from school fund in 1885.....	

Census, December 31, 1885.

Sisters.....	26
Paid servants.....	
Boys under twelve.....	262
Boys over twelve.....	6
Girls under twelve.....	210
Girls over twelve.....	20
Orphans.....	80
Half-orphans.....	255
Receiving industrial training.....	20

Dr. R. H. Derby, at my request, visited this asylum on November 14, 1885, for the especial purpose of examining the condition of the eyes of the children. He reported as follows:

"On the 28th of January, 1885, I visited an asylum in the upper part of the city. In a report on contagious ophthalmia in Asylums and Residential Schools, read before the Academy of Medicine in June, the details of this examination were given under that of Asy-

lum No. 12. Among 451 children were 204 cases of contagious ophthalmia, or 45 per cent.

"On November 14, I again visited this asylum and found distributed in three buildings 489 children; of these 237, or 48 per cent, are now suffering from contagious ophthalmia of an aggravated type. Among 236 girls are 135 cases, among 253 boys are 102 cases, and of the 17 little children in the nursery all have sore eyes. The sisters in charge state that these children are largely commitments, many of them are taken from the streets, and some are taken away from drunken and irresponsible parents. All children brought to this asylum are received in the house. After their reception, it may be on the same day, and sometimes a day or two later, they are seen by the physician of the institution, and if there is evident eye-trouble they are directed to come with the other sore-eyed children on certain days for treatment. A systematic inspection of the eyes of all the inmates of the asylum from time to time is not made. In the lavatories of one of the buildings at least are six or seven towels; these are used by the children indiscriminately, but those children who are known to have sore eyes are requested by the sisters in charge to use the same towels.* In the course of my examination not a few children were found with pronounced contagious eye troubles, who by the statement of the attending sister were not under medical treatment and had not been known to have any eye difficulty. In addition to this large number of sore-eyed children, the sisters stated that during the last few months they had taken many children in whom they feared blindness to a neighboring ophthalmic hospital, and that now some of the sisters were in the habit of passing a considerable part of each day in attendance on such children. This asylum was in January last overcrowded, and now has nearly forty more inmates than it had then, with no increase of accommodation.

"The condition of things elicited by these two inspections deserves careful attention. Here is an asylum which during the current year has seen nearly half of the inmates suffering continuously from contagious eye disease. During this time all children brought to it for shelter have been received without regard to the condition of the eyes of the applicant. After reception, and in some cases *a day or two after*, the child, if suffering from eye-trouble, is brought for treatment. No thorough-going effort at isolation of the sore-eyed children is aimed at. No examination of the eyes of those children who are supposed to be healthy and who are exposed to the grave dangers of contagion is ordered."

HEBREW BENEVOLENT AND ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY.

Founded in 1862.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street and Tenth avenue.

Objects: "To maintain, provide for, educate and instruct orphans, half-orphans and indigent children, also to afford relief to out-door poor, to assist the needy, succor the helpless and protect the weak."

* The sister in charge writes as follows on January 7, 1886: "Each child, the afflicted ones as well as the healthy ones, has its own towel; the smaller ones are washed by sisters with separate cloths, therefore Dr. Derby did not see but a few towels in the room he mentioned in his report."

Total number of inmates in 1885.....	533
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1885	9
Discharged to parents or friends in 1885	66
Received from city in 1885	\$46,231 64
Received from school fund in 1885	921 29

Census, December, 31, 1885.

Paid officers in institution.....	12
Paid servants in institution	26
Boys under twelve	226
Boys over twelve.	35
Girls under twelve	162
Girls over twelve.....	39
Orphans	80
Half-orphans under twelve.....	378
Boys receiving industrial training.....	4
Girls receiving industrial training	

The Medical Inspector reports as follows:

The corner stone of this building was laid in 1883, and the children moved in in 1884. No pains or expense have been spared to make it all that it should be, and although in some of the details, to be mentioned further on, it does not quite meet with your examiner's approval, still taking it as a whole it is, beyond doubt, the most thoroughly equipped and well-built institution that has as yet been visited. Every thing has been done to make the ventilation of the dormitories good, and as the beds are now distributed, quite sufficient air space is given to each child, a thing rarely found in our public institutions. The building is built of brick, trimmed with brown stone, and is three stories, basement and cellar high. The central portion of the front building is carried up one story higher, and on this story the rooms which are to be used as a hospital are situated. By reference to the plan it will be seen that the buildings form two quadrangles, separated by the chapel, over which are dormitories. In good weather the yards in the center of the quadrangles, are used as play-grounds, one for the boys, and the other for the girls. The halls connecting the buildings in the rear are only one story high, owing to the fact that the ceiling of the chapel is higher than that of the first floor, the level of the dormitories situated over it is slightly higher than the respective floors of the main buildings. The basement is given up to play-rooms for the children, bath-rooms, water-closets, laundry and kitchen. From the fact that the building is situated on the side of a hill, the rear rooms in the basement are above the level of the ground, and the cellar underneath them is only partially below the ground level, so that there is plenty of light and air throughout.

In the cellar are numerous store-rooms, furnaces, boilers, engine-room, etc. The floors are all cemented, and there is not a particle of dampness. On the first floor are the offices, chapel, trustees' rooms and school-rooms. On the second and third floors are the dormitories, superintendent's rooms, sewing-rooms, wardrobes.

Besides the main staircase there are five staircases in the building. At the rear of each dormitory is a small room in which the nurses in charge sleep. Beyond this and on the other side of the staircase is the water-closet for the use of the children in the dormitory. Each has five separate closets, a sink and wash-basins. On the school-room floor there are also similar closets, and in the basement there are two closets for day use, one for the girls and one for the boys, containing each fourteen seats. In all the closets on the boys' side there are urinals as well. In order that the water may flow through the closet, it is necessary that the seat should be held down for a certain time; in those tried, from half a minute to a minute. If this is not done no water runs. In each water-closet there are a number of compartments. Each dormitory has its separate lavatory. The trough and spigot system prevails. Clean towels are supplied each child once a week, which are kept hanging over the foot of each child's bed.

Connected with the hospital are two bath-rooms and water-closets with medicated bath apparatus, wash-basin, sink, etc.

There are two bath-rooms in the basement, one for boys and the other for the girls. In each there is a large tub 20 ft. x 10 ft. and about 3 ft. 6 in. deep, supplied with hot and cold water; by means of a stop-cock water in fine jets can be turned on from both the long sides, forming an excellent shower-bath. On the opposite side of the hall to each of these bath-rooms (which are those used for the bath that is given to the children every week), there is on either side of the house a large room, off of which are eight small bath-rooms containing each an iron bath-tub. These are used immediately after the admission of a child, when a bath is given and the regulation clothes of the institution are put on.

In the wardrobe rooms on the various floors are the clothes of the children. These are kept separate and numbered.

The dining-room is on the first floor behind the chapel, and is a magnificent large room, well aired, ventilated and lighted. The building in which it is situated does not extend higher than this floor. The arrangement for washing the dishes, etc., is admirable, and the kitchen being immediately underneath, every thing can be served hot. The meals are as follows: Breakfast 7 A. M.—Bread, butter and coffee. Dinner, 12 M.—Meat, vegetables, bread. Supper, 6 P. M.—Bread and butter, tea and stewed fruit of some kind.

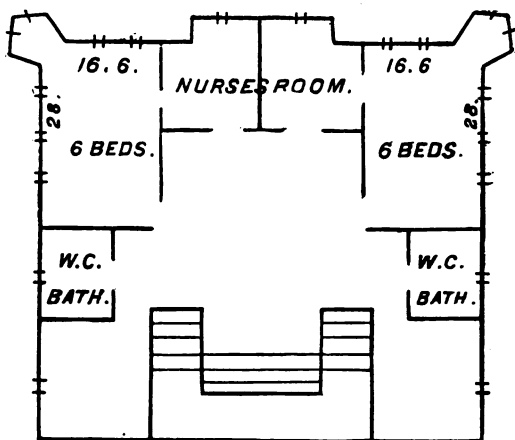
The school-rooms are situated on the first floor under the dormitories; they are of good size and well aired. Only the younger children are taught in the house. The children as they become old enough are sent to the public grammar school. The hours in the house are from 9 to 11:30 and from 1 to 3. There is also a kindergarten for the youngest.

Iron bedsteads are supplied with straw mattresses, sheets, blankets, etc. A full change of the sheets is made each week.

The dormitories are on the second and third floors. Those at either end are the same in all respects, except in number of beds. They measure 119 ft. 6 in. long, 47 feet 6 in. wide, 16 feet high. There are seven windows in front, eleven on one side and seven on the other. Over every window in the room is a transom that can be opened. There are also six ventilators that lead to the roof on either

side of the room. The girls' dormitory contains 100 beds, the boys' 110. The dormitories over these on the third floor are only 14 feet high, and each contains 100 beds. In other respects they are the same. The middle dormitory measures 73 feet long, 57 feet wide, 16 feet high. It has six windows and forty ventilators on each side, and contains 64 beds. Over this on the third floor is a room at present unoccupied, and the servants' bed-rooms, lavatory, water-closets, etc, separate and distinct from those used by the children. In all there are five dormitories.

The hospital is on the fourth floor of the main building. It is unoccupied at present. It consists of two rooms, two nurses' rooms and two bath-rooms and water-closets.

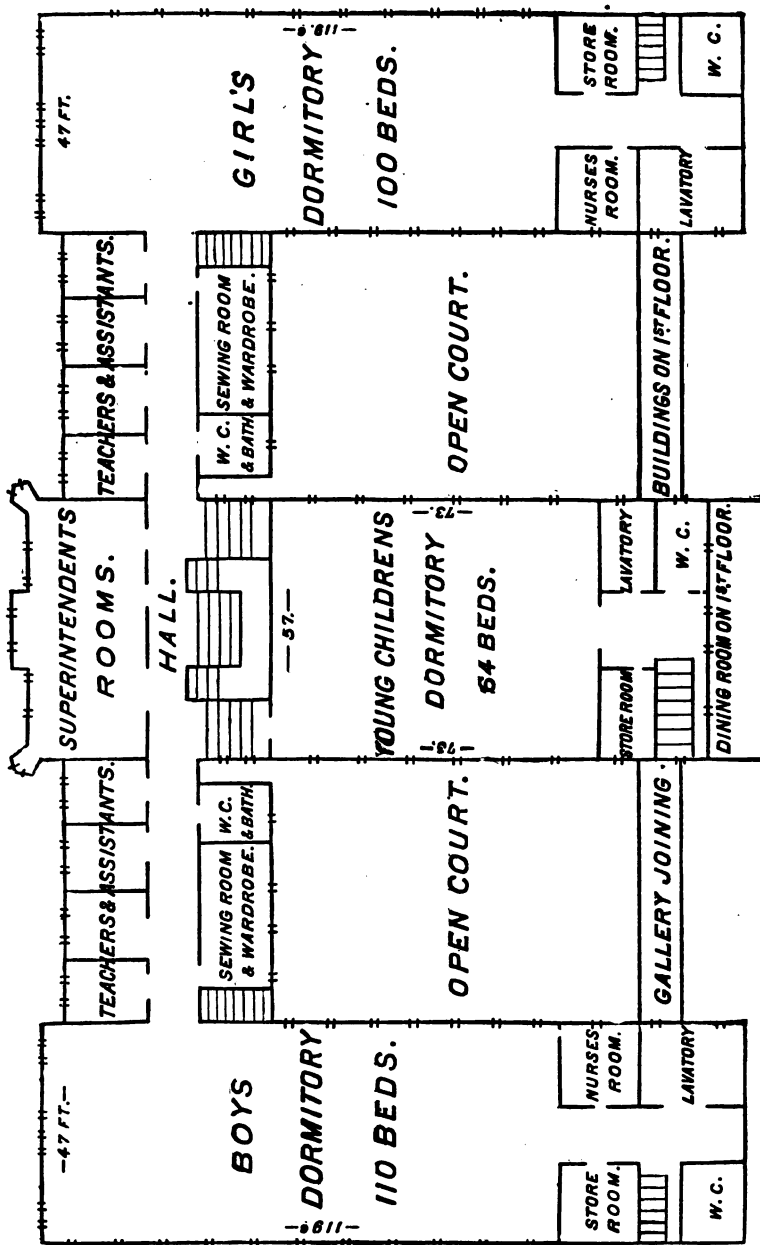


The rooms measure 28 ft. long, 16 ft. 6 in. wide, 14 ft. high, together with a small additional space in the turret. Each has five windows and one ventilator and contains six beds. Bed-rooms for the nurses communicate with these.

The total number of children at present in the institution is 456; 196 girls and 260 boys. They are all in excellent condition. A doctor visits the institution every day, and any sickness that may occur is immediately attended to.

It would be well to have gratings put in the troughs in which the children wash, so as to prevent them from using the water at the bottom, and thus stop the risk of spreading any trouble that might occur of a contagious nature.

As to the system of water-closets used, it might be improved on, either by regulating them so that only a very short space of time of pressing on the seat would set the water running, or that upon rising from the seat the water would certainly flow.

PLAN OF 2ND FLOOR.

THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.

Founded in 1863.

Westchester, Westchester County.

Objects: "The protection of destitute Roman Catholic children in the city of New York, and for the reformation of such as require it."

Total number of inmates in 1885	2,180
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1885	481
Committed for offenses by magistrates in 1885	354
Discharged to parents or friends in 1885	590
Received from city in 1885	\$224,572 73
Received from school fund in 1885 .....	.....

Boys' Department.

Under charge of Christian Brothers.

Census, December 31, 1885.

Christian Brothers	56
Paid officers (institution) .....	.....
Paid officers (farm) .....	.....
Paid servants (institution) .....	.....
Paid servants (farm) .....	.....
Boys under twelve	564
Boys over twelve	812
Boys, orphans	292
Boys, half-orphans	761
Boys receiving industrial training	1,050
Amount of land connected with boys' department, acres ..	85

The aggregation of such a number of boys as is found here, is, and must remain, a great drawback, but it is reduced to a minimum by the personal supervision of the Christian Brothers who have the control.

There are two divisions in this department, one for larger boys between ten and sixteen years, of whom there are 900 under the charge of thirty-six Brothers, and the other for the younger, between seven and ten years.

The shops during working hours are, of course, the most interesting part of this interesting place, and very active work goes on in each one of them. The boys are divided among them as follows, and they turned out the following work during the course of last year:

Shop.	No. of boys employed.	Amt. of work, 1885.
Shoe-shop	250	2,511 cases shoes.
Printing office	60	150,000 ems per day.
Chair factory	136	44,062 backs and seats.
Stocking factory ..	130	55,991 dozen stockings.
Tailor-shop, senior.	65	3,000 suits, 4,200 shirts, 300 garments per day repaired, all for inmates.
Tailor-shop, junior.	125	100 prs. pantaloons per week for the trade.

In almost all the shops the work is done for outside business firms, and must, therefore, be of marketable quality, but the boys are entirely under the control of their own superiors, the persons who buy the product of their labor have no concern with its production, and the boys' own advantage is the object aimed at, not the making of money, as was shown some years ago when the shoe-shop was carried on at an annual loss of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) for two years at least. In each shop beside the instructor is a Brother in charge. The hours of school and work are as follows:

School 7:30 to 9:30; work 9:45 to 11:45; work 1 to 1:30; school 4 to 6; school 6:30 to 7:30.

The boys are paid a small sum for good conduct, both in class and in the shops. This routine seems to agree with them as they look well and strong. At the time of our visit there was only one in the infirmary, and there were but two cases of perceptible eye-disease.

The boys of the senior division sleep in three very large dormitories, two with windows on three sides, and the third with windows on two opposite sides. There are no blinds to these rooms, and the sunlight has free ingress, which is an immense advantage. Each bed is occupied by one boy, and stands separate, with plenty of room to get in and out without climbing over any other. The night closets are, so far as appears, quite perfect, lined with glass, and absolutely clean and odorless. Each dormitory is under the care of a number of Brothers who sleep in rooms opening from it, and a night watchman passes through.

Two stairways lead from the piazzas, on which the dormitories open, to the ground, besides the stairway inside. The nine hundred boys of this division eat in one dining-room and maintain excellent order. They are seated at long, narrow tables, all facing the center of the room, and the boys at each table are helped by two of their number from dishes placed on the table before they come in. On the day of inspection the dinner consisted of soup, meat, potatoes and bread and raw apples, all very excellent. The boys are allowed to talk very softly at their meals, which is good both for their manners and health. Each boy has a plate, knife and fork and bowl of water.

The four lavatories are in the basement. Each boy has his separate towel, marked with his number, and washes at a separate spout. The managers are to be congratulated on this great improvement—with such a very large number of inmates it is no simple or easy matter to provide a separate towel for each—and this attention to the health of those under their care deserves much commendation. The boys wash at 6 A. M., 11:45 and 3:30, and show the effects of it, as they look clean and bright. Their hair is cut short and they wash their heads frequently. There are large bath-tubs where hot baths are taken on Saturday, from thirty to sixty bathing at once. The boys have an asphalted play-ground and a ball-ground beside. The class-rooms were found to be in good order.

In the juvenile division, quite separate from the older boys, are four hundred and fifty between seven and ten years, under the care of eighteen Christian Brothers.

These children are distributed in three buildings, one a new and very excellent brick building which contains the class rooms, lavatory

and dining-room for all the divisions and a great dormitory on the upper floor, where one hundred and fifty-eight boys and three Brothers sleep. This dormitory has twenty-three windows on opposite sides, and ventilators in the ceiling.

The whole building is very satisfactory, but the next one, used for dormitories and clothes-room, is not so, being an old wooden building, which will be discarded as soon as the former can be added to, which it is intended to do when the funds are obtained. Instead of carrying out this plan it would be wiser to put up separate buildings for not more than one hundred boys each.

The infirmary, a separate and very good building, with four complete wards, was used for forty-eight boys to sleep in, as there were no sick children at the time of our visit.

One hundred and fifty of the little boys work at tailoring and stocking finishing. They have a play-ground with a concrete pavement, and a ball-ground is to be prepared for them. The arrangement of the closets in the boys' yards of both divisions is original and good. They are very shallow and each is separate, with a door only covering the central part of the opening, so that the occupant is not entirely hidden, but can constantly be observed by the officers in charge of the play-ground. This prevents the congregation of boys in the closets, where, if out of sight, they often concoct schemes of mischief and indulge in bad practices.

On Saturday afternoon, December 26th, I found that between 400 and 500 boys from the First Division were going to skate. There is a meadow of about three acres near the institution, which is flooded in winter and makes a safe skating ground. Almost every boy seemed to have a pair of skates, given him, it was said, as a reward for good conduct.

The Girls' Department.

Under charge of Sisters of Charity.

Census, December 31, 1885.

Sisters of Charity.....	36
Girls under twelve.....	299
Girls over twelve.....	406
Girls, orphans.....	106
Girls, half-orphans.....	399
Girls receiving industrial training.....	406
Boys under twelve ...	99
Boys, orphans.....	104
Boys, half-orphans.....	399
Paid officers (institution).....	
Paid officers (farm).....	
Paid servants (institution).....	10
Paid servants (farm).....	10

This is entirely separate from the boys' department, and indeed may be said to constitute a distinct institution, the only connection being that it is under the same board of managers.

We find here, as in the Foundling Asylum, that the evils which seem to be inseparable from so large an institution, are reduced to a minimum by the constant, personal oversight of the indefatigable Sisters who are everywhere, taking charge of every thing, and converting into a natural individual life what would seem to be necessarily so unnatural and hurtful.

The girls are divided into two divisions — the “industrial,” consisting of those over twelve years of age, and the “juvenile.”

In the industrial division are 406 girls, having two hours' schooling from 8 to 10 A. M., and about five hours' work.

The following are the different branches of work taught, with the number of girls engaged in each, and the amount of work accomplished during the past year:

Shop.	Number of Girls.	Am't of work per month.
Glove making.....	96.....	145 doz. made, 110 doz. embroidered.
Shirt making....	69.....	575 dozen.
Machine sewing..		
Hand sewing.....	83.....	600 dozen.
Embroidery.....	20.....	
Dress making.....	28.....	clothing for inmates.
Washing.....	20.....	washing for inmates.
Household work...	90.....	general.

The work-rooms are all extremely pleasant, well lighted and ventilated, and each is under the charge of one or more Sisters. All the girls are neatly dressed, with their hair cut short in the neck or braided, and put back with round combs. They look tidy and attractive. Their dresses are all cut and made in the house by the girls themselves, and are not uniform. The girls do all the work of the house, helping the Sisters, as there are no hired women at all.

The custom work is for various firms, and prizes were obtained at the New Orleans Exhibition for work of the children. The firms for which the Protectory works pay them the same price that they pay to others, and often employ the girls after they leave the institution. Each girl is taught how to work at any part of her trade, as the object is her welfare and not the making of money. There are no outside instructors.

At glove making, a girl working for herself can make from \$5 to \$9 a week; at shirt making, from \$6 to \$12.

The dormitories are all very large with a great number of windows, all open at the time of my inspection, but as a rule every blind was shut, cutting off the sunlight which otherwise would have streamed in.

Being Saturday, the beds were almost all open for airing, and every thing was as clean and fresh as possible. Four Sisters sleep in each dormitory. Pails are used at night, in order to avoid the danger from having closets near the dormitories.

The play-room and lavatories of the industrial department are in the basement—all clean, fresh and bright, with blinds open. In the lavatory, the slate troughs with tin basins, and separate towels hung on numbered hooks, were very clean. Each girl has her own towels and clothes numbered. In summer the girls bathe three times a week

(in the river) and in winter are bathed once in three weeks; there are six separate bath-rooms for their use.

There is a very good, strong and convenient fire escape with easy steps from the top of the house to the bottom, on each wing.

The dining-room and kitchen are both very pleasant and well kept with plenty of windows and light. There are two paved courts, one on each side, for the girls to play in, but they also go out into the grounds.

In the juvenile department are all the children under twelve years, and these go to school and do not work, except to help in the dormitories. The older ones, engaged in household work in the morning, have school in the afternoon.

All the three hundred and fifteen little ones were assembled in their basement play-room, with a large Christmas tree, hung with presents for each one, to look at. They were all neatly and prettily dressed, with light aprons over their dresses, and their hair put back with ribbons or round combs. Their appearance, especially that of the younger ones, showed them to be in very good health, with skin, eyes and heads clean and wholesome. In the lavatory of this department each child has her own numbered towel and comb-bag, and there are ten separate bath-tubs. One closet in the basement is reserved for the younger children, the others go by a covered way to closets outside.

The small boys' department is in a separate house, but still under the care of the good Sisters; the ages vary from four to nine years, after which they are sent across the way to the juvenile department of the Boys' Protectors.

The boys were in the play-room, also engaged with their Christmas tree, but they looked less happy and less robust than the girls, and there were some suspicious looking eyes among them. There was not quite enough light in the play-room, and the boys perhaps have too little outside play.* The dormitories and lavatories were all neat and clean and very fresh, but the blinds throughout the house were generally shut.

In the infirmary were only five sick children (all with chronic ailments) and ten "babies," the youngest of the household, who have a happy life of it. The lower end of the Infirmary is occupied by twenty boy babies, who were all much occupied with their Christmas toys, and looked robust and happy. This building is the old farmhouse, and is scarcely safe from fire, nor has it adequate fire escapes.

It is impossible to go through the Girls' Protectors without a sense of pleasure at the excellent arrangements for the welfare of the great family, and of gratitude and admiration of the Sisters, whose love and care is so evidently constantly around the children for whom they labor.

THE NEW YORK INFANT ASYLUM.

Founded in 1865.

New York city and Westchester county.

Objects: "The objects of said corporation are to receive and take charge of foundlings and other infant children of the age of two years

*The sister in charge states that the little boys play two hours a day in their play-ground and also take walks frequently on the general grounds.

and under, which may be intrusted to their charge and to provide for their support and moral, physical, intellectual and industrial education; also to provide such lying-in wards and methods of care and guidance as shall tend to prevent the maternal abandonment of homeless infants, and diminish the moral dangers and personal sufferings to which homeless mothers are exposed."

Total number of inmates (children) in 1885	572
Discharged to parents or friends in 1885.....	558
Received from the city in 1885	\$78,274 31
Received from school fund in 1885.....	.....

City Institution.

Sixty-first street and Tenth avenue.

Census, December 31, 1885.

Paid officers.....	2
Paid servants.....	14
Adult inmates (women)	93
Infants.....	52
Children between one year and two years	10
Children over two years	6

Country Branch.

Mt. Vernon, Westchester county.

Paid officers (institution).....	5
Paid officers (farm)	1
Paid servants (institution)	29
Paid servants (farm)	3
Adult inmates, not reported.	
Infants	102
Children between one year and two years.....	65
Children over two years.....	81

The New York City Commissioners reported upon this institution at some length about eighteen months since, laying before the Board the results of an extended investigation made into its management.

It is not therefore necessary to go minutely into particulars at present.

Both institutions have been visited during the past year and improvements have been gladly noted.

There is a resident female physician, also female assistants at each branch, a very desirable feature of the management, and the buildings at Mt. Vernon are on the "Cottage Plan" and are well adapted for the use they are put to. The resident physicians seem much interested in their work, and the New York Commissioners were very glad to find two good supervisors placed over the cottages at Mt. Vernon, but there is evident need of more authority over the women on the part of resident officers. So far as could be learned there is no power to enforce obedience, and with the class of women here dealt with, strict discipline is of the utmost importance. The institution should be a reformatory, and the inmates should be governed by a firm hand.

THE CHILDREN'S FOLD.

Founded in 1867.

Boulevard and Ninety-third street.

Objects: "The receiving and adopting children and youth of both sexes between the ages of twelve months and twelve years, who are orphans, half-orphans or otherwise destitute."

Total number of inmates in 1885	221
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1885.....	.....
Discharged to parents or friends in 1885	60
Received from city in 1885.....	\$15,901 43
Received from school fund in 1885.....	.....

Census, December 31, 1885.

Paid officers.....	7
Paid servants.....	7
Boys under twelve	84
Boys over twelve.....	7
Girls under twelve	66
Girls over twelve.....	4
Orphans, not reported.	
Half-orphans.....	87
Receiving industrial training.....	.....

This institution has for the past fifteen years been under the control of a board of managers belonging to the Episcopal church, but it is not a church charity. It is supported mainly by public funds, it being one of the "*per capita*" societies, and receiving 21.00 per annum for each child received.

The boys are in a building at the corner of Ninety-third street and Boulevard, which was not built for an institution, and is not particularly adapted to its present use. As the children almost all go to the public school, the accommodations of the institution itself are not of so much consequence as if they were always at home. About twenty boys too young for school remain at home, and generally play out doors, as there is a fair amount of land surrounding the house.

The children whom I saw looked well, and the house was in good order, so far as so old a building can be so kept. There were no sore eyes, but three heads had sore spots on them. The boys make their own beds, sweep, scrub and wash dishes, otherwise they have no manual training.

They go alone to and from school, and play in the yard, which has a picket fence and open gates. They attend the Episcopal Church of St. Michael, corner of Ninety-ninth street, and have Sunday school at home. The washing accommodations and the closets are not adequate, but are well attended to. The boys have separate towels.

The girls of the Children's Fold are boarding in two private houses, and all of school age attend the public school, which makes their home accommodation of less moment. In one house are thirty-seven, all

looking in good health; twenty-seven of them have a comparatively large, open dormitory, airy and with good beds well separated from each other. The rest sleep in smaller rooms. They all wash in the basement in tin basins, two children in the same water, and there are six towels for all, which are changed daily. The blinds were generally closed throughout the house, and the children were not out, although the day was a beautiful one (it was Saturday).

In the next house where there are ten girls, I found them all in the house also. Here the attic rooms occupied by the children are small and crowded. The children here were said to have each a separate basin and towel.

Both these houses were very clean, in both the girls looked well, and those in charge said they were bathed once a week.

The Rev. Dr. Peters, who has the main responsibility of the care of these children, is trying an important and interesting experiment—that of bringing them as closely as possible, under the circumstances in which they would be in their own house, while still keeping them under constant supervision.

FOUNDLING ASYLUM OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Founded in 1869.

Under charge of the Sisters of Charity.

Sixty-eighth street and Third avenue.

Objects: "To receive, care for, maintain and support deserted children or foundlings, and needy or homeless mothers and lying-in-women."

Total number of inmates (children) in 1885	2,747
Discharged to parents or friends in 1885	118
Received from city in 1885	\$248,711 51
Received from school fund in 1885 .....	.....

Census, December 31, 1885.

Sisters of Charity	33
Paid officers and servants	30
Adult inmates (women)	179
Infants	645
Children between one and six years	1,043
Children over six	56

So far as such a great institution can be judged by outsiders, this asylum seems to be carried on most admirably.

The personal influence of the devoted Sisters is apparent everywhere, and the healthy, happy, natural appearance of the children in the institution is most satisfactory, while the perfection of arrangement and cleanliness and order is to be found throughout the whole series of buildings.

Each ward is under the direct charge of an individual Sister, who is responsible for its management; she has a matron and nurse under

her, and a young girl to take the children out to play in the yard ; the inmates of each ward usually include 16 women, each nursing two infants, and from 25 to 35 "run arrounds" (children from three to five years). Each ward has all the conveniences for the use of its inmates, who constitute a distinct family, as it were. There is the pleasant little dining-room, the neat and convenient bath-room and the necessary closets, clothes-rooms, etc., attached to each.

Large institutions are not to be commended, but where the building and the inmates are divided into separate communities, as in the Foundling Asylum, the evils are certainly reduced to a minimum.

Besides the wards for the infants and younger children, there are two wards for older children, who number about one hundred and fifty, and have a dining-room in the basement and attend school and kindergarten in the institution.

There are only twenty-three children over six years of age in the institution on the "City list," that is, who are charged to the city ; the Sister in charge having wonderful success in finding homes for the sweet and attractive children who are trained in the asylum.

More than 2,000 have been placed out during the past few years, and at so young an age, that there can be no suspicion that they have been taken from any motive but the desire to adopt them as the children of the homes which received them.

A very important branch of the work of the asylum is the putting out to nurse of the infants who cannot be accommodated in the asylum. One thousand one hundred of these are under the charge of the Sisters and have to be supplied with clothing and medical treatment, and their foster-mothers bring them every month to be seen and paid for. A most tremendous duty it is merely to supervise these outside children.

HOUSE OF THE HOLY FAMILY.

(Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls.)

Founded in 1869.

136 and 138 Second avenue.

Objects: "The objects of the association shall be to rescue the daughters of poor and dissolute parents in the city of New York from the evil influences which surround them, by providing houses where the most necessitous and exposed may be cared for, or by gathering them for daily instruction, religious or secular."

Total number of inmates in 1885	502
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1885.....	15
Discharged to parents or friends in 1885.....	162
Received from city in 1885.....	\$12,605 01
Received from school fund in 1885.....	1,778 89

Census, December 31, 1885.

Sisters	8
Seculars	4

Paid officers, physician and two teachers.....	3
Paid servants.....	4
Girls under twelve	77
Girls over twelve	138
Orphans.....	68
Half-orphans	104
Receiving industrial training.....	201

Examined January 7, 1886. This institution occupies two houses which were built for private families, and the managers therefore labor under the disadvantages inseparable from such circumstances.

The objects of the Association are carried out by giving the girls who are put under their charge a good moral and industrial training; the ladies who have the care of them are actuated by the strongest desire to save and help them. The building No. 136 is occupied by the older girls and young women, and constitutes an institution quite separate from the next house, occupied by children. This building was found in very good order; the dormitories fresh and well aired, with the windows and blinds open; each girl has her own china basin, towel, brush and tooth brush, all neatly kept in the dormitories. There were no unpleasant odors of any kind perceptible in the house.

Number 138 is undoubtedly overcrowded, especially considering the condition of the health of a large number of the children.

The managers have had very serious difficulties to contend with during the past year; certain contagious diseases of the skin and eyes were developed during the summer, and the children suffering from these troubles were sent to Randall's Island, to the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. Within a few weeks these children were returned to the institution supposed to be cured, but they were not, and the managers felt that it was their duty to retain them and treat them by their own physician, although they have not hospital facilities.

There is every desire on the part of the managers to do the best possible for their charges, and it is to be hoped that if they refuse to receive any more children and discharge a certain number who are in good health, the diseases will soon be brought under control.*

THE INSTITUTION OF MERCY.

New York City and Orange County.

Under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy.

Objects: "The protection of young girls and children of unblemished morals, whose circumstances render them fit subjects for the institution — Home for Homeless Children. The children are provided with the comforts of a home, receive a plain English education, and are taught some useful or remunerative occupation."

* The institution was inspected later in the winter and found in much improved condition, many internal changes having been made, and a large number of the smaller children having been discharged. The care given to those who were still not quite recovered, seemed excellent.

Total number of inmates in 1885.....	1,127
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1885.....	227
Discharged to parents or friends in 1885.....	284
Received from city in 1885.....	\$92,996 21
Received from school fund in 1885.....	.....

St. Joseph's Industrial Home

Founded in 1869.

Eighty-first street and Madison avenue.

Census, December 31, 1885.

Sisters having charge of children	26
Paid servants.....	18
Girls under twelve	387
Girls over twelve.....	265
Orphans, not able to report.	
Half-orphans, not able to report.	
Receiving industrial training.....	265

This building was formerly a branch of the Institution of Mercy in Houston street, but during the past year the latter house has been sold and the inmates removed to this institution, and the boys who used to occupy it sent to the asylum near Newburgh.

The building in Eighty-first street is well suited for the use of the large family that is now occupying it, and having been freshly and very prettily painted and renovated when the change was made in February, it has a very pleasing and attractive look. All the rooms are very large and airy and have plenty of windows. The dining-room on the first floor, where over five hundred girls eat together, is a very cheerful and pleasant room, as is also the work room on the same floor, the large class-room above, and the four great, fresh dormitories on the upper stories.

Happily, on the attic floor there were no blinds to shut, for in the dormitories below the light was carefully excluded. On each floor four Sisters sleep, and a night watch takes charge of the younger children.

The whole house was very fresh and neat, the beds in good order, kept so by the children, and every thing very pleasant to see. The dormitories were overcrowded, but this is to be remedied, when a new house is finished for the Sisters, who will move out of the present building and leave it entirely for the children.

There is a fire-proof stairway from the top to the bottom of the house in a fire-proof tower, and two other staircases beside.

The girls looked well cared-for, and are taught to cook, sew, cut out, knit, crochet, etc., the older ones (after twelve years) having school only from 4:30 to 5:30 P. M. The only adverse criticism to be made concerning the children, and indeed the same applies to the older girls as well, was that they did not present a neat appearance. Their hair was not cut or braided in a tidy and womanly manner, but was hang-

ing over their shoulders, frizzed and even put up in curl papers. It seemed to be clean, and one could not but sympathize with the feeling which prompts the Sisters to let the girls indulge their individual fancies to a certain degree, but certainly neatness is the first desideratum.

The lavatories in the basement were neat and well kept. Each child was said to have her own towel, which was washed every day. There are thirteen separate bath-rooms and all the children are bathed once a week. The play-rooms are also in the basement, and the children are allowed to make as much noise as they like. In the yard, where I saw a large number of them, they were kept running and shouting, as the day was cold. In the summer they are sent to the park to walk.

The clothes-room was very well stocked with the work of the children, and here each girl over fourteen years old has her "private press" where she keeps her own clothes and other property, and is obliged to keep them neatly. This is a most excellent plan.

The infirmary is a two-story building separate from the house, and here on the upper floor were five cases of contagious sore eyes under treatment. Unhappily about thirty of the youngest children in the institution have to occupy the lower floor of the infirmary at present; they are too near to those suffering from ophthalmia; this, however, is to be remedied when the new building is finished, after which the infirmary will be reserved for the sick.

There is no quarantine as yet for children when first admitted, nor are they examined previous to being placed with the other children, unless there is some suspicion of disease. This is running a serious risk, since a child may be suffering from contagious eye disease and yet show no sign of it to the casual observer. The Sister in charge stated that provision will be made for this necessity, as soon as the new building is finished. The dinner which I saw on the 23d of December was remarkably good and well served: the children are not allowed to talk during meals.

Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Newburgh, N. Y.

Opened in 1875.

Balmville, near Newburgh.

Census, December 31, 1885.

Sisters.....	21
Paid servants (institution).....	10
Paid servants (farm).....	3
Boys under twelve.....	225
Boys over twelve.....	25
Orphans, not reported.	
Half-orphans, not reported.	
Receiving industrial training.....	
Land belonging with institution, acres.....	15

The inspection was made by the Assistant Secretary, who reports as follows:

This institution is located on the river about two miles north of the city of Newburgh, occupying what was formerly a very handsome

private residence. The Sisters in charge occupy the residence for the purposes of their community, a large brick building having been erected in the rear for the orphans. The time of the visit was unfortunate, as religious services of special interest were being held, which engaged the attention of the Sisters and inmates, and also for the further reason that extensive repairs were being made to the Orphanage which created considerable confusion about the place, so that the inspection was not as minute and extended as might be desired.

The visitor was accompanied in the partial visitation of the buildings by the Sister in charge.

The Orphanage is a branch of the Institution of Mercy at Eighty-first street, New York, all the children being what are known as "committed children" from the city; it is, therefore, practically a city institution. The city pays two dollars a week for the board of each child.

The location of the institution is one of the finest yet observed, the view from the balcony of the cottage occupied by the Sisters being one of rare beauty, and the site would seem of necessity to be one of the most healthful.

Extensive repairs were being made to the dining-room and kitchen in the basement of the Orphanage, and a wooden building has recently been erected for an extension to the laundry. No machinery, however, has been supplied, the only appliances for washing being the ordinary stationary tubs.

There seems to be deficiency of bathing facilities, and it was said the water supply is very good but not abundant. The dormitories seemed to be much overcrowded, and those on the third floor not sufficiently protected in case of fire. The Sister in charge stated that it was the intention immediately to erect an escape, to be connected with the third story.

The diet of the children seemed to be good and abundant. From 230 to 250 quarts of milk are provided daily, and about 200 pounds of meat. The bread is baked upon the premises, and the samples shown were of good quality.

The children are instructed in the Orphanage. The Sister stated that but little was known of the family history of the children, and that probably more would be ascertained by application at the mother house in New York, where the children are first received; that they receive, from time to time, remittances of sums that had been collected through the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which are applied to board the children; that they recently so received the sum of \$160.

The children all appeared robust and healthy, and very few cases were noticed in which there was any indication of ophthalmic disease. In one room were noticed 25 of the smaller children, who were being prepared for their bath, which was to be given in a single ordinary bath-tub.

The institution owns thirteen acres of land upon which the house and buildings stand, and two acres adjoining, from which water is obtained.

The accommodations of the asylum are extremely inadequate for the present number of inmates, being largely over-crowded both in

the school room and in the dormitories. In the latter I estimated that the floor space was about twenty-five square feet per bed, and the cubic feet of air space not more than two hundred and fifty, possibly less; for this estimate is upon a more liberal height of ceiling than probably exists. Fearful results are to be apprehended from an outbreak of contagious disease of any kind, as there is no means of isolation, or hospital accommodations for the sick, the infirmary being used as a dormitory. I earnestly represented to the Sisters that no more children should be received, and that every effort should be made to remove some of the present inmates. This suggestion seemed to accord fully with their own views and purposes. They said they had not desired, for some time, to receive any more, but that they were constrained to do so against their own judgment and protestation, in cases of special hardship.

The majority of the boys in this asylum are of an age to exercise some kind of industrial training. They are the same class of boys that are seen at the Protectory engaged in various trades, earning at least part of their present support, and leaving them self-reliant and self-supporting hereafter. The absence of any system of this kind is a grave objection to the detention of the older boys.

Since this visit, I am informed by the Sister in charge that thirteen boys have been removed, ten to the Protectory and three to their friends, and that efforts are being made to transplant or remove a number more.

THE MISSION OF THE IMMACULATE VIRGIN.

Founded in 1870.

New York city and Staten Island.

Total number of inmates in 1885	1,525
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1885	452
Discharged to parents or friends in 1885	319
Received from city in 1885	\$96,924 43
Received from school fund in 1885 .....	.....

City Institution — Lafayette Place and Great Jones street.

Census, December 31, 1885.

Sisters	9
Paid officers	20
Paid servants	60
Boys under twelve	292
Boys over twelve	180
Girls under twelve	48
Girls over twelve	5
Orphans	79
Half-orphans	356
Receiving industrial training .....	.....

This is a great building, entirely fire proof, ten stories high, and the dormitories occupy the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth stories. The arrangement of the dormitories is peculiar and excellent. Each boy has a small enclosure, within which are his bed, washstand and hanging closet; it is divided from that of the next boy on each side by a corrugated iron partition about six feet high, while the two other sides have an open wire partition, with a door on one side, closing with a spring lock which opens with a handle from inside and a key outside. Thus every boy can open his own door, but the fact of its having been opened is registered on the lock, so that if one leaves his own section at night the fact is known. The door opens from the outside by means of the key only. There is much more privacy than in an open dormitory, and also better order and discipline.

"The larger boys help to make the beds, sweep the dormitories and corridors, and assist in the kitchen, never, however, interfering with the class hours. Instruction is given outside of the class-room almost daily by either Father Drumgoole or an assistant priest. In addition to the ordinary branches of education, music, both vocal and instrumental, is taught by trained professors, giving such boys as have a natural talent for it an opportunity of becoming efficient musicians in after life."

But there is no manual training, and no preparation beyond this to render the boys self-supporting. Some of those at present in the institution have been in it seven years, and thirty-three of them from four to five years each. Several are fourteen or fifteen years old, which makes the lack of industrial training a very serious matter.

The class-rooms are on the ninth story, the infirmary on the tenth and the dining-room in the basement or cellar. This latter is dark and not well ventilated, and ought to be moved.

On the occasion of my last visit I saw, I think, every boy in the institution. There were some with contagious sore eyes who were not being well-cared for, and a few others were in the infirmary, suffering from various ailments. The others looked well, and 250, who had just been to the East River to bathe, presented a very good appearance, being quick in their movements, intelligent and fearless looking.

Mt. Loretto, Pleasant Plains, Staten Island.

Census, December 31, 1885.

Sisters.....	11
Paid officers (institution).....	20
Paid officers (farm).....	9
Paid servants (institution).....	67
Paid servants (farm).....	9
Boys under twelve.....	640
Boys over twelve.....	17
Girls under twelve.....	.....
Girls over twelve.....	3
Orphans.....	145
Half-orphans.....	431
Receiving industrial training.....	.....
Land connected with the institution, acres.....	700

This, as appears by the above statistics, is a very large institution and it is also very interesting. The property has only belonged to the Mission for about three years, and yet there are already many buildings erected, especially designed for the use of this charity. The main building contains seven large dormitories, beside three play-rooms, chapel, dining-room, etc., in all, accommodations for 700 boys. The dormitories are very large, containing from 90 to 120 beds; all have windows on both sides and are connected with each other only at one end by a passage-way, the lower floor of which is used for class-rooms. There are three play-rooms, which form the basement of the dormitories.

The younger children are in a separate building, and the infirmary is connected with this last by a long covered passage way. The growth of the institution has been wonderful and the buildings are to a certain degree well suited for their purpose; unfortunately a new and very large building is now being erected, two stories higher than those already in use, and which will probably accommodate several hundred boys. With such a large farm it is a matter of very serious regret that the cottage system was not adopted, and the children scattered over the land in small, separate houses.

When first visited in May a very large proportion, about twenty per cent, of the boys were suffering from disease of the eyes and were not separated from the rest, but later there was a great improvement in this particular, except among the smaller children, where there was still a great deal of trouble, without the proper means or people to deal with it. It seemed to me that none of the children were allowed as much fresh air and exercise as is desirable, even the larger boys being kept in their play-rooms too much, even in the most beautiful weather, but from a statement received lately from the institution this seems to have been remedied. One very important improvement was about to be made in May and has now been introduced; every boy in the main building has by the side of his bed his own iron washstand, with basin, pitcher, soap-dish and towel. The troughs formerly used for washing have been given up. The water-closets in all the buildings need attention; a bad odor was perceptible from all.

The lack of occupation for the boys out of school hours is the most serious want in the institution, and one which must be remedied if they are not to be permanently injured by it. There is no industrial training, and no provision of any kind for their amusement or employment, except that during the summer months they are taken to bathe in the Bay.

The great trouble is that the institution has far outgrown all the means attainable for its government; the Rev. Dr. Drumgoole has the sole authority; he established the institution and has raised the money to carry it on beyond what is received from the city (in 1884, \$62,000), and he has only two priests and eleven sisters of the order of St. Francis to assist him; all the other persons who have to do with the children are simply paid employees, who may or may not be gifted with the power and ability to teach and control them, and the want of a strong Board of active and interested managers, and of a greater number of the devoted sisters is greatly felt. There are seventy hired men and women in the institution. The sisters do all that is physi-

cally possible; but they are powerless to remedy the existing evils, however great their devotion, which cannot be exceeded.

The institution is a standing example of what one fervent, energetic man may accomplish, and is wonderful in its complete appliances, considering the short time it has been in existence, and as a machine for keeping 700 boys alive and in moderately good physical condition, cannot but excite interest and surprise; but as a means of education for numbers of the future citizens of New York, it is a sad thing to contemplate; with every facility to train the boys for a happy, useful life, the only present object seems to be to collect as many as possible together, and maintain them at the expense of private charity and public money, and educate them as good Catholics.

The following statement of the employment of the boys is from Father Drumgoole, Pastor of the Mission: "In the morning they help the servants by carrying the water and assisting to make the beds. The larger boys sweep out the class rooms every day. They help to fold the clothes in the laundry and several of them are employed in the kitchen. Some of the little ones work at tailoring and help to make their own clothes and shoes, and hundreds of them have been employed daily, in bands numbering from 25 to 50, in weeding and gathering potatoes in the harvest season. Sometimes boys are brought down from the city house to take part in the industrial work of the farm. It is our intention to open, as soon as the children are old enough, a training school for farming and other industries. If they should not like farming, we have the house in the city fitted up for those children who prefer to go out and seek employment, as other children are doing throughout the city. They will be boarded and lodged and have separate rooms till they shall be able to pay their way in respectable boarding-houses. Such is our intention, but very few are old enough to enter upon any work as yet." * *

ST. STEPHEN'S HOME.

Founded in 1870.

Under charge of Sisters of Charity.

New York City, Staten Island and Fordham.

Objects: "For the support, comfort, maintenance and education of poor, friendless and neglected children, of both sexes, in religion, morality and habits of industry, in order to make them good, self-sustaining citizens."

Total number of inmates in 1885.....	748
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1885.....	254
Discharged to parents or friends in 1885.....	143
Received from city in 1885.....	\$44,922 64
Received from school fund in 1885.....	.....

City Institution — Nos. 143, 145, 147 East 28th Street.

Census, December 31, 1885.

Sisters of Charity.....	9
Paid servants.....	3
Boys under twelve.....	72
Boys over twelve.....	30
Girls under twelve.....	113
Girls over twelve.....	35
Orphans.....	37
Half-orphans.....	157
Receiving industrial training.....	45

The houses, occupied as above, are quite unsuited for their present use — the basements are dark and close, and upper floors used as dormitories very much crowded (every nook and corner, even small dark closets being used for beds), in the passage-ways between the rooms are the lavatories, having no ventilation except into sleeping-rooms, in which the beds seem to be placed as close as is physically possible. The water-closets are situated in the halls, as in private houses, excepting one, which is in one of the boys' dormitories, shut off only by a partial partition. In this closet the water seldom runs in the daytime, but the closet is only used at night. The closets generally are not in good working order, and from many of them a bad smell arises.

The houses seem to be kept scrupulously clean; at the time of the last visit, the children all looked well, and the food supplied was very good. There was no eye trouble or other apparent disease among the children.

The children help to make their own beds, they wash the dishes and mend their own clothes. If there were only one hundred children, or even a smaller number, it might be possible to approve of the institution.

St. Stephen's Home at New Dorp, Staten Island.

Census, December 31, 1885.

Sisters.....	9
Paid servants (institution).....	5
Paid servants (farm).....	3
Boys under twelve.....	106
Boys over twelve.....	14
Girls under twelve.....	119
Girls over twelve.....	25
Orphans.....	64
Half-orphans.....	172
Receiving industrial training.....	33
Land connected with asylum, acres.....	27
Land leased for pasturage, acres.....	40

This branch has been used to receive children suffering from contagious eye disease, whom it has been necessary to send away from the 28th Street Home.

The fact that all the children in these buildings have been affected by the disease, being considered, their condition when visited has usually been found creditable to the Sisters in charge, especially as in the building reserved for the girls there exist the same disadvantages referred to in the New York houses. It was built for a private family and is quite unsuited for the large number of children (about 120) now inhabiting it.

The space available for day-rooms is very insufficient, the basement and the space under the veranda, which are cold and dark, being used as school-room, dining-room, work-room and lavatory. The dormitories were all extraordinarily over-crowded and very small; the air of the attic-rooms, containing each from eight to ten beds, was offensively close at one o'clock in the day, with all the windows and doors open. The number of beds in each room was slightly diminished on a second visit.* The fact that the children are in good health is, of course, due to the amount of fresh air and out-door play allowed them, and to the extraordinary care of the devoted Sisters in charge.

The children, with some exceptions, had almost recovered from the disease of the eyes, and looked neat, well-dressed and well-cared for.

The boys, in a separate building (formerly a hotel) had much better accommodation, good school rooms, plenty of room, and they also looked well, although the house was not so clean as that in which the girls live.

The institution owns or hires thirty acres of land, well situated and affording ample space for a good set of buildings for the children from Twenty-eighth street, as well as those already at New Dorp.

A quarantine building of some kind is absolutely necessary, as contagious diseases are very likely to be brought in by newly admitted children.

St. Stephen's Home at Fordham.

Census, December 31, 1885.

Sisters.....	.....
Paid officers.....	3
Paid servants.....	3
Boys under twelve	85
Boys over twelve.....	.....
Orphans.....	11
Half-orphans.....	56
Receiving industrial training .....	.....
Land connected with the institution, building lots.....	21

The Medical Inspector of the New York City Commissioners visited this branch of the Institution, and reported as follows, on September 17, 1885:

* I am informed by the Sister in charge that fifty-nine of the girls were, after my second visit, put to sleep in one of the other buildings, in order to relieve the excessive over-crowding, and that this was kept up until the cold weather.

During the summer the children were taken to bathe in the Bay, two or three times a week.

At the present time there are no Sisters living at this branch of the institution, the general care and management being intrusted to a female superintendent who has charge of all the children. She seems to wish to do all that is possible for them, and has succeeded in curing several cases of ring-worm which broke out among them just before she took charge, six months ago.

Last year the house was closed for some time, and all the cases of ophthalmia, of which there were quite a number, were removed to New Dorp. So that trouble being removed the children who were placed there stood a better chance.

No improvements, however, were made in the building and it certainly is not suited to its present use.

In the first place, the drainage of the house itself is bad, and an unhealthy odor pervades the whole place. The whole waste from the house is taken by a pipe to the privy vault, which is situated only about a hundred feet from the house, and I doubt very much if proper precautions in the matter of trapping, etc., have been attended to. This vault is supposed to be emptied twice a year, but it certainly is in a very bad condition. It should be cleaned certainly every three months, and if possible it should be removed to a greater distance from the house.

As regards the water-closets in the house itself — that on the top floor is practically in the dormitory, it is a hopper closet and is in bad condition. It should be removed. That on the second floor is in tolerably good condition.

The windows which supply light and ventilation to the rooms on the top floor are entirely inadequate, measuring only two feet long and nine inches high.*

At present there are eighty children in the house ranging in age from three to ten years. These are the regular occupants. In addition there are twenty boys who have been spending a portion of the summer here who belong to the Twenty-eighth street branch. They sleep in a small house, called the cottage, which is a two story and gable roof building without cellar and in rather a dilapidated condition. On the first floor are the rooms in which they wash and on the second floor is the dormitory. The space in the roof is not used.

The general condition of the children is good. Of course there are a certain number of strumous cases, but these are always to be found in children of this class. At present the only eye trouble being a single case of acute conjunctivitis which promises recovery.

SHEPHERD'S FOLD.

Founded in 1871.

Boulevard and Ninety-ninth street.

Objects : "The receiving and adopting children and youths of both sexes, between the ages of twelve months and fifteen years, who are orphans, half-orphans or otherwise friendless. These to keep, support and educate, apprentice and place out to service, trades and

* The Sister in charge of St. Stephen's Home says there are three scuttles in the roof of this building.

schools. Also, to receive such children of poor clergymen, deemed eligible, and who shall be approved by the trustees of the Shepherd's Fold, and to receive other children and youths for education and training to such extent as in the judgment of the trustees may be expedient."

Total number of inmates in 1885.....	151
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1885 .....	.....
Discharged to parents or friends in 1885.....	93
Received from city in 1885	\$5,000 00
Received from school fund in 1885.....	.....

Census, December 31, 1885.

Paid officers	5
Paid servants .....	.....
Boys under twelve	31
Boys over twelve.....	4
Girls under twelve.....	27
Girls over twelve. ....	.....
Half-orphans.....	44
Receiving industrial training.....	.....

The children under the charge of the Shepherd's Fold are in three separate houses.

The twenty-four boys are lodged in a small frame house, intended for a very moderate sized family, and are a good deal crowded. The fact that eighteen of them go to the public school, of course makes their home accommodations of far less consequence than if they constantly kept inside the house and yard. The washing arrangements are inadequate, and there is no care about separate towels. In the rooms used for dormitories the blinds were almost all shut.

The girls are in two other houses, living as nearly as possible as if they were the children of the family. The houses and the children were clean and the children looked well. They all go to the public school.

The Rev. Dr. T. M. Peters is the President of the Shepherd's and Children's Folds, and also of the "Sheltering Arms," an institution supported entirely by private charity, and one of the most excellent of all the institutions of the city, both in its plan and its management. Dr. Peters, therefore, has experience and knowledge as to the care of children in institutions, and his opinion is of great value. On January 5, 1886, Dr. Peters writes concerning the Shepherd's Fold :

"I have, of late years, from experience and observation, arrived at the conclusion that in our fine institutions it costs too much to support children, being far in excess of the cost in families living plainly at home. Again, the head of a very large institution for children once remarked to me, that he always recognized at sight a child brought up in an institution. I have thought much over those two difficulties, first the cost, and secondly, the destruction of individuality, and sought the remedy. The public school *helps* to correct the latter, and so also,

in some degree does the division into families, as practiced at the Sheltering Arms. Yet the families there, are unnaturally large, excepting possibly in the 'Little May Cottage.'

"I consequently resolved to try another plan with some of the Fold children, of the success of which I am sanguine. You saw a part of it. My idea is, to have them live just as the families of the class from which they come, are accustomed to live. I find a small cottage, and appoint as mother thereof, some good Christian woman, personally known to me. I also employ a woman, trained under the Sisters, whose office is to look closely after the children in the cottages, see that they live as well as if in their own homes, are properly fed and attend school. I also send young people of my congregation to give religious instruction."

ASYLUM AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF THE THIRD ORDER OF THE SISTERS OF ST. DOMINIC.

Founded in 1877.

Blauveltville, Rockland county, N. Y.

Number of inmates in 1885	458
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1885	60
Discharged to parents or friends in 1885	65
Received from city in 1885	\$38,688 56
Received from school fund in 1885	

Census, December 31, 1885.

Sisters	10
Paid officers (institution)	2
Paid officers (farm)	
Paid servants (institution)	5
Paid servants (farm)	9
Boys under twelve	1
Boys over twelve	
Girls under twelve	320
Girls over twelve	62
Orphans	151
Half-orphans	187
Girls receiving industrial training	150

Inspected by the Assistant Secretary of the Board, who reports as follows:

The asylum was visited on the afternoon of November 11th, the visitor being driven over from Nanuet, about five or six miles distant. Sister Mary Ann in charge was found present. She gave the census of inmates for the day as twenty-eight sisters and 370 children, all, except one, girls. All are children committed from the city, for whom \$2 per week is received. The children were well clothed, and cleanly in person and habit. I saw no indication of diseased scalps or eyes. Six of the inmates were in the hospital with colds. The same physi-

cian, Dr. Oatman, attends here and at St. Agatha's Home, and is very attentive to his duties. The children are quite young, a large majority being apparently under six years.

Since my visit in March last, fire escapes, of approved pattern, have been added to all the buildings, in accordance with the recommendation of the Board.

A thorough inspection of the place was made, and every thing found clean and in good order. The dormitories in the main building, and the old and new cottages are very fine, well kept and furnished, but have all the inmates they can properly accommodate. The asylum is well provided with bath-rooms, closets, etc., and they were in perfect order. The lavatories are of approved pattern, with running water, and separate towels are used. The system of sewerage is apparently as complete as could be desired. The diet of the children is good and sufficient. They are given all the milk they will use, there often being a surplus from the daily supply. Good bread is also furnished, and a liberal supply of meat.

The movements of the population have not been very active during the last year. It appears from the report that sixty-nine children were received, and that seventy-two were removed and transferred, and three died.

From my observation on two visitations I should judge the asylum to be exceedingly well managed, so far as that depends upon the energy and devotion of those in charge.

The dining-room in the basement of the main building, is not sufficiently large conveniently to accommodate the inmates, is largely underground, and, having no other means of ventilation than the small windows on one side, must of necessity be ill ventilated. As the kitchen is on the floor above, it must also involve a great deal of additional work upon those in charge. In prospective additions and alterations, provision should be elsewhere made for this department.

An old wooden three-story building directly in the rear of the convent, in close proximity to both convent and main asylum building, and connected with both by wooden corridors, is used on the first floor for engine and boilers, laundry, lavatory, clothes-room, bath-room and water-closets, on the second floor as a dormitory, and on the third as an infirmary. The position, material and uses of this building make it a standing menace to the safety of all the other buildings, and of their inmates. Its occupation as a dormitory and infirmary is especially hazardous, as in case of fire originating on the first floor, it would probably burn with such rapidity that it would be impossible to save the inmates by means of the fire escape, and the old wooden inclosed stairs which lead to the upper stories.

On the day of my visit, there were forty-four children sleeping in the dormitory of this building, and six in the infirmary. I suggested to the Sister in charge that it would be prudent immediately to remove them to the other dormitories, utilizing the play-room of the main building for that purpose, if necessary. Sister Mary Ann seemed to accept this suggestion, and no doubt will carry it into effect. I also strongly represented to her the advisability of the complete demolition and removal of the wooden portion of this building, at as early a date as practicable, and this suggestion was also favorably received, and will probably be accepted, and in due time carried out.

The Sisters are nervously apprehensive for the safety of their charge, and seem fully aware of the hazardous condition of parts of their asylum, and, so far as their vigilance can effect it, every precaution, apparently, is taken to guard against a conflagration. One of their number acts as a night watch, and continually patrols the buildings and grounds, and the Sister in charge said that her anxiety was often such that she could not sleep, and she herself frequently went about at all hours of the night to see that all was right. I assured her that the responsibility was such as she ought not to take upon herself and her associates.

The Convent for the Order and House of Reception for Children is at 137 Second street, city.

THE DEBORAH NURSERY AND CHILD'S PROTECTORY.

Founded in 1878.

Objects: "The support, treatment, care, maintenance and education of pauper, destitute, delinquent and indigent children of the Jewish faith, committed to us by duly authorized justices, or taken charge of by this society voluntarily."

Total number of inmates in 1885	426
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1885	141
Discharged to parents or friends in 1885	83
Received from city in 1885	\$38,882 73
Received from school fund .....	...

Census, December 31, 1885.

Paid officers	4
Paid servants	33
Boys under twelve	182
Boys over twelve	22
Girls under twelve	125
Girls over twelve	14
Orphans	23
Half-orphans	263
Boys receiving industrial training	3

Male Department.

Nos. 95 and 103 Broadway.

The buildings occupied are hired and were never built for any such use as they are put to. They are overcrowded always, have no suitable arrangements for bathing, and all the domestic appliances seem to be more or less make-shifts. Were it not from the fact that the children go out to the public schools and so have a complete change of air daily, they would doubtless suffer very much from the want of room, both in and out of the house, as the yards where they play are all small and surrounded by high buildings. As a fact, the going out to school is an immense benefit to them, and it is probably true in many cases, that they are better cared for than they would be in their

own homes. The managers undoubtedly give a great deal of attention to the institution, and have always shown a desire to meet the wishes of the Commissioners of the Board, but they themselves have not the knowledge necessary to maintain a good institution.

In No. 95 East Broadway are 96 boys, who, on October 9, were all found at home, kept from school by the itch and an eruption resembling chicken-pox, which had run through the institutions and been troublesome for several weeks or even months.

The house itself is old and worn and by no means fit for its present use. It has lately been painted throughout, and all the windows were wide open and the house seemed fresh. The only play-ground is a small paved court with a water-closet in it, which was wet and dirty. It was said that three times a week the boys go to Union Square for a walk. There are ten hired servants, besides the superintendent and his wife and a teacher.

In the kitchen a new range has been put in, and here the cooking is done for both houses, for the 170 children, and about sixteen officers and servants.

There is a very small bath-room with two bath-tubs, in one of which the children with the irruption were being bathed, while the others were bathed in the other. They were wiped on sheets. Roller towels are used in the institution.

In the dormitories the beds were found to be clean, but the sheets and pillows were dirty. There are 60 beds in this house and in No. 103, 71 beds, 131 in all for 171 boys, as there are 75 small children in this latter house. Here there is a wooden paved yard, shut in by an extension of the houses on both sides. The windows in this house were also all open and the house fresh. The blinds in both houses have been taken off by order of the physicians to prevent the exclusion of light, a very desirable precaution, to judge from the frequency with which dormitories in other institutions are found shut up tight during the day, all sunlight kept from them.

On the first floor of No. 103 is one bath-tub in which all are bathed. The matron said she used separate towels and had "plenty—three dozen" (for 75 children.) The fire escapes are defective and insufficient.

It was said to be the intention of the managers to remove the younger children, boys, to a house just hired in East Eighty-third street and use the two houses in East Broadway for the older ones. This would be a good move, but a still better would be to hire a farm and to transfer to it all the children over eleven years of age.

This institution has never been found in a satisfactory condition, but it receives children on commitment by the judges, and is maintained by the money paid by the city for their board, and there seems at present to be no means of preventing its continuance.

The following letter, written by E. T. Gerry, Esq., President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, shows its condition at a later date (November 19, 1885), than the above report :

"Permit me officially to invite your attention to the condition of the Deborah Nursery at 95 and 99 Broadway, in this city, which I visited in company with one of my Directors on Saturday last. There are about one hundred children crowded together in those houses, and

certainly without the allowance of 600 cubic feet of air to each inmate of the dormitory, which the law now requires in the case of the inmates of tenement houses. The school sinks are in a filthy condition, the cellars are filled with rubbish, and in the latter number there are some nineteen children suffering from conjunctivitis, sore head, whooping cough, cutaneous eruptions and colds, all mingling together without any proper infirmary or nurses to take care of them. While the children generally, present externally a healthy look and are neatly dressed, and while probably no fault can be found with the bedding, yet it does seem to me that the houses are overcrowded, and the institution receiving more children than it can properly care for.”*

The Girls' Department,

Eighty-third street near Avenue A.

Here are two buildings occupied by the children and they are newer and in better condition than those hired by the society in East Broadway.

There are 135 girls in the two houses and 14 officers and servants.

One hundred and two girls go to the public school and are accompanied to and from the school by a governess, who also takes charge of them out of school. The older girls learn to cut out, to sew, to knit and to mend — to make beds and to scrub. They knit all their own stockings and those for the boys, and are evidently well trained. The house occupied by them was in excellent order — the children's clothes abundant and neatly stored, and the dormitories all fresh and clean with the windows and blinds open.

Each girl has her own clothes, and her nightgown and towel were at the bed head. They are bathed once a week. The yard has a wooden pavement and in summer is covered with an awning, and the children sit there to sew and study.

The other house is occupied by the smaller children, who go daily to the Eighty-fourth street park to play. There are beds on three floors, a day room, and a yard with wooden pavement and awning. The children are bathed once a week. They did not look quite as well as could be wished.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME.

Founded in 1879.

Under charge of the Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis.

Peekskill, N. Y.

Objects: “The particular objects of the society are to instruct the ignorant, particularly the poor, to tend the sick, visit hospitals, prisons, when called upon to do so, shelter, guide and instruct orphan and destitute children, and to do other kindred offices of charity and benevolence, as occasion may require.”

* Typhus fever subsequently broke out in this institution.

Total number of inmates in 1885.....	503
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1885	102
Discharged to parents or friends in 1885.....	25
Received from city in 1885.....	\$43,898 16
Received from school fund in 1885.

Census, December 31, 1885.

Sisters.....	40
Paid officers in institution	2
Paid servants.....	7
Boys under twelve	214
Boys over twelve.....	4
Girls under twelve.....	213
Girls over twelve	23
Orphans, unable to report.	
Half-orphans, unable to report.	
Receiving industrial training.....	.....

Extract from the report of Assistant Secretary of the Board :

The department for girls is connected with the Convent proper, and is a series of brick buildings connected with covered corridors. The department for boys is in a separate building some little distance from the Convent. Each department is under charge of a Sister with several associates. The rooms are large, light and airy, ceilings high, and capable of good ventilation — in fact, the air in all the rooms was good. The rooms, and every thing throughout the asylum, were in remarkably good order and condition, and its appointments are very complete.

The children were very neat and clean in their person and clothing, evidencing the best of care on the part of the Sisters. There were no sick in the institution. They have fine hospital accommodations in the attic of the buildings, both for girls and boys ; these were entirely unoccupied.

The asylum has had a remarkably rapid growth. It was incorporated in 1879, and when Miss Carpenter visited it in August, 1880, there were about ninety children present. I believe on the day of my visit there were five hundred, about equally divided between the sexes. They were all, or nearly all, committed children from the city or from Westchester county ; just how many from the latter, I do not know, but I believe quite a large proportion.

My impressions of the asylum are all very favorable, but I think it has quite the number of children it is capable of accommodating, although I would not like to make a very positive assertion upon this until I obtain more accurately the dimensions of the dormitories, which, I will say, however, did not appear overcrowded on the day of my visit.

I did not see a single case which excited a suspicion of sore eyes.

ST. JAMES' HOME.

Founded in 1879.

Under charge of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul.

No. 21 Oliver and 26 James streets.

Objects: "To receive homeless and destitute children committed by the magistrates of the city of New York."

Total number of inmates in 1885	164
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1885.....	38
Discharged to parents or friends in 1885	25
Received from city in 1885	\$13,914 13
Received from school fund in 1885 .....	.....

Census, December 31, 1885.

Sisters.....	9
Paid servants.....	2
Girls under twelve	102
Girls over twelve.....	37
Orphans.....	37
Half-orphans.....	80
Receiving industrial training.....	75

The Medical Inspector of the New York city commissioners reports as follows :

Since the last report several alterations have been made in this institution, the principal one being the procuring of an additional house on Oliver street, the buildings now running from James to Oliver street. This building on Oliver street is connected with the middle building by means of a wooden passage-way. It is three stories and basement high and is built of brick. The first floor is used as a chapel and reception rooms ; on the second floor are accommodations for the Sisters, they having vacated the top floor of the building on James street, formerly occupied by them.

The third or top floor is used as an infirmary and is large, clean and airy. On this floor is a bath-room and water-closet. The bath-tub is made of zinc and the water-closet is one of the patent hygeia closets with fine flush of water.

The pipes are trapped and every thing is in good condition. In the house No. 26 James street, the first floor was formerly used as reception rooms. This is now used as a class-room. The second floor continues as a class-room.

The slate troughs, with pipe and spigots for running water for washing, are in the halls of the third and fourth floors of this house, and in the play-room on the first floor of the middle house. In order to prevent the children from using the water in common, which runs along the bottom of the trough, and to force them to use water directly from the spigots, wooden open work screens are put at the bottom of the trough ; these allow the water to run along and prevent it being gotten at, as they are raised three or four inches from the bottom of the trough.

There was formerly a school sink closet in the yard under the passage-way joining the two houses. This has been done away with, and in its place four improved pan closets have been placed.

The communication between the water-closets in the middle house, which were just in the corners of the dormitories, and the sewer, has been cut off and the use of these closets discontinued. The closets and all the pipes connected with them should be removed, and it was so recommended to the Sister in charge who promised it should be done.*

The sheets were formerly changed every three weeks. A complete change is now made every two weeks.

There are at present 140 children in the house ranging in age from five years to twelve. Taking them as a whole the condition is good. There have been a number of cases of ophthalmia, but Drs. Roosa and Emerson were called in and they succeeded in getting the disease under control. There are at present about a dozen cases that show signs of eye trouble, most of them, however, to only a slight degree, but it would be better to isolate these few so that the many would be entirely free from risk.

THE HEBREW SHELTERING GUARDIAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK CITY.

Founded in 1879.

Boys' department, 313 East Fifty-sixth street and 320 and 360 East Fifty-seventh street. Girls' Department, Avenue A, and Eighty-seventh street.

Objects: "To receive destitute, etc., children committed by courts and magistrates, pursuant to the laws of the State, etc."

Total number of inmates in 1885	472
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1885	160
Discharged to parents or friends in 1885	125
Received from city in 1885	\$34,396 50
Received from school fund in 1885 .....	.....

Census, December 31, 1885.

Paid officers	9
Paid servants	34
Boys under twelve	120
Boys over twelve	8
Girls under twelve	186
Girls over twelve	10
Orphans	4
Half-orphans	144
Receiving industrial training	14

All the boys in this institution attend the public schools, which I regard as an inestimable advantage to them, bringing them into contact with the outside world, breaking up the monotony of institution life, preserving their health by daily change of air and surroundings,

*The Sister in charge states on January 10th that this all has been done.

and going far to counteract many of the dangers incident to the congregating of children in large institutions. Dividing the children up into different families is also a great benefit to them, as each house is practically an institution by itself. The children generally looked well and were evidently clean. The arrangements as to bathing, etc., are quite good, each child having a separate towel, the clothing was extremely neat and there was plenty of it, and each child has his own clothes all marked. Each wears a nightgown.

Indeed, the children seem as well cared for as it is possible in houses quite unsuited for the purpose to which they are put, but it would be very objectionable to keep them in their present quarters, except for the fact that they are out of the house so many hours in the day. It would be an immense advantage to them, were the managers to buy or hire a farm and take all boys over eleven years out of the city.

The girls' building is much more suitable for an institution than the small houses occupied by the boys; it is indeed very excellently arranged, and was found in exceedingly good order. It was formerly the Hebrew Home for the Aged and Infirm.

All the children except one hundred, who are below the school age, attend the public school, being accompanied in their walks to and fro by a governess.

There is a good sized play-ground for a city institution, and the whole institution presents a favorable appearance, the children looking well.

DOMINICAN CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY.

Founded in 1879.

Under charge of the Dominican Sisters.

New York City and Rockland County.

Objects: "Religious, charitable, educational and reformatory work."

Total number of inmates in 1885	511
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1885	199
Discharged to parents or friends in 1885	96
Received from city in 1885	\$33,429 70
Received from school fund in 1885	

Census, December 31, 1885.

Sisters ..	32
Paid officers and servants in institution	17
Boys under twelve	135
Boys over twelve	
Girls under twelve	206
Girls over twelve	58
Orphans	69
Half-orphans	171
Boys receiving industrial training	
Girls receiving industrial training	132

City Institution.

East Sixty-third street.

Inspected by the Medical Inspector, who reports as follows :

When the institution was visited before, it had only been occupied for a short time and only a comparatively small number of children were being taken care of, 138 in all; now there are 304, so that an over-crowded state exists. The younger children in some cases are made to sleep two in a bed.

The school-rooms are inadequate in size and number; in one case 110 children being crowded into a room which would be a proper size for about 50. In fact, an unhealthy atmosphere pervades all these rooms and the children show the effect in a general unhealthy look.

The lavatory on the third floor is unchanged, the same slate trough, the same spigots and the same chance for contagion. It was recommended that gratings be placed half way up the trough so that the children should not be able to get at the water in the trough, but would be obliged to wash in that coming directly from the spigots. Two towels are supplied each week.

Owing to the increase in the number of children, more beds have had to be placed in each of the dormitories. That on the second floor, which formerly contained forty-two beds, now contains seventy-five. Those on the third floor, formerly contained forty-nine beds each, now one has seventy-one and the other seventy-seven. That on the top floor has sixty-one beds, having formerly contained thirty.

With the exception of that on the top floor, these dormitories will not average two hundred and seventy-five cubic feet of air to each inmate, and that on the top floor only about three hundred cubic feet. This is certainly not enough.

On the top floor, one of the rooms in the front of the building has been appropriated for the accommodation of those with sore eyes. At present it has five inmates. It measures nineteen feet six inches deep, eleven feet wide, twelve feet high and has one window.

At present there are fourteen cases in the infirmary for the most part affected with scrofula.

The children were examined in their class-rooms. Numerous cases of ophthalmia were found, principally among the youngest children who were in the play-room, fully fifty per cent of whom were affected. In all there were certainly between sixty and seventy children affected with the trouble, in its various stages of development, not including the five in whom the disease had been recognized and who were partially isolated on the top floor. The general appearance of the children is bad, and unless great care is taken there is likely to be serious trouble not alone with the eyes but in some other form, but what, it would be hard to say.

The overcrowding in the school-rooms and dormitories should be stopped. This of course can only be done by diminishing the number of children in the institution.

All the cases of fully developed ophthalmia should be thoroughly isolated, and carefully and systematically treated, and all suspected cases should also be separated and properly cared for. The trough-washing arrangements should if possible be done away with, or if this

cannot be done, grating should be spread across the troughs as mentioned above, so as to force the children to wash at the spigots. The water-closets should be removed from the proximity of dormitories and they should be kept cleaner than they are at present.

Asylum of Our Lady of the Rosary, Sparkill.

Inspected by the Assistant Secretary of the Board, who reported as follows:

Both visitations of the asylum at Sparkill made during the year, have been unfortunate in being attempted upon the same day as visits at Nanuet and Blauveltville, so that there was not sufficient time for thorough work.

On the last visit, November 11, there were seventy-four children, all boys, present. These were still domiciled at night in the large tent near the frame dwelling, which is used for the Sisters' residence and for school-rooms, dining-room, kitchen, etc. The tent was in the same condition as when seen last spring, except that there were fifty-seven beds, and in seventeen instances the children slept two in a bed. I am unable to state the condition of the children, as it was too late to examine them. Most of the time at the asylum, was spent in a hasty run over the new asylum buildings in course of erection. One of these is nearly completed, and can probably be occupied by the 1st of December. The other will probably be ready by mid-winter. Judging from what could be seen of them in their incomplete condition on this brief visit, they appeared excellently well planned and inexpensive. They will probably accommodate about two hundred children, though the Sister in charge thought a somewhat larger number.

There are twenty-seven acres of land connected with the institution.

ST. ANN'S HOME.

Founded in 1879.

Under charge of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

East Ninetieth street.

Objects: "To receive orphans and destitute children."

Total number of inmates in 1885.....	107
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1885.....	3
Discharged to parents or friends in 1885....	20
Received from city in 1885.....	\$3,185 44
Received from school fund in 1885.....	

Census, December 31, 1885.

Sisters.....	6
Paid officers in institution	
Paid servants.....	
Girls under twelve	37
Girls over twelve.....	41

Orphans.....	25
Half-orphans.....	40
Receiving industrial training	78

The Medical Inspector of the N. Y. City Commissioners reports as follows concerning this institution :

At present the institution consists of four small brick houses three stories and cellar high, built many years ago, facing Ninetieth street. A new building on the corner of Avenue A and Ninetieth street is in course of construction, which it is hoped will be ready for occupancy by March, for at present the accommodations are far from being sufficient. There are at present seventy-four inmates, ranging in age from four to twenty years, and owing to the want of room, in many cases the children have to sleep two in a bed. The privies in the yard are dilapidated and dirty.

It is proposed when these buildings are vacated to turn one of them into an infirmary; another is to be appropriated to the babies from the other institution under the charge of the sisters, and the other two houses will be kept in all probability for such inmates as pay.

The children are not in good condition. Their general look is unhealthy and in quite a number of cases there is ophthalmia. I should say that there were about fifteen cases in the institution, none in a very aggravated state and most very mild and easily stopped if properly treated.

When the change is made into the new building, undoubtedly the condition of the children will improve, but care should be taken to get the eyes in good condition by that time. This is the one suggestion that under the circumstances your examiner ventures to make, feeling that with the change the other faults will be remedied.

ST. MICHAEL'S HOME.

Founded in 1884.

Under charge of Sisters of the Order of the Presentation.

Green Ridge, Staten Island.

Objects: "To receive destitute children of the parish of St. Michael."

Total number of inmates in 1885	66
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1885	35
Discharged to parents or friends in 1885 (of those committed)	1
Received from city in 1885.....	\$3,810 59
Received from school fund in 1885.....	

Census, December 31, 1885.

Sisters.....	8
Paid servants, none except the farmer.	
Boys under twelve	30
Boys over twelve.	2

Girls under twelve	24
Girls over twelve.....	1
Orphans	2
Half-orphans.....	45
Receiving industrial training.....	
Amount of land connected with institution, acres.	80

This is a new institution, and is peculiar because its certificate of incorporation contains provisions which seem to guard against all the evils which have been found to vitiate the good done by many of the other homes for children in New York, especially those established under the laws passed during the last ten years. St. Michael's Home is a parochial home for the parish of St. Michael and can receive only such children as have a claim on that parish, after a year's residence within its boundaries. It cannot receive from the city any larger sum than is necessary for the maintenance of a moderate number of children, because after receiving board for fifty children, the management is pledged not to ask from the public funds for more than \$1 per week for each child committed. Thus there is no temptation to be lax in regard to admissions. It will be interesting to read the following extracts from the certificate of incorporation:

* * * * *

"I. That the name or title by which such society shall be known in law is 'St. Michael's Home.'

"II. That the particular business and objects of such society are the establishing and maintaining an institution for the care, support and maintenance

"1st — Of destitute children who shall have resided within the limits of St. Michael's parish in the city of New York for at least one year previous to admission in the home; such parish being now bounded by Twenty-eighth and Thirty-eighth streets and Eighth avenue and the North River in said city, such destitute children not to be retained in the institution after reaching fourteen years of age.

"2nd. When permitted by its means and facilities, of any destitute persons.

"3rd. That after fifty children, supported and maintained by such society, have received the full "per capita" allowance out of the public funds, such society will not ask for more than one dollar per week of public funds for each additional child."

* * * * *

The relation between the managers of this institution and the children whom it receives, is different from that between the managers of institutions generally, and their inmates, because the latter have been known to the former before their admission to the Home, and they are not, by the fact of that admission, cut off from their own parents entirely. The parents cannot impose on the managers, by a pretense of poverty, inducing them to receive or retain their children when there is no actual necessity for them to surrender them, and the whole future of the children must be much more hopeful than that of those children who are gathered up from all four quarters of the city, and committed to a great institution, not to hear of their parents for years perhaps, while the managers know nothing of the children themselves, of their characters, antecedents or relations.

St. Michael's Home is situated on Staten Island near Green Ridge. The farm contains eighty acres, and when bought, two years ago, had a farm-house and some farm buildings upon it. Since then two frame buildings, used for kitchen and dining-room and gate-house, and a new brick building, have been put up. The last is for the boys of the institution, and is very pleasant, light and airy. It is almost, if not entirely fire-proof, and Rev. Arthur J. Donnelly, who has the direction of the affairs of the institution, requires that the children shall sleep on the first floor, in order to escape easily in case of fire, while the upper story is used for a school-room and there is a cellar in which the boys can black their boots etc. There are two fire-proof stair cases, and a fire-proof passage-way, leading from the old farm-house, where the girls and nuns live, to the new building. The parish of St. Michael is most fortunate in having a large number of nuns to teach in their parochial school in the city, and in having been able to remove eight of them to take charge of this new home. There are no hired servants in the house, and all the arrangements for the care of the children seem most excellent. These number about fifty, and present a most healthy and happy appearance; they lead a natural, cheerful life, helping in the work of the house, tending their little gardens, and presenting a marked contrast to the less fortunate little ones who are shut up, under strict rule, in some of the monster institutions of the city. It would be a most happy thing for the city, could each Catholic parish establish and support its own country home, and have parental over-sight of all its own children, thus cutting off the supply from which the large institutions are fed.

ST. AGATHA'S HOME.

Founded in 1884.

Under charge of Sisters of Charity.

Nanuet, Rockland County, N. Y.

Objects: "The care, maintenance and education of orphans and other children, and the instruction of such children in some useful trade or business."

Total number of inmates in 1885.....	208
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1885	131
Discharged to parents or friends in 1885.....	54
Received from city in 1885.....	\$11,824 85
Received from school fund in 1885.....	.....

Census, December 31, 1885.

Sisters.....	10
Paid officers in institution, physician.....	.....
Paid servants in institution	6
Paid servants on farm.....	6
Boys under twelve	32
Boys over twelve .....	.....
Girls under twelve	155
Girls over twelve.....	13
Orphans, not able to report.....	.....

Half-orphans, not able to report.

Receiving industrial training.....

Inspected by the Assistant-Secretary, who reports as follows :

The St. Agatha's Home for Children, was incorporated under the general law for the incorporation of charitable and benevolent societies, by a certificate approved by this Board, and filed in the office of the Secretary of State February 5, 1885.

The approval of the Board was granted after due inquiry and investigation, and a favorable report by its standing committee on Dependent and Delinquent Children. The committee of the Board invited the co-operation of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and a letter from the President of the Society, in which he speaks of the institution proposed to be incorporated, as "admirably formed and thoroughly adapted for the work which it proposes to undertake," is on the files of the office.

The objects or "work," as stated in the certificate of incorporation, are "the care, maintenance and education of orphan and other children, the instruction of such children in some useful trade or business, and the training and employment of such children and others in some useful branches of manufacture."

The incorporators are Sisters of Charity connected with St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 209 West Fifteenth street, New York.

The Home is located about a mile from Nanuet, a small station on the New York and New Jersey Northern Railroad, twenty-five miles from the city. The site is a moderate elevation, the ground sloping from the buildings in such manner as to give excellent facilities for drainage and the bestowal of sewage.

The Home has been twice visited by the writer during the year; first on the 18th of March, in company with Commissioner Milhan, and on the 11th of November. It has also been visited on other occasions during the year by Commissioners Carpenter and Milhan. On each occasion of the writer's visits, every department of the asylum was inspected thoroughly, and exhaustive inquiries were made relative to its management. Every thing was scrupulously neat and clean; the children cleanly in person and clothing, and abundantly provided with raiment suited for the season. Their scalps were apparently healthy, hair clean and well combed.

The dormitories were in perfect order, the air good, and the means of ventilation unobstructed. The character, condition and quantity of beds and bedding were good and sufficient. There was no overcrowding; each child occupied its own bed, and all have careful attendance and supervision during the night, from the Sisters who occupy a room adjoining each dormitory.

The water supply was ample, and the closets clean and free from odors. The bathing and washing facilities were in good order, with an adequate supply of towels and other appliances.

The dining-rooms were in good order as to cleanliness and general appearance, and from the statements made, the diet is suitable and sufficient. Meat is allowed at the mid-day meal, and a liberal supply of milk is provided. Four cows are kept upon the farm, and in addition to their supply, eighty quarts are purchased daily.

On the last visit some of the rooms were not properly warmed,

owing to the delay of the contractor in putting in additional boilers to replace the hot air furnaces which had been removed. With this exception, on both visits, every building, every room, every appurtenance was found in perfect order, the provisions abundant, and the care and attendance all that could be desired.

In November, the visitor found that of total population of one hundred and twenty children, fifty were quarantined in a ward of one of the dormitories, and sixteen others in a hospital tent located some two hundred feet from the buildings. It seems that in June, diphtheria broke out among the children, resulting in twenty-three cases and ten deaths. About the same time appeared an inflammation of the eyes of a contagious or infectious nature, of which, up to the date of the visit last referred to, there had been forty-three cases. The strictest inquiry which the writer could institute, failed to elicit any facts or disclose any conditions which would favor the theory that the disease was originally developed in the asylum. The children are in charge of devoted, skilled and experienced attendants, are well fed, well clothed, well cared for in every respect, and are individualized so far as it seems possible in an asylum; every appurtenance of the asylum has been made as nearly perfect as possible, and the location and surroundings are apparently as healthful as could be selected. It is more probable that the germ of the disease was first brought into the asylum, by some child that had not received proper medical examination at the House of Reception in the city. The writer has no information as to the precautions taken there to guard against the admission of children thus affected to the Home. There certainly should be a thorough medical examination in every case, and strict quarantine until all danger of infection is removed. So far as appeared or could be ascertained, every means had been and was being used for the proper care, of the sick and to prevent the spread of the disease. The attending physician visits three or four times a week, and every suspicious case is at once quarantined, which is strict in respect to every thing in use by the children or those attending upon them. The marked cases are removed to the hospital tent, where they are under care of a paid, professional nurse. This tent had answered its purpose remarkably well, but as it is unprovided with proper heating appliances for more severe weather, the barn or carriage-house is being fitted up for a hospital, and to this the children will be or have been removed.

The attending physician stated, on the occasion of the last visit, that he thought the disease was then under control and that there was little fear of its further spread.

Some of the children have been severely injured by the disease. The undoubted fact that all the conditions favoring the development of purulent diseases of the eyes, are present among the associates and in the abodes of the great majority of the children, before they are received at the asylum, should leave no question as to the necessity of extraordinary precautions being taken, to prevent the admission to the asylum of the contagion of this terrible disease.

The following tables are compiled from the foregoing reports, and give some interesting statistics for the year 1885, and also the census of each institution on December 31 of that year :

TABLE No. 2. — *Statistics for the year 1885.*

NAME OF INSTITUTION	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN				Received from school tax.	Received from general tax and excise fund.
	Sheltered.	Committed as		Discharged to parents or friends.		
		Destitute.	Offenders.			
Orphan Asylum Society.....	220	.....	.....	47	\$1,747 12	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.....	904	.....	.....	154	8,624 47	.....
Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum.....	255	.....	.....	81	1,904 68	.....
Colored Orphan Asylum.....	383	32	.....	54	2,505 09	\$11,697 86
Home for the Friendless.....	441	147	.....	152	1,313 00	24,418 00
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	1,513	129	114	619	8,229 53	99,436 55
Nursery and Child's Hospital.....	1,061	.....	.....	279	2,122 08	106,108 38
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum.....	195	8	.....	49	.....	6,778 42
Five Points House of Industry.....	493	20	.....	251	4,213 10	10,914 81
St. Joseph's Asylum.....	520	156	.....	108	.....	46,941 51
Hebrew Orphan Asylum.....	533	9	.....	66	921 29	224,572 73
New York Catholic Protectory.....	2,180	481	354	590	.....	78,274 81
New York Infant Asylum.....	572	.....	.....	538	.....	15,901 43
Children's Fold.....	221	.....	.....	60	.....	248,711 51
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity.....	2,747	.....	.....	118	1,778 89	12,606 01
House of the Holy Family.....	502	15	.....	162	.....	92,996 21
St. Joseph's Industrial Home.....	1,127	227	.....	284	.....	44,822 64
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.....	1,253	452	.....	319	.....	38,688 56
St. Stephen's Home.....	145	254	.....	143	.....	38,862 72
Shepherd's Fold.....	151	.....	.....	93	.....	13,914 13
Asylum of the Third Order of the Sisters of St. Dominic.....	458	60	.....	65	.....	24,486 50
Ladies Deborah Nursery.....	426	141	.....	83	.....	9,310 59
St. Joseph's Home of the Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis.....	503	102	.....	25	.....	11,384 86
St. James' Home.....	164	38	.....	25	.....	.....
St. James' Home.....	164	38	.....	25	.....	.....
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.....	472	160	.....	125	.....	.....
Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary.....	511	199	.....	96	.....	.....
St. Ann's Home.....	107	3	.....	20	.....	.....
St. Michael's Home.....	66	35	.....	1	.....	.....
St. Agatha's Home.....	208	131	.....	54	.....	.....
	19,256	2,793	468	4,681	\$33,359 25	\$1,402,400 09

NOTE TO TABLES 2 AND 3.—The amounts received from the general tax and excise fund are for the actual year 1885, and were obtained from the Comptroller's office. The rest of the tables are made up from figures furnished by the institutions themselves.

TABLE No. 3. — *Census, December 31, 1885.*

NAME OF INSTITUTION	BOYS.		GIRLS.		Total.	Orphans.	Half-orphans.	Half-orphans having fathers living.	Receiving Industrial Training.
	Under 12.	Over 12.	Under 12.	Over 12.					
Orphan Asylum Society.....	106	20	51	3	180	108	72	15	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.....	368	12	327	106	813	205	608	216	.....
Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum.....	382	7	71	5	165	165	.....	.....	.....
Colored Orphan Asylum.....	185	.....	114	1	300	Not reported.	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless.....	65	.....	82	6	153	13	77	35	.....
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	377	358	90	69	894	60	380	153	380
Nursery and Child's Hospital.....	330	.....	329	.....	659	20	813	.....	.....
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum.....	48	.....	55	43	146	22	116	23	50
Five Points House of Industry.....	126	14	82	12	234	21	152	75	93
St. Joseph's Asylum.....	262	6	210	20	498	80	255	.....	20
Hebrew Orphan Asylum.....	226	35	162	39	462	80	378	114	4
Hebrew Catholic Protectory.....	663	812	299	406	2,180	398	1,160	561	1,456
New York Infant Asylum.....	158	.....	153	.....	316	Not reported.	.....	.....	.....
Children's Fold.....	84	7	66	4	161	.....	87	24	.....
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity.....	872	.....	872	.....	1,744	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of the Holy Family.....	.....	.....	77	138	215	68	104	.....	201
St. Joseph's Industrial Home.....	225	25	387	265	902	Not reported.	.....	90	285
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.....	932	197	48	8	1,185	224	787	.....	.....
St. Stephen's Home.....	293	44	232	60	599	112	385	.....	78
Shepherd's Fold.....	31	4	27	.....	62	.....	44	.....	.....
Asylum of the Third Order of the Sisters of St. Dominic.....	1	.....	320	62	383	151	187	.....	150
Ladies' Deborah Nursery.....	182	2	125	14	343	23	263	.....	3
St. Joseph's Home of the Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis.....	214	24	213	23	454	37	80	.....	75
St. James' Home.....	.....	.....	102	37	139	37	144	50	.....
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.....	120	8	186	10	324	4	144	19	14
Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary.....	135	.....	206	48	369	69	63	63	132
St. Ann's Home.....	.....	.....	37	.....	78	25	40	30	78
St. Michael's.....	30	2	24	1	57	.....	45	30	.....
St. Agatha's Home.....	32	.....	155	13	200	Not reported.	.....	.....	.....
	6,117	1,577	5,107	1,444	14,245	1,722	6,012	1,503	8,062

By the foregoing reports and tables it appears that during 1885 19,256 children were sheltered for a longer or shorter period within the walls of institutions in New York city — were removed, that is, from their own families.

The reports and tables also show that on the last day of 1885 there were resident in twenty-nine institutions 6,117 boys under twelve, 1,577 boys over twelve, 5,107 girls under twelve, 1,444 girls over twelve, a total of 14,245, and that among these children there were 1,722 orphans, and 6,012 half-orphans. It would have been very desirable to have obtained the exact proportion of half orphans that had fathers living, because this class of children have less claim upon public and private charity than those whose mothers are left to support them, a woman's wages being usually fixed on the theory that she has only herself to care for, while a man is supposed to be supporting a family. At the time that the other statistics were gathered, however, this interesting item was neglected, and it is now impossible to obtain the figures for that date — those given are for June, 1886, and are incomplete. They show that there were at that time 1,503 children in fifteen institutions whose fathers were living. In this connection it may be suggested that the managers of all institutions should be much more strict in demanding payment for board of children from their parents in these cases, and where both parents are living, than where the mother is left alone.

Into seven institutions (which received from the city \$829,504) the children were received simply at the will of the managers, and may be retained until they are grown up, at the expense of the city, if the managers so desire. Two thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight children were committed by magistrates as destitute, during the year 1885, and these also may be retained until they reach the age of sixteen years, the city paying meanwhile \$2 per week for each. This latter class of children, those committed as destitute by magistrates, is one created by the law of 1875, and in December, 1885, they numbered 5,664. This includes 2,866 remaining over from 1884, and is an increase of 779 over the total in December of that year.

Of the whole number in the institutions, as has already been stated, 3,021 are over twelve, and 3,052 are receiving industrial training. This is a very encouraging showing.

Apart from all consideration for the immediate pecuniary interest of the tax-payers of the city, it is well to consider the effect of the present system upon the children who are thus supported, upon their parents, and upon the condition of society in the future. In regard to the children themselves, it may be said to be an acknowledged fact that a large institution (any one that collects under its roof more than one hundred children) tends to produce upon its inmates after the lapse of a certain time, effects that are not desirable for those who ought eventually to become independent, self-reliant members of society. The necessity of controlling so many individuals leads to the adoption of rules and discipline which unfit those accustomed to it for self-government, and of course if this is true of institutions containing one hundred children, it is still more true of those which have twice, or nine or ten times that number. Children, if kept long in an institution (in a "well-managed" institution, of course) are apt to lose their power of guiding themselves, and are not fitted for life on an

equal footing with those who, from childhood, have had all their faculties exercised and trained.

Besides these considerations as to character, and moral and mental independence, the question of health is an important one in these large and frequently overcrowded institutions.

The possible scourge of all such is ophthalmia, and I have only to quote from papers by Drs. C. R. Agnew and R. H. Derby, authorities upon the subject, to show how vital is its importance.

In 1881, the State Board of Health printed in its annual report "Notes on Contagious Diseases of the Eyes," by Dr. Agnew, who says:

"Many evils exist in the method of treating children upon the congregate plan in schools and reformatories. I propose in the following brief chapter to call attention to one of them which does not seem to attract the attention its gravity demands. I refer to communicable eye disease. I constantly see in my practice at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York, and elsewhere, patients who have contracted these diseases and got as a consequence, some lesion of the palpebral conjunctiva or cornea, which has either resulted in blindness or such impairment of vision, or of the power of endurance of their eyes, as to reduce greatly the industrial capacity of the individual.

"Diseases of the conjunctiva and of the cornea are largely the cause of prevailing blindness, and yet they belong in a great degree to the class of preventable diseases. The fact that they do fall into this class gives to the sanitarian and to the legislators a special opportunity and advantage for inquiry, advice, and legal enactment to limit or prevent their prevalence.

* * * * *

"The occurrence of an epidemic of purulent ophthalmia not only produces cases of partial or entire blindness, but spoils the integrity of the lining of the eyelids. This latter condition, of proliferation or thickening of the conjunctiva of the eyelids, and production of so-called granulations, is a most obstinate and incorrigible affection. It leads in very many cases to a life of troublesome eyes, to cloudy cornea and imperfect sight, or ultimately ulcerations, staphyloma, and possibly destruction of one or both eyes.

"The bad effects of this preventable malady are not confined to the limited school life, but run through the entire career of the sufferer or make him a vehicle of contagion to others. I have often seen an entire family innoculated by the arrival in their midst of a case from a public institution. I have seen it carried into a community and there spread by a child discharged from such a school. It will be seen that we have not only the acute malady to deal with, but the baneful after effects, in blindness, chronic eye trouble and the spread of catarrhal eye disease in tenements and other communities."

Dr. R. H. Derby, in a paper read before the medical society in May, 1885, speaks as follows:

"In an experience of fourteen years as officer of one of the largest ophthalmic hospitals of the country, the writer has over and over again had children brought to him from some of our city institutions with their sight irreparably damaged, and with the sad statement, doubtless true, that before they were taken from their homes their eyes were

perfectly sound. It was with a view of seeing how far this malady might exist among the children cared for in the asylums of this city, that the investigations now detailed were made.

* * * * *

"My purpose in these investigations will have been attained if I have drawn attention to the fact that in the asylums of our city, where children in large numbers are housed, and where the inmates are taken from the over-crowded, illy ventilated, unhealthful homes of the poor, there exists to an alarming extent a disease fraught with danger to the eyes of all assembled there. We have seen that this affection may be present without attracting the attention of the lay attendants of the children, and without calling for or receiving the care of the visiting physician of the institution. In certain cases, it is true, if the subject is well nourished, and the hygienic surroundings good, the eye trouble disappears without treatment. In too many cases, however, the disease, which has once established itself, goes on insidiously undermining the health of the eyes and there comes a period when the affection is acute, and we hear of an epidemic of contagious ophthalmia. Fortunately, then, are the unhappy inmates of such an institution, if many eyes are not lost before the disease can be controlled. The statistics taken from the asylums are appalling enough. We have found among 7,440 children that 1,428 or 19.19 per cent, nearly one out of every five, had communicable eye-disease, which he was liable to transfer to his neighbor. Nor does the trouble cease here, as has been observed in several of the institutions we have visited. So soon as an unusual number are found to suffer from sore eyes, it is not an uncommon practice for those who have the children in charge to send back to their former homes the worst cases, with the statement that it is better that, until the child recovers, treatment should be procured outside of the institution; only those who are familiar with the homes of the poor in a great city, can appreciate what a hardship is now wrought upon the unhappy guardians of such children. It is impossible that a child afflicted with contagious eye-disease should receive in its tenement-house home, adequate treatment. This class of cases is often refused shelter in our best equipped eye infirmaries. The child must be brought three times, at least, in the week to the clinic for out-door patients. The already over-taxed parent must see to it that this frequent attendance is not neglected. The child becomes a fresh centre of contagium in the crowded, illy cared-for home, where the food supply is scanty and the simplest rules of hygiene are neglected. The case must often be neglected, and neglect, means advance of the morbid process, and permanent, irreparable damage to the eyes."

After the effect upon the children themselves, must be considered the influence on their parents, of being deprived of the care and responsibility of their children. One of the strongest motives to self-control, to exertion, and indeed to all virtue is removed, when parents are relieved of all care of their children during their tender years, the sources of the greatest happiness of the average human being are destroyed, and the tie between parents and children can never become what it would otherwise be—in fact the very foundation of the safety of the State is struck at by destroying the home, which is not only the nursery of all happy and innocent pleasures, but the school of all

desirable and worthy qualities, especially in the parents. However hard it may be for the children to be deprived of the influence of their parents, it is a far greater moral loss to the parents to be deprived of the influence of their children, for in the action and reaction between the character of the parent and child, it is the parent who receives the strongest impress. The above applies to the average parent, not to human beings that have fallen so low that they are beyond the reach of natural influences, but in our present system, by which children are removed from the charge of their parents just at the age when they require most personal care and sacrifice from the latter, the danger is that these may, simply by being thus released from natural affections, duties and responsibilities, sink below the moral level they would otherwise have maintained, and that, having so fallen, they will drag their children down with them, when these, having reached an age when they can be made to contribute to the support or profit of their parents, are returned to them.

The evil to the community at large is two-fold, as appears from from what has already been said. The unnatural education of the children who are collected into institutions during their early years, develops a class of persons who are more likely than the average man or woman to become dependent upon others for their maintenance, while the unnatural freedom from care, responsibility and human ties, which results to their parents from being relieved of the support, often undoubtedly causes these latter to become mischievous members of society. Thus we have presented to us in New York a problem of the greatest importance.

The present system of caring for the dependent children of the city contains within itself a principle of growth, by which the numbers of such children are increased at a much faster ratio than the population of the city, regardless of good times or of bad times, and thus a heavy present burden is laid on the tax payer, while it also appears that the final effects of the system are often not good, either for the children themselves, their parents or the city.

The large *per capita* appropriation from the public funds to private institutions in New York, was pointed out in a report of the State Board of Charities, presented to the Assembly, in answer to a resolution of April 16, 1880, as one cause of the growth of those institutions.

The following words were used to show how these appropriations affected both the recipients of charity and those who administered it:

"There is no check put upon the growth of the majority of these institutions, and in this direction they combine the disadvantages of both public and private charities, the recipients of their benefits having on the one hand no such sense of degradation as often deters persons from seeking relief in a public institution, and the managers, on the other, having no consideration of economy to force them to scrutinize with severity the claims of each applicant. On the contrary, the *per capita* allowance may serve as an incentive to increase the size of the institution, because a larger number of persons can be much more cheaply maintained, in proportion, than a smaller, and thus an allowance which might be insufficient for a few, may be rendered ample by simply adding to the number of inmates, and the

temptation to be lax in regard to the admissions becomes almost overpowering. The admissions to most of these institutions depend solely on the will of the managers, and there is no power that can control them, except the Legislature itself. For every person admitted the *per capita* allowance is to be paid."

Besides this cause however, another and very potent one, is that provision of the law, that children whose board is to be paid from the public funds, shall, when practicable, be committed to institutions governed by the same religious faith as their parents. To persons who believe it to be a matter of vital importance to the human race that their own faith should be extended, this provision of law supplied the means to carry out the dearest wish of their hearts. They had only to receive the children in order to obtain, not only a sufficient sum for their support, but also sufficient, with some charitable assistance and much economy, to hire or erect all the necessary buildings. Here we have two causes on the part of the managers for the great increase in the number of dependent children. There is no economical reason for refusing children, while there is the strongest religious motive for seeking new inmates, not only in New York itself, but even beyond its limits. And there are two kindred motives at work upon parents to induce them to give up their children. They are relieved of their support, and by the same means their children are benefited both for time and eternity.

By the very statement of the causes of the evil, we seem to show how they may be removed:

First. Some means should be provided, by which the responsibility for all admissions to all institutions depending in whole or in part on the public funds for support, should be placed where it can be adequately discharged; no public money should be spent, except for the good of the community, that is, in cases where it is a necessity that the parents should be relieved of the care of their children.

Second. It should be made the duty of some city official, to remove children from an institution when they are likely to suffer in health or character by being longer retained, and such official should also have the power to guard the public treasury, by placing dependent children in places where they may be self-supporting, as soon as they are old enough to work.

As far as I can see, there is no remedy for the present evils, except to create a new officer of the city government, who shall have sole authority over all children who are supported by the public, and I submit the following bill as embodying my views of the duties of this official.

AN ACT to create a department for the care of dependent children in the city of New York.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. On May 1, 1886, the mayor of the city of New York shall appoint an officer to be called the Commissioner for Dependent Children of the City of New York. Said Commissioner shall have all the authority concerning the care, custody and disposition of the de-

pendent, pauper and vagrant children of the city of New York, which the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections now have, and he shall be subject to the same duties and obligations in respect to such children as such Commissioners now are. He shall have the general direction and charge of all institutions belonging to the city of New York, which are or shall be devoted to the care of pauper and vagrant children, and all the property on Randall's island, belonging to the city of New York, shall be under his care and control. No person shall be received into any institution belonging to the city of New York on Randall's island who is over sixteen years of age, and no person shall be retained in any such institution after he or she shall have become sixteen years of age.

§ 2. The said Commissioner shall have power to place dependent children in private institutions, in which their maintenance is paid for in whole or part by the city, and he shall also have power to remove any child placed in any such institution by the Commissioner for Dependent Children, whenever he may think proper to do so. But he shall have no power to place any child who is over twelve years of age in any private institution, and no child so placed by him shall be retained in any private institution at the expense of the city of New York, after it shall have reached the age of twelve years, except the institution be a reformatory.

The said Commissioner shall have power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses and to administer oaths, whenever he may deem it necessary to do so, in order to learn the propriety of placing a child in, or removing it from, an institution. All acts or parts of acts giving power to all other public officers or magistrates of the city of New York, to commit children to public or private institutions, except for violation of laws, are hereby repealed.

All bills for the support of children placed in private institutions by the Commissioner for Dependent Children, shall be examined and approved by him, before they are presented to the Comptroller of the city of New York for payment.

The Commissioner for Dependent Children shall publish once a month in the *City Record*, the name, and residence, of all children placed in, or removed from, an institution by him, and the name of such institution.

§ 3. The said Commissioner for Dependent Children, unless sooner removed, shall hold office for six years, or until his successor shall be appointed. The Mayor of the city of New York shall remove the said commissioner whenever, in his opinion, the said Commissioner has neglected or violated his duty, or is unfit or incompetent to perform such duty, and the Mayor shall state the grounds for the removal of said Commissioner in the order making such removal.

§ 4. The said Commissioner for Dependent Children shall receive a salary of \$5,000 a year.

§ 5. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the city of New York, shall have power to appropriate such sums as in their discretion they may deem advisable, from the general tax levy, from the excise fund, and from any other available fund, for the support of the children under the charge of the Commissioner for Dependent Children, whether they be in institutions belonging to the city of New York or in

private institutions, and for the necessary expenses of the oversight and care of such children. No bills for the maintenance of children committed by the Commissioner for Dependent Children shall be paid by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, unless they are approved by the Commissioner for Dependent Children.

§ 6. The Commissioner for Dependent Children shall, from time to time, visit and inspect every institution receiving payments under this act, and make all proper inquiries as to the maintenance, management and affairs of such institution, and shall make a report to the board of estimate and apportionment upon all these matters once every year or oftener, in his discretion.

§ 7. The commissioner for dependent children shall, from time to time, fix and direct the particulars to be contained in, and the form, manner and time of making such reports as may seem to him proper for the carrying out of the provisions of this act, to be made to him by all institutions receiving payments under this act, and shall fix and direct the form and manner of oath required for the verification of any such report, and the person by whom such oath shall be made and before whom such oath shall be subscribed, and all such institutions and their officers and managers shall observe and comply with all such directions, and the Commissioner for Dependent Children shall cause such reports to be published in the *City Record*.

§ 8. Any person who knowingly and willfully makes or is a party to, or procures to be made, directly or indirectly, any false report under this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall thereby incur a penalty of \$1,000, which penalty may be recovered, with costs, by the Comptroller of the city of New York, and it shall be the duty of such Comptroller to sue or prosecute therefor, and of the District Attorney of the county of New York, to bring such prosecution or suit at the request of such comptroller.

§ 9. After May 1, 1886, all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith shall be repealed.

§ 10. This act shall take effect May 1, 1886.

Should this bill become a law, it seems impossible that it should not do much to remedy the evils that are acknowledged to be almost inseparable from our present incoherent and irresponsible system of caring for the dependent children of New York city.

The bill creates a new city officer, who shall have the sole control of admissions to and removals from such institutions as now receive children under commitment by the magistrates. These latter officials have not the time to scrutinize carefully each case that is brought before them, and the responsibilities in this very important matter are so diffused, that no one individual can do much to remedy the existing evils.

In fact the care of the thousands of children dependent on the city, and also the expenditure of over a million dollars of the property of the city have been delegated to private hands — no special official is charged with the duty of protecting the children on the one hand or the city treasury on the other, and, it would be difficult for any of the existing officials to find the authority upon which he could act. It is time that the responsibility and control should be placed *somewhere*.

The experience of Brooklyn during the ten years succeeding the

passage of the "Children's Law," in relation to children dependent on the public for support, is very interesting, and, when compared with the course of events in New York city, as shown by the foregoing report, cannot fail also to be instructive.

In Brooklyn (or in Kings county rather), there were in August 1875, about 300 children in the "Nursery," a branch of the Almshouse. These were, at that time, transferred to sectarian institutions, and the number of dependent children at once increased wonderfully. In August of each of the succeeding five years, the number supported by the county was as follows:

1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
670	874	1,169	1,404	1,479

That is, an increase of 500 per cent, in six years, dating from and including 1875.

In 1880, a law relating to Kings county was passed by the Legislature, forbidding payments from the public funds for the support of any dependent, unless such dependent had been committed by the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, and giving these latter officers the authority to bind out minors.

During the three years following the passage of this law, the number of dependent children was somewhat diminished. The numbers were:

1881.	1882.	1883.
1,368	1,429	1,492

At the latter date, the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, finding the number again increasing unduly, undertook a thorough inquiry into the antecedents of the children supported, which resulted in the discharge of 265, who were not entitled to public support. Among these, the most flagrant case was that of three children, who had been maintained at the expense of the county for more than five years, though they owned \$2,100, of which their mother drew the interest, while she also kept a shop in Jersey City. Besides this class of cases, 390 were discharged at the request of their parents or friends, or were placed with other families, making 655 discharged against 476 committed in the year ending August 1, 1884, at which date only 1,313 remained to be supported by the county.

The same course was pursued by the Commissioners during the following year, 414 being discharged after investigation, and 255 upon the request of parents or friends, or placed in families, 669 in all discharged, while 587 were committed, and the total number dependent

on the county was reduced on August 1, 1885, to 1,231. It is instructive to note that during this year 1,049 applications for admissions to institutions were made, 321 of which were peremptorily rejected, while 141 did not renew the application after investigation.

It appears from the above account that in 1885 Kings county, with a population of 710,480, had to support only 1,231 dependent children, at a cost of \$115,830, while New York, with a population only twice as large, supported 14,234 children, or twelve times as many, and paid about twelve times as much as Kings county.

It can scarcely be doubted that this tremendous burden, borne unnecessarily as it would seem, by New York, must result from the defective system there existing, since the condition of the people of the two cities cannot be so different as to account for any large part of it, and since the same tendency to a rapid and unreasonable increase in the number of children to be supported at the public expense in sectarian institutions, was found in Kings county during the time that the same system was in existence there.

Nevertheless, I do not recommend for New York the remedy which has proved so efficacious in Kings county, for various reasons:

1st. The work to be done in New York is of such great magnitude and importance that it requires the whole time and attention of a special officer, and he would need several assistants.

2d. The Department of Public Charities and Correction of New York is already overwhelmed by its various incongruous branches of work, and it could not undertake any thing else.

3rd. It would be extremely undesirable to have the dependent children placed under the care of officers having the charge of paupers and criminals. When the Department of Public Charities and Correction had charge of these children before the passage of the law of 1875, the results were very bad, and one of the incidental benefits to be hoped for from the passage of the bill which I have recommended in this report, would be the removal of the defective children, now on Randall's Island, from the injurious associations forced upon them because they are the wards of the Department of Public Charities and Correction.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL.

Dated, January 12, 1886.

POORHOUSE ADMINISTRATION.

**ADDRESS MADE AT THE STATE CONVENTION OF THE
SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR, HELD AT WATER-
TOWN, N. Y., *July 21-23, 1885.***

By Commissioner LETCHWORTH.

[Appended by resolution of the Board.]

ADDRESS.

Mr. President and Members of the Convention :

It is now thirteen years since I began to visit our poorhouses as a commissioner of the State Board of Charities. When I compare the present condition of these institutions with what it was in 1872, I am much gratified. There are few but have been greatly improved, and with some the change is so great as to mark an era in local history. During this period, I have, from time to time, inspected many poorhouses elsewhere. So far as my observation extends, the progress made by other States in this direction has not kept pace with our own. This advance in our poorhouse management must afford encouragement to superintendents of the poor and keepers of poorhouses, especially those who have been a long time in office and have sedulously labored to effect reforms. The faces of many such I am pleased to recognize in this audience. But however much has been done, much remains to be accomplished; and it is only by constant exertion that whatever standard of excellence has been achieved, can be maintained, to say nothing of raising it still higher. My aim shall be simply to emphasize a few general principles, and offer a few hints relating to poor house management. I do not know that I can tell you anything new — any thing that you are not already familiar with; but the old adage, “precept upon precept, line upon line,” may aptly apply to this subject.

The first thing to be thought of in administering the affairs of a poorhouse, is to reduce the number of its inmates to the minimum. To this end the obligations of relatives should be looked into, and enforced. The best medical treatment should be extended to restore health or remove disabilities, and suitable employment sought for those sufficiently recovered to be able to work for hire. An examination should be made on entering, of the physical and mental condition of every pauper committed; also an inquiry into his personal history and habits. The facts obtained should be recorded in the books provided for the purpose by the State Board of Charities, under chapter 140, Laws of 1875. The ends aimed at may thus be more easily attained, while the keeping of these records will facilitate other studies into the causes of pauperism and crime, similar to that made by the State Board in 1874-5.

The legal settlement of paupers should be scrutinized, in order that dependents belonging to other localities may be transferred to the care of their friends or to the proper authorities. In this way, individuals may, many times, be saved from becoming chronic paupers; besides, each locality is thus made to bear its own legitimate burdens, and attention is thereby directed to local abuses that are sources of pauperism.

The importance of this action respecting paupers belonging to other States and countries is demonstrated by the fact, that, from the passage of the Laws of 1873, chapter 661, and 1880, chapter 549, providing for the removal of State and alien paupers, there were brought under the control of the State Board of Charities previous to October 1, 1884, of disabled and homeless persons having no legal settlement in this State, 13,151. Of this number, only 173 were remaining under State care, in the various State alms-houses, on the date last named. There were also thirty-two insane in State asylums and four children in orphan asylums. About 4,000, after recovering from their infirmities, have been discharged, and in many cases aided in procuring situations to labor. The former residences or places of legal settlement of 7,862 have been traced out, and transportation furnished this number to their respective places of settlement, or to their friends in other States and countries; and the various cities and counties of the State have been relieved of the expense of maintaining this large number — a number more than sufficient to fill to their utmost capacity all the country poorhouses of the State. But very few of those transferred or discharged have returned. Assuming that these 7,862 paupers would have proved permanent burdens, and estimating the average life of each after becoming a State charge, to continue but fifteen years, and the per capita cost of their maintenance at \$1.75 per week, after deducting the appropriations that have been made from time to time for carrying out the State Pauper Law, a net saving is shown of \$10,410,630. If not more than one-half of those sent out of the State had proved permanent charges, the net saving would still be about *five and a quarter millions*. I deem it but just to say in connection with this subject, that the work of executing this law involves close inquiry, extended travel, and patient dealing with a difficult class; and these, in addition to other statutory duties, devolving upon the Secretary of the Board, have been so faithfully and efficiently performed, that the beneficial results far surpass the expectations of the original projectors of the law.

Watchfulness should be exercised over those defective classes for which the State in its bounty has made special provision. Young persons, blind or deaf and dumb, should be promptly transferred to institutions provided by the State for their education and training. Idiotic and feeble-minded young women should be sent to the custodial institution at Newark, where they may be protected from the reckless and depraved of the opposite sex, and society thus saved from an increase in their number.

The State has demonstrated the practicability, as at the Willard and Binghamton asylums, of making suitable provision for the chronic insane at an average per capita cost of about \$2.50 per week. If one stops to reflect upon the usual price of plain board paid by laboring men who demand no special attention other than the providing of food and beds, and compares it with the cost of keeping the insane — perhaps dangerous, violent, destructive and filthy; needing special nourishment; in some cases, even to be fed; if enfeebled, requiring more delicate food than sane paupers, and if well, a greater quantity; demanding constant supervision by numerous attendants, as also medical care — the conclusion will be reached that the State rate is at least

reasonable. So far as accommodation may be had for this class at the State institutions, I think that the interest of the insane or of the counties is not promoted by erecting county buildings for their care. I know it is sometimes urged that the benefit of local patronage should be dispensed through their maintenance; but the welfare of the insane should not be sacrificed to local pecuniary considerations. In many of the counties, highly praiseworthy provision has been made by the county authorities for their poor, including some aged and worthy persons whose misfortunes have brought them to this sad strait. To keep the insane at the poorhouse, though in a separate department, involves the introduction of a noisy, disturbing, and troublesome element, changing the character of the institution, bringing unhappiness and disquiet to the other inmates, and thus defeating a humane purpose. Even where buildings have been erected by counties for the care of the insane, it does not seem advisable to retain the violent, disturbed, or filthy patients; but better to transfer them to State care, leaving in county care only the comparatively harmless and quiet. But these require special provision in the way of buildings, attendants, and medical supervision, which can be more economically furnished under a system that embraces the care of considerable numbers. The question of providing for the chronic insane is one of much embarrassment in some counties. For many years the increase in their number has been greater than the accommodation provided for them by the State, notwithstanding their wants have been yearly brought to the attention of the Legislature by the State Board of Charities. The fact of this large increase over accommodation can no longer be ignored, and I see no other way but for the authorities in the several counties to meet the emergency in each instance according to varying circumstances. Should the State determine to build another asylum for the chronic insane, with plain, inexpensive buildings, as at Willard, and locate it in one of the northern counties, some of the difficulties surrounding this serious question would be removed.

It should be kept in mind that the State of New York has a vast system of public and private charities that are supported in part by taxation and very largely by the voluntary contributions of the benevolent. There are fifteen of what are called State institutions, having lands and buildings valued at \$9,017,310. The number of private or corporate charities, including hospitals, dispensaries, homes for the aged, and establishments for the care and for the reformation of children and youth, is 280, representing a capital of \$28,175,851. Connected with this charitable system is an army, one might say, of benevolent workers, who are endeavoring by their earnest labors to reduce the volume of pauperism and crime and to elevate and improve society. It would seem to be a duty incumbent upon superintendents of the poor, fully to inform themselves of the various kinds of work carried on, the methods adopted, the classes that may be benefited by these agencies, and to co-operate with them, as far as practicable, in bringing the county system into harmony with the State system and the aims of private benevolence, in order that the sphere of intelligent, organized charity may become more comprehensive and effective.

In no way can superintendents lessen prospective taxation and promote the best interests of society more than by keeping their institu-

tions free of children. No child over two years old should be admitted to a poorhouse, and those born in the poorhouse, after arriving at that age, should be promptly placed in families, orphan asylums, or other appropriate institutions. It has been found practicable in some localities in the country, to adopt babies into families under circumstances where they are provided with their own natural food and have the caresses and tender care of a foster-mother. Where this can be done under the law of adoption, 1873, chapter 830, it is highly desirable; and where older children can be placed out under this law, it is much better than to indenture or give them over without articles of agreement, as is now sometimes done. By the plan of adoption, the place of real parents is more nearly supplied. Great care should be taken in placing children out, to see that they are likely to have kind treatment, the advantages of a true home, with a guaranty of educational privileges and moral and religious instruction. Those who offer a home to a child mainly for the benefit that may be derived from his labor, are to be shunned. The applicant who asks for a child well matured, and examines his muscles as he would feel of the legs of a horse he thought of purchasing, is not a desirable guardian for a homeless child. I am of the opinion, that, in localities where there are orphan asylums, and an active placing-out system is practiced, so that the children admitted soon find their way into good families, it is best for superintendents to give the work into the hands of benevolent ladies associated for this object, who have more time to attend to it, and who have rules for visitation continuing through subsequent years.

Formerly, little attention was given, in the management of a poorhouse, to the classification of its inmates. Both old and young, the debased and respectable, those suffering from repulsive and communicable diseases, and the insane, were indiscriminately commingled. This was largely owing to faulty plans and arrangement of buildings—faults that still exist in some poorhouses, the evils resulting from which are a constant source of anxiety to keepers and their wives. These can be reduced to the minimum only by the exercise of some ingenuity and the enforcement of rigid rules.

In counties where the project of building a new poorhouse is engaging public attention, superintendents should use their influence so to shape the enterprise that the benefits growing out of their experience, and the knowledge of experts, especially that which has crystallized into recognized principles, may be utilized for the public good. If a change of site be contemplated, the selection should be urged of one easily accessible by steam or horse railway. A healthy situation, with abundant water supply, good drainage facilities, and plenty of the best land attainable, should be secured. Some of our large poorhouses are remotely situated on land discouragingly poor, without sufficient water and other essential requisites, and where, at certain seasons of the year, they are almost inaccessible on account of snow and mud and distance from public conveyance; and often the route is—

“Over the hills to the poor-house.”

When it comes to building, plans should not be hastily adopted, but time taken for careful deliberation, and to see that they finally embody the best thought available, and that they conform to standard

authorities on the subject. This State is not alone in furnishing illustrations of lamentable failures in poorhouse building for lack of more deliberate action. Economy, convenience, orderly administration, separation of the sexes, and a right classification of the inmates should be primary aims in making plans. For an ordinary poorhouse, I would recommend a central cottage structure for the keeper and his family, in which should also be the office. Connecting with this, rearward, there may be dining-rooms—one for each sex—with one kitchen serving both, laundry, ironing-room, wood or coal shed, and any other structures belonging to the kitchen or domestic department. These should be provided with good-sized and well-lighted store-rooms, so arranged with interior partitions, that, while accessible from either side, the opposite sexes may not come into association. At the right and left, at short distances, and connected with the central building by pleasant, well-lighted corridors in which invalids may take exercise, may be placed the male and female departments, the first being on the side toward the barns. A moderate space rearward, including the angles of the buildings, on both male and female sides, I would have enclosed for keeping within prescribed limits idiotic and troublesome inmates. I would not build over two stories high, using the upper floor with associate and other dormitories, as far as practicable, at night, and the lower floor with work, sitting, bath, and other rooms in day time. This arrangement enables the upper apartments to be cleaned and thoroughly aired during the day; besides, two-story buildings are much safer than three in case of fire. I should resolutely discard basements. They are apt to be damp, inconvenient of access, and soon become the source of bad odors. In place of basements, dry cellars may be substituted, but these should not be used for the storage of vegetables or any substance liable to decompose. All cellars and ground floors should be grouted. Throughout, in construction, do not invite the lodgment of any kind of vermin; and in the appointment of keeper or matron, select one who is an inveterate foe to guests of this kind. Bath-rooms and closets, with their ventilation and plumbing, should have careful attention. In laying drains to connect with buildings, guard against the escape of foul air into the foundations. Trap and ventilate sewers outside of your buildings. Use glazed socket sewer-pipe, and cement the joints. Do not make the mistake of putting down too large pipe. Let there be a rapid descent; and where this is impracticable, use flushing tanks. Pipes and traps within the building should be exposed, as far as practicable, to observation. Wainscot the walls throughout, a few feet from the floor. Make your stairs with short rises, wide treads, and square landings. In both the male and female departments should be provided rooms for attendants or employees, who should be charged with the duty of night supervision. For both sexes there should be hospital departments, with open fires. Warm by steam, and supplement this in the large apartments, particularly the hospital rooms, with open fires—the simplest and best means of ventilation that has yet been devised. See that good ventilation is secured throughout, as also an allowance of at least six hundred cubic feet of air space to each inmate. Erect plain, warm, inexpensive buildings on substantial foundations. The plainer the roofs and the

fewer angles and gutters, the better. Get all the sunlight you can into your buildings. It brings health and cheerfulness, and saves fuel in cold weather. Large, pleasant, well-lighted workrooms should be a feature of the institution.

In every well-ordered poorhouse, the inmates will be employed to the utmost of their ability, the extent and kind of labor being determined by the physician. If a woman can knit or sew but an hour a day, and a crippled old man can pull weeds only for the same length of time, they should be required to do as much. When a person is supported at the expense of the public, he should liquidate the obligation as far as practicable by his labor. It is right for the county to practice economy in administering its affairs, and to this end to utilize the labor of its beneficiaries to the greatest extent possible. Not only should labor be enforced for the interest of the county, but for the moral and physical welfare of the individual, and for the maintenance of order and discipline.

In large poorhouses, for new comers, tramps, or those who are to spend perhaps but a night, and who bring with them vermin, filth, and disease, there should be arranged for the accommodation of both sexes, a reception house, with two small, secure yards. All inmates should here pass a medical examination, be visited by the barber, and undergo a cleansing process preparatory to entering the poorhouse proper. Here also their clothes should be disinfected. In this way a poorhouse may be kept to a much higher standard, and health and economy subserved.

Have your barns and out-buildings well constructed on stone foundations. Provide plenty of shed space for the storage of farm implements, which should be kept well painted. Lay plank or gravel walks, to avoid bringing dirt into the house. It is economy to keep buildings well painted, fences in good order, and the farm free from weeds. Keep, if the supervisors will let you, the best cows, horses, pigs, and poultry in the county. Plant your gardens and orchards so as to provide a bountiful supply and a variety of fruits and vegetables. Raise sufficient grain to give your inmates abundance of straw for bedding. Change this frequently, and have your beds comfortably made up. Through neglect in this particular great discomfort may result. Provide suitable reading matter; also religious service on Sunday, and burial service for the dead.

While not disposed to take other than a practical view of this subject, I cannot forbear recommending such interior decorations and furnishing in institutions of this kind as are embraced in homelike, inexpensive articles that, in some degree, reflect good taste, and such as may be produced mainly by the inmates, though it be, sometimes, in the way of gratifying their whims.

The surrounding grounds should be so treated as to develop that which is most attractive in nature, and so kept as to inculcate lessons of order and neatness. Instead of formal beds of flowers, planted in the annual enthusiasm of spring, but frequently left to weeds in the busier season, I prefer broad spaces of green lawn, with here and there a stately tree, affording grateful shade in the heat of summer and friendly shelter against the blasts of winter. I do not object to the cultivation of beets, onions, squashes. etc.; on the contrary, I regard

large crops of such as desirable, but think their proper place is in the vegetable garden rather than at the front door. In respect to grounds our American poorhouses present a strong contrast to similar institutions in Europe, where green, well-trimmed lawns bordered with shrubbery, and clean, well-raked graveled walks and roads are the rule rather than the exception. These features, in my opinion, have a good effect in disciplining inmates in habits of order and cleanliness, and certainly impress the visitor favorably, even before entering the building. To fully realize how attractive the surroundings of a poorhouse may be made, one should take a look at similar institutions in England and Scotland.

It appears to me desirable that superintendents and keepers should encourage visits of leading and influential citizens to their institutions. Although these visits sometimes interrupt the orderly routine of the establishment, they afford an opportunity for explaining its needs. It matters not whether these visitors represent the State Board of Charities, the State Charities Aid Association, or other organizations. They are a part of the body politic. The interest they take should be turned in one way or another to some good account, and their kindly services solicited to relieve the wants of the institution. In this way the public mind may be enlightened, and the means provided for a good administration of poorhouse affairs. If a poorhouse is well managed, the more it is visited by influential citizens the better it is for those superintending it, as faithful service thus comes to be appreciated. If it is poorly managed, then it is due the public that its defects should be fully understood. While such visits should be encouraged, those of idlers and mere curiosity-seekers should be discountenanced. The visits of young men with their girls, who, while taking a pleasure drive, call at the poor house with the same motive that would take them to a menagerie, and who expect their horses to be stabled while the keeper's wife or some busy employee shows the party through the establishment—such visits, so far from being beneficial, are positively harmful.

In thus briefly touching a few of the many points that must receive consideration in poorhouse administration, sufficient, I trust, has been said to impress upon the minds of superintendents of the poor the varied and grave responsibilities resting upon them—responsibilities which should be fearlessly met and conscientiously discharged, not alone for their personal reputation, but for the interest of the county that has honored them with a sacred trust, as also for the credit of the great State to which they owe fealty. By no other class of public officials is greater watchfulness and the exercise of more intelligent judgment required. Upon them depends the economic expenditure of a large portion of the public fund—whether this is so dispensed as to relieve only actual want, or to encourage mendicancy. It rests largely with them whether public morals are improved or lowered; whether those evils which sap the foundation of society are carefully studied into and repressed, or whether, through indifference or love of ease, pauperism and crime increase. This work is laborious, attracts little public attention; and yet, if well performed, is far reaching in its results, especially in the saving of children. Some of the efforts in this direction, quietly put forth by superintendents of

the poor, have awakened my profound respect. I know that many of you and other superintendents who have preceded you, some of whom have passed away, have shown great activity and disinterestedness in this field of labor; and I have in mind one whose work specially impressed me: a man with a great heart—a heart so big that it could take into its warm recesses the troubles of every homeless, unfortunate child committed to his care. There were none so poor, none so debased, but found in him a warm and sympathizing friend. Early and late, without thought of time or season, he devoted himself to the interest of the little ones, and after they had been nicely settled in homes, still kept a watchful eye to see that their paths did not lead into temptation, and that they were protected. All unconscious to him many of these children will bless him, and he will never know the good he has done until the veil of the hereafter is withdrawn. Such quietly performed, unostentatious deeds are like the drops of dew that gather in the evening shadows. Though they then seem insignificant and unattractive, when the morning sunlight breaks over the hills, there bursts upon the dazzled sight a scene of magnificence beyond the power of language to describe. Every leaf spray, and tiny object upon which the eye rests, is glorified by these life-saving, life-giving agencies, with a splendor outrivalling the diamonds of India. So, when breaks upon us the morning of the resurrection, the beneficent though oft-seeming trivial deeds of good men, under the approving smile of the universal Father, will become unsurpassingly radiant, and in the glory of another life reflect upon the soul a joy unspeakable.

IMMIGRATION.

IMMIGRATION.

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION, — WITH THE DISCUSSION THEREON, — PREPARED AND READ BEFORE THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, AT WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 9, 1885, BY DR. CHARLES S. HOYT, SECRETARY OF THE NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, CHAIRMAN, ALBANY, N. Y., TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE, WITH THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD, JANUARY 28, 1886.

According to the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, the number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the decade ending December 31, 1884, was 3,958,704, or an annual average of 395,870. The largest arrivals during this period were in the last five years of the decade, in which the number reached 3,075,759, or a yearly average of 615,150. The arrivals during the calendar year 1884 were 461,346, as follows: At New York, 322,781; at Boston, 31,491; at Baltimore, 30,470; at Detroit, 22,594; at Huron, 20,418; at Philadelphia, 19,064; at New Orleans, 2,954; at Key West, 1,972; at Portland and Falmouth, 1,539; at San Francisco, 1,528; at Passamaquoddy, 1,499; at Galveston, 962; at Minnesota, 924; at Buffalo Creek, 842; at New Bedford, 503; at Superior, 501; at all other districts, 1,034. The countries whence these immigrants came were the following: From Germany, 155,529; from Ireland, 58,589; from England and Wales, 54,281; from the Dominion of Canada, 47,706; from Sweden, 24,017; from Russia, 15,192; from Poland, 4,369; from Italy, 14,441; from Norway, 13,906; from Austria, 13,103; from Hungary, 10,708; from Bohemia, 7,585; from Scotland, 8,791; from Switzerland, 8,215; from Denmark, 7,633; from Netherlands, 3,731; from all other countries, 13,550.

The annual accessions to our population by immigration of so large numbers of aliens of various nationalities, languages, and customs, so affect the material and social interests of the country, as to render the subject a proper one for the consideration of this Conference. It is not proposed in this report to discuss the question of immigration at length, but to examine briefly the statutes governing the matter, with a view of determining whether or not the country is protected, under existing regulations and practices, against the influx of convicts, insane, imbecile, and otherwise infirm and helpless aliens, constantly being shipped by various agencies to our shores. The importance of the subject, it is believed, is not generally appreciated, especially outside of the seaboard States; and, if its examination shall excite discussion and lead to its better understanding, the objects of this report will be accomplished.

In the early history of the country, and until quite recently, the questions affecting immigration were left wholly to the States, the federal

government interfering only in so far as to protect immigrants in their transit. To meet the expenses attending their landing, and to provide for those who might become sick or disabled during the voyage, New York, Massachusetts, and other States having ports of entry, established Commissions or Boards of Emigration, and through them imposed and collected a tax, in the form of "head money," on all immigrants landing at their ports. Under the decision of the United States Supreme Court, in 1875, the authority thus exercised by the States in imposing "head money" tax on immigrants was declared unconstitutional; and the expenses in connection with immigration, for the time being, fell wholly upon the States interested, being met by direct taxation. This condition continued until 1882, when the matter was taken up by Congress; and, since then, immigration has been regulated and controlled entirely by federal enactment.

The Act of Congress regulating immigration, passed August 3, 1882, provides for a tax of fifty cents each on all foreign passengers, to be levied on and paid to the collector of the port at which they shall land, by the vessels bringing them to the United States. The Act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into contract with such board, commission, or officer, as may be designated by the governor of any State, to take charge of the local affairs of immigration in the ports of such States, and to provide for the support and relief of such immigrants landing therein as may fall into distress or need public aid, to be reimbursed by the collector of the port out of the fund derived from such tax. It is made the duty of such board, commission, or officer, to examine and inquire into the condition of all passengers arriving at such ports; and if, on such examination and inquiry, there shall be found any convict, lunatic, idiot, or any person unable to care for himself or herself, and who is likely to become a public charge, the same shall be reported in writing to the collector of such port, and such person shall not be permitted to land, and the expense of his or her return shall be borne by the vessel in which he or she came. Under this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury, soon after its passage, entered into contract with the Commissioners of Emigration of New York, with the Boards of Charities of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and with various local boards, commissions and officers of other States; and the examinations, inquiries, landing, relief and care of all immigrants arriving in the United States, since then, have devolved upon such local officers, commissions and boards.

It was the evident intention of Congress, by this enactment, to secure ample and proper protection to immigrants arriving at our shores, and at the same time guard against the influx to the country of convicts, lunatic and otherwise infirm and chronic alien paupers, in the event of attempts to land them at our ports. The law as at present executed, however, is little or no barrier against the shipment of these classes; and there is no remedy after they shall have passed the port at which they may have landed. The expenditure of a small sum for passage to any interior point, generally insures the delivery of the person to the place of destination; and, though he be insane, or otherwise incapable of self-support, there is no provision made for his return, and he falls upon the locality where he may be as a public charge through life. The statistics of our prisons, penitentiaries, poor-houses, asylums, and other

institutions, show that there are proportionately many more of the criminal, insane, pauper, and helpless alien classes in them than in former years; and the evils from these sources, apparently, are constantly and heavily increasing.

These evils, it is believed, are due largely to defects in the Federal law, in that its execution depends upon local officers, likely to be influenced, more or less, by local considerations; in the generally hurried and superficial examination of immigrants at the time of their landing; in the absence of any reciprocal action between the officers of the various ports; and in the failure of the statute to prescribe any penalty for its violation. To remedy these evils, the execution of the law should be placed in the hands of Federal officers, untrammelled by local influences, and free to act in the interest of the entire country; the examinations should be thorough and vigilant, and the capacity of each immigrant for self-support be conclusively established before he is permitted to land; the procedure at the various ports, so far as practicable, should be uniform and reciprocal; and violations of the statute in bringing criminals, insane, and other helpless persons to the country, should subject the owners of the vessels implicated to a fine in each case, in the nature of a libel on the vessel, to be enforced in the proper courts. An additional protection might also be secured through examinations by our consuls and commercial agents abroad, and the issue of certificates against the immigrants being criminals, lunatics, or chronic paupers, to be transmitted to the authorities of the ports at which they were to land. This could be readily carried out at only slight expense, and such examinations and certifications would in no wise bar or impede legitimate immigration to the country. These conditions should not be enforced against persons forming a part of a productive family; nor should the right of such family to emigrate with its defective member or members be in any way questioned or impaired.

The importation of foreign and alien laborers to this country by corporations, companies and individuals has heretofore been carried on to considerable extent, but is now prohibited by Act of Congress, at its last session. This Act, approved February 26, 1885, makes it unlawful for any person, company, partnership or corporation to prepay the transportation, or in any way assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia, under contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or migration of such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, to perform labor or service of any kind in the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia. It makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment of the master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring any such person or persons and land them in the United States, and imposes a penalty of \$1,000 upon the person, company or corporation assisting or encouraging such importation, to be prosecuted for by the district attorney of the proper district, and to be paid into the treasury of the United States. The Act does not apply to skilled laborers, in case the labor cannot otherwise be obtained, or to individuals assisting relatives or personal friends to migrate from any foreign country to the United States for the purpose of settlement.

The evils of these alien and foreign importations in former years are

clearly apparent to those who have studied and are familiar with the subject. Such importations tend to derange and depreciate labor, and thus work great and lasting wrong to our permanent working population. The strong, robust, industrious, and frugal, when their work is completed, generally return to the countries whence they were brought; while the criminal, disabled and indolent classes remain, to burden our penal and charitable institutions through life, or swell the ranks of tramps and worthless vagabonds, to infest and prey upon society. We make no objection to laborers from abroad, if they come to us of their own accord; but it is clearly our duty to protect the country and its institutions against the inroads of imported serfdom, with its inherent hereditary and cumulative evils.

Whatever legislation may be had by Congress in respect to immigration, or against the importation of criminals, lunatics or other disabled persons to this country, it seems important that the greatest publicity should be given to it in all the countries whence such immigrations or importations come. Impressed with this view, the New York State Board of Charities last year addressed the Department of State upon the subject, setting forth the frequency and evils of such importations, and suggesting that the text of the Act of Congress of 1882, prohibiting the landing of such persons, be promulgated in all the ports and places in the countries of Europe where our own government had resident consuls or commercial agents. Under the date of December 26, 1884, a circular was issued by the late Secretary Frelinghuysen to such consuls and agents, with instructions to give publicity to the Act of Congress of 1882, in the countries and ports to which they were severally accredited, or at which they were recognized, and to bring the matter to the notice of the public authorities of such countries. In answer to a communication upon the subject, Secretary Bayard, under date of April 23, 1885, informed the board that "the action of Austria-Hungary on the information was peculiarly prompt and thorough, it having been ordered that all immigrants to the United States must first furnish certificates that they are provided with sufficient means for self-support." It appears, however, that no response to the communication of Secretary Frelinghuysen had been received from the other governments of Europe, whence most of the immigrants come to this country; and we cannot, therefore, at present, look for much, if any, abatement of the evils to which we have referred.

We close this report by citing statistics relating to the insane and pauperism, which have an important bearing upon the subject under consideration.

By the federal census of 1880, the population of the United States was as follows: Native born, 43,475,840; foreign born, 6,679,943; total, 50,155,783. The number of insane of native birth was 65,654, or one to every 662 of the native population; while the number of insane of foreign birth was 26,346, or one to every 254 of the foreign population. According to the same census, the native population of New York was 3,871,492, and the foreign population 1,211,379; total, 5,082,871. The number of insane of native birth was 7,790, or one to every 497 of the native population; while the number of insane of foreign birth was 6,321, or one to every 192 of the foreign population.

According to the reports of the superintendents of the poor and other

proper officers to the New York State Board of Charities, there were 56,057 paupers in the poor houses and alms houses of that State during the year 1880, of whom 21,745 were native and 34,312 foreign born, the proportion being one native pauper to every 176 of the native population, and one foreign pauper to every 35 of the foreign population. We have not been able to extend the inquiry to the inmates of prisons, penitentiaries and reformatories, but believe that the disparity in these, as respects nativity, would be as great as in the cases here cited.

While it is probable that there may be some increase in the proportional number of insane and other dependents in the foreign population, induced by climatic changes and the hardships arising from immigration, the great disparity in these respects, compared with the proportion of insane and other dependents in the native population, cannot be wholly satisfactorily accounted for from these causes. We are forced to the conclusion, therefore, that this country is being constantly burdened with the insane and paupers of different European countries, or with persons from those countries so enfeebled by privation and hardships through successive generations, as to become insane or otherwise dependent under slight exciting causes, deported from their homes for no other purpose than to relieve their several communities of troublesome burdens, and for whose support and care we are no more liable than for the payment of the national debts, or the maintenance of the standing armies of the various countries whence they are sent. It is as much our duty to protect the country against the encroachment of these classes — due to the vigorous and productive immigrant as well as to the native population — as it is to provide for the legitimate objects of our charity; and we shall act the part of wisdom, if we meet the evils referred to, already expensive and burdensome, before they shall assume the proportions of a national calamity, without the means of redress.

DISCUSSION, JULY 9.

Dr. DANA. — Dr. Hoyt asks for inspection under federal authority, so that criminals and insane persons shall not be landed on these shores. I want to say that this is a very vital question to us, even in Minnesota, for the reason that many immigrants pass the seaboard without inspection, having through tickets. They arrive in western centres perfectly unfit to be received anywhere but in the poor-house. Our only relief is what has been suggested, — federal inspection that shall be uniform and free from all partialities and local prejudices. We do not at all object to *immigration*, for that has been the source of our wealth and the condition of our growth; but we do not want lunatics and paupers. We do not want immigrants landing at St. Paul whom we have to take directly to the poor-house or asylum. We ask that something be done like what has been suggested, — inspection at the ports at which immigrants land, whether ticketed through or not, so that we may be protected, as well as New York and Boston and other ports.

Dr. GUNDRY. — I wish to note two or three points in criticism of the report. The objection is made that a large proportion of immigrants who come at the present day are feeble-minded, criminals, etc. Of the criminals, I have nothing to say. I confine myself entirely to those supposed to be feeble-minded. When you have eaten the better part of your apple, you want to throw away the rest. Or, if you make a con-

tract for the purchase of a certain amount of goods of mixed quality, when you have received the best, you wish to throw out the other. The families who have come here, and by their own energies helped to build us up as a people, left at home the weak and feeble, and supported them, perchance there; and now, when trouble overtakes these feeble ones, you say they are not to be permitted to come here. That, as I understand it, is the proposition. However statistics may seem to bear you out, I think there is a fallacy underlying them. I enter, therefore, a caution against too implicit a reliance upon them. When you say that there are so many of foreign birth who are insane, you should consider how many of the same family and from the same country have contributed to the increase of the sound portion of the community. You are paying now the debt you owe to Europe. At first, the robust came over, giving us the advantage of their hands and brains; and now the weaker ones are coming. I am sure I do not appeal in vain to the generosity of all Americans, when I ask whether they will begin a crusade against the weaker ones, after having absorbed their natural supporters.

MR. HART.—It is not the intention of Dr. Hoyt, or of any one, to object to people bringing over their dependent relatives, but to the shipping of paupers that are paupers at home. A young man came into Otter Tail county awhile ago without any relatives, but in charge of certain immigrants from Sweden. They stated that the young man's father was well to do. He had purchased a ticket for him to Minnesota; but he was a pauper from the day he landed, and dependent on the county. This was exceptional, but it is one of a number of cases that have come to us within a year or two. We only ask that we may have protection against the deliberate shipment by the authorities, or by unwilling friends who do not want to support their dependent, of those who come here only to become paupers. We ask for the same protection in the interior that is given on the seaboard. Dr. Hoyt is exactly the man to suggest the needed remedy. We are willing to support our share which *necessarily* comes with the influx of population.

DR. HALLOCK.—I was examining physician for one year at Castle Garden, and in that time I was supposed to examine 266,000 persons. Of course my examination could not be very exact. I was expected to pick out all the insane, the idiots, and persons likely to be a charge to the public. So far as the insane were concerned, I was able to detect very few. An insane man is not always easily recognized, as those of you will admit who think it necessary to bring a person before a jury, and examine witnesses to ascertain whether an individual is insane. I only mention this to show that the question which Dr. Hoyt raises is a really practical question. How are you to find out what persons are going to be chargeable to the public? It is not possible without a very large force of examiners. If it is possible, it ought to be done. But these chargeable cases are, after all, only a fraction of the entire immigration.

DR. HOYT.—The federal government has taken advanced grounds on the question of immigration, and the legislation of Congress upon the subject is being enforced by the Department of State. The report assumed that we should carry out the spirit and letter of the Act of 1882, and pointed out certain imperfections in its administration, and suggested changes designed to remedy existing evils; but it makes no

war upon legitimate immigration. Any man who, by his industry and energy can reach our shores, should be permitted to land. But it is clearly our duty to protect the country against deported lunatics, imbecile, and other helpless alien paupers, who go direct from the steamships to our asylums, poor-houses, and other institutions of charity, as permanent dependents. The attempt on our part, to land an insane person or pauper in Germany, Great Britain, or other European country, to burden the public, would be stubbornly resisted. And there is no valid reason why we should submit to the imposition of these helpless classes upon our benevolence, deported for no other purpose than to rid the community whence they are sent, of the annoyance and expense of their maintenance and care.

DISCUSSION CONTINUED JULY 10.

Mr. BEASLEY. — I am from a State — North Carolina — that does not suffer particularly from the importation or admission into this country of improper persons ; but believing, as I do, that it is the duty of every citizen, regardless of State lines, to give his voice, assistance and influence to every movement calculated to prevent injury being sustained by any of the thirty-eight sister States that make this great government, I wish to express my approval of the report of the Committee on Immigration, and to indorse it in every sense of the word. The people of this country, by the Congress of the United States, should prevent the landing of persons not likely to become good and useful citizens. The United States has, in most of the countries from which these immigrants come, a large number of consuls, who virtually have nothing to do. It seems to me one of the wisest policies to be followed by the government, to prevent the bringing into our country of improper persons, would be to compel all immigrants to bring from some one of our consuls, a certificate of their mental and physical capacity to earn a living and maintain themselves here. Our trouble is that we have too much freedom. We allow too many people to come ; and, if we go on at this rate, sooner or later the native citizens of America will have to call a halt, and they may then realize that the day for checking improper immigration is too far gone. I wish to offer a resolution that I hope will not be referred to the Business Committee, but that it may be passed by the Conference. If we cannot, after twelve years' experience in the work of charity and labor among the insane, idiotic and desperate characters that Europe has cast upon us, have the courage to ask Congress to pass a resolution to prevent further injury to us, it seems to me that we have not really commenced work.

Resolved, That the Conference of Charities and Correction earnestly appeals to the Congress of the United States to enact, and have rigidly executed, a law which will prevent the landing in this country of insane, idiot, convict, or pauper immigrants.

The PRESIDENT. — The Act of Aug. 3, 1882, provides that such immigrants shall be returned without charge.

Mr. BEASLEY. — But it imposes no penalty ; and, hence, I say that Congress should enact a law, and rigidly execute it. How will you do that ? That is for Congress to decide. It seems to me that there should be a penalty imposed.

Mr. LETCHWORTH.—In respect to the plan of authorizing our consuls to issue certificates to persons about to emigrate from foreign countries, a plan I have long favored, it appears to me that, if the way were opened for an immigrant to procure, at the port from which he sailed, a certificate from the American consul, setting forth that, in the judgment of the consul, the applicant was mentally, physically and otherwise a suitable candidate for American citizenship, such a certificate would be an additional safeguard, and do away with the necessity of a critical examination on arriving here. Our consuls have the means of ascertaining the antecedents of immigrants, and can determine much better than an examining officer here, whether a person is a chronic pauper or an incorrigible criminal. While abroad, in 1879-80, I conferred with a large number of our consuls, and some of our foreign ministers, respecting the immigration of paupers and criminals, and found them possessed of a more intimate knowledge of the subject and its abuses than I had supposed. I think, if duly authorized, it is in their power almost wholly to arrest this great evil.

Mr. BEASLEY.—If the law went so far as to say that no emigrant ticket should be sold unless the applicant held such a certificate from one of our consuls, we should be protected. We want protection, and want it in a practical and feasible way. If this Congress cannot find such a way, we, as good citizens and philanthropists, should try to secure a Congress that will.

Mr. WOLF.—I exceedingly regret that the chairman of the committee has left the city, as I would like to express to him my gratification at the admirable report which he gave us last night on this subject. As an immigrant, and the son of an immigrant, I fully indorse every word contained in that paper. I could find no fault with it. It does not oppose immigration of a healthy character. It only tries to point out methods of preventing those from coming whom we do not want, and that Europe is only too glad to get rid of. What my friend from North Carolina has said is perfectly true. The majority of American consuls abroad—and I speak from personal experience—do not have too much to do. I think, if this duty were imposed upon them, it could be easily carried out, and the importation of a class of people whom we do not want could be prevented. Another point. The treaties of this country are not sufficiently broad and guarded between this country and others. Look at Russia. An American citizen to-day, happening to be of Jewish birth, cannot go back to Russia and still be an American citizen. He is subject to the laws of Russia, as are the Jews of Russia,—an injustice that America tolerates and that England does not. A few years ago, when the Jews were obliged to flee from Russia, we organized societies in all parts of the United States for the purpose of caring for these people. At our own cost we sent back all those that were not proper persons to be made citizens of the United States, and especially instructed the committee in England not to send us any more of that character, as we only wanted those that would amalgamate with the best. Those that were fit we succeeded in placing on farms and in colonies. If every portion of the United States were to take hold of immigration in this way, and see to it that those who are fit were properly cared for, and that those who were not fit were returned, there would be no trouble on the subject. It is only a question of duty and self-sacrifice, and the expense of time and money.

Mr. LETCHWORTH.—I should be sorry to have a reflection go out from this Conference against our consuls abroad. There may be exceptions; but, so far as my own observation goes, their duties, in many instances quite laborious, are faithfully performed.

Mr. WRIGHT heartily agreed with the spirit of the resolution offered by Mr. Beasley, but thought it ought to be referred to the Business Committee.

Mr. FOSTER said that coming, as he did, from Western Pennsylvania, which had been built up largely by laborers from abroad, he could not approve of any resolution that appeared to condemn foreign immigration. He approved of the resolution so far as it went, but thought it ought to go further, and provide careful supervision of the names of persons proposing to come over, so that no injustice should be done to those who had helped to make this country what it is. Those who are coming may have been sent for by relatives, and they should not be prevented from coming.

Mr. BEASLEY said that in no sense must he be understood as opposing honest, upright and industrious people immigrating to this country; he only wanted to keep out improper people.

It was then moved and voted that the resolution offered by Mr. Beasley be referred to the Committee on Immigration.

DISTURBED AND VIOLENT INSANE IN COUNTY ASYLUMS AND POOR-HOUSES.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities :

Agreeably to the resolution of the board of January 13, 1885, instructing me to visit the asylums of the several counties exempt by the board from the operation of the Willard Asylum Act, pursuant to chapter 713 of the Laws of 1871, and also the poor-houses of the other counties of the State having the custody of any insane, and to advise with the superintendents as to the removal of any violent, filthy or disturbed patients to State institutions in case the county cannot give them proper and comfortable care, and to communicate my action thereon to the board, I beg respectfully to report :

I entered immediately upon this work and during the year visited the asylums of the several exempted counties, as follows : Broome, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Queens, Suffolk and Wayne, each four times, and the asylums of Chenango, Cortland, Jefferson, Oswego and Wyoming, each three times. During the year I also visited the poor-houses of all the other counties of the State and the various city alms-houses one or more times, except those of Clinton, Delaware, Dutchess, Franklin, Fulton and Otsego and the Poughkeepsie city alms-house. The town poor-houses of Schuyler and Queens counties contain no insane and consequently they were not visited, nor did I extend my visits to the asylums of New York, Kings and Monroe counties, as they have been visited by the standing committee of the board on the insane and by the commissioners of the respective districts in which they are situated.

In making these visits, the condition of the buildings, the methods of heating and ventilation, and the facilities for bathing, the clothing and diet for the insane, and the various means employed for their oversight, treatment and care, were carefully examined and inquired into and the facts obtained fully noted. A number of these visits were made in the evening hours, and an insight into the night as well as the day service of these institutions was thus secured. The commissioners of the several districts and the State Commissioner in Lunacy often accompanied me in these visits, uniting with me in recommending removals and in other matters affecting the welfare of the insane, thus greatly relieving my responsibility and labors in this direction. The attendance of the visiting physicians, superintendents, members of boards of supervisors and citizens interested in the care of the insane, has also frequently been secured, and many of the improvements and reforms in these institutions during the year have been effected through their active and intelligent co-operation.

The condition of the insane in each of the asylums of the exempted counties, and in the poor-houses and alms-houses of the other coun-

ties and cities of the State, upon the occasions of my visits, with my recommendations as to removals, etc., will now be noticed.

ALBANY COUNTY.

The Albany city alms-house department for the insane, visited March 16, 1885, had thirty-two patients, seventeen of whom were men, and fifteen women. The employees are one male and one female attendant, and a female cook. The county sends its chronic insane mainly to State asylums, retaining only the most harmless class. Those under care at the time of my visit were quiet and orderly cases, comfortably clothed and clean, and their rooms were in good condition. Their food is prepared and served in separate dining-rooms for the sexes, and they have no communication with the other paupers. A number of the men labor out-doors, and the domestic work of the department is performed largely by the women.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

This county poor-house, described in my report of last year, is upon the detached cottage plan, and has proper convenience for classification and the separation of the sexes. It was visited August 19, 1885, with Commissioner Letchworth and the State Commissioner in Lunacy, when the number of inmates was fifty-seven, most of whom were aged and infirm. The only insane were one man and three women, the first being an acute case, awaiting removal to the Buffalo State asylum. The women were all chronic, harmless cases, one of whom is a good laborer. They occupy rooms with the other inmates, and, it was said, cause no trouble. The buildings throughout were clean and in good order, and the supplies adequate and proper, embracing vegetables, and other farm and dairy products in abundance.

In my visit to this poor-house last year I found five feeble-minded young girls as inmates, and recommended their removal to the Newark Custodial asylum. The superintendent informed me that he made application for their admission to that institution, and that the managers consented to receive and provide for three of them, but for some reason they had not been removed. We found these girls at the poor-house at the time of this visit, viz.: Sally Countryman, Margaret Doyle, Sarah Whitney, Lenora Hanly and Mary Windus, and also Annie Windus, a younger sister of the latter, recently admitted. With the concurrence of Commissioner Letchworth and the State Commissioner in Lunacy, I communicated with the superintendent again, advising and urging their removal. It has since been learned that Sally Countryman, and Mary and Annie Windus have been removed to the State Idiot Asylum at Syracuse, and that Margaret Doyle, Sarah Whitney and Lenora Hanly had been accepted at the Newark Custodial Asylum, and would be removed to that institution.

BROOME COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited January 30, 1885, Superintendent Payne accompanying me. The insane then numbered seventy-five, viz.: Thirty-five men and forty women. Of these, three

men and two women were in the poor-house, under the same supervision as the other pauper inmates. The wards of the insane department were in good condition, and the patients well clothed, clean and orderly. There were no cases in restraint, or any noisy or disturbed patients. One woman was confined to her bed seriously sick; the others, both male and female, were at liberty in the halls and rooms. A considerable number of the women were employed in sewing and other work, and many of the men were engaged in games or in reading. The day was inclement, but the halls and rooms were warm and comfortable. The employees are three male and three female attendants, a cook and a night watchman. The idiots and filthy demented cases have all been removed to a detached building, with good facilities for bathing, and are under the care of a paid attendant. In the poor-house there were three feeble-minded young women, proper subjects for the Newark Custodial Asylum. The superintendent explained to me a plan for the removal of the partitions of six single rooms, in the rear of the second story of the building for women, and converting the space, with the central hall, into a dormitory, giving ample capacity for ten patients, which now accommodate only six. The plan is a feasible one, and I concurred in its adoption, and the change will probably soon be effected. A very full record of the varying conditions of the patients, from time to time, is kept by the attendants, and their thoughtfulness and care in this respect entitles them to commendation.

Under date of March 23, 1885, Superintendent Payne wrote me that he had removed the partitions of the small rooms to which my attention was called in my last visit, converting the space into a dormitory for ten patients, and that he was very much pleased with the change.

Visited April 16 and May 19, 1885, in company with Superintendent Payne. At the time of the first visit, there were thirty-one insane men and thirty-six insane women. The changes in the interval were as follows: Received, two men and one woman, all chronic cases, brought from their homes, thus making seventy under care, viz.: Thirty-three men and thirty-seven women. Since last reported, the partitions of the small rooms, then referred to, have been removed, and the whole thrown into an open dormitory for ten patients, which, it was said, has worked very satisfactorily. The interior wood work throughout has been repainted, and some improvements have been effected in the drainage and closet arrangements. An abundant water supply has also been provided, brought by pipes from an enduring spring, with sufficient fall to carry it to all the buildings. The insane on the occasion of each of these visits were generally quiet and orderly. There were no cases restrained, and the appliances for this purpose, heretofore used, have all been removed.

Visited September 23, 1885, with Superintendent Payne. Since my last visit, May 19, 1885, six men had been admitted, two had been discharged to their relatives, one had been transferred to the State Homœopathic Asylum, one was absent on trial, and two had died. Of those who died, one was over eighty years of age, and the other a general paretic. Two women had been admitted, and one discharged to the custody of her family. This left sixty-nine under care as against seventy last reported, thirty-one of whom were men and thirty-eight women. The supper served during my visit consisted of bread and but-

ter, plain cake and tea, with sliced tomatoes for the women and pickled beets for the men. There were sixty-six of the patients at the tables; one aged man, one rheumatic, crippled woman and an epileptic girl, were taking their meals in the day-rooms. The tables were plainly but cleanly furnished, and good order prevailed during the meal, the attendants, of whom there were three of each sex, being present and over-looking the patients. The building for the women has recently been repainted, a broad front piazza has been erected, and the high board fence at the left has been removed and replaced by an ordinary picket fence. This gives an extended and pleasant view in that direction, and a better opportunity to the women for out-door exercise. The inside wood work of the buildings throughout has been repainted, and the walls whitened, and the building for the men is also to be repainted outside. The institution in all its parts was remarkably clean, and the patients well clothed and orderly. The additional water supply, referred to in my last visit, it was said, had thus far been fully adequate to the needs of the institution.

Visited December 19, 1885, with Dr. Richards, attending physician, and Superintendent Payne. The changes in the insane since my last visit, September 23, 1885, had been as follows: Admitted four men and three women; discharged, one man; died, one man and one woman. The number under care was thirty-three men and forty women, as against thirty-one men and thirty-eight women when last reported.

We went through all of the buildings, and found them well warmed, clean and in good order and no cases were in restraint. The men had recently been newly clothed, and they as well as the women, were provided with underclothing. The dinner being prepared consisted of vegetable soup, boiled pork, potatoes, cabbage and squash, with bread and butter and tea. The institution has twenty cows, and the keeper informed me that 2,700 pounds of butter had been made from them and consumed the past season, and that 3,400 pounds had been purchased for the inmates, including the poor-house department.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

The insane department of the poor-house of this county, visited February 26, 1885, contained 48 patients, equally divided between the sexes. The men were at liberty in their day-room, and they were generally quiet and orderly. One woman, recently transferred from the Buffalo State Asylum, had her hands and arms confined by a camisole, but there were no others in any manner restrained. The rooms were clean and in good order, and well warmed and comfortable. There are one male and two female attendants. Dinner was served during my visit, and all of the patients, except one, were at the tables. The institution has no spare room, and there are seven cases in the poor-house classed as insane, but the condition of these is such as to require no special attention. The board of supervisors, at its last annual session, appropriated \$8,000 for the erection of two additional cottages for the insane, and for the extension of the dining-rooms. These are projected after the style of the other cottages, being of wood, two stories in height and each designed for 35 patients, one for men and one for women. The plans have been perfected, and the contract is soon to be let, the work to be completed by the first of October next.

Visited May 13, 1885, in company with Dr. King, attending physician. The cottages contained fifty insane, equally divided between the sexes, and there were seven insane women in the poor-house department, making a total of fifty-seven, of whom twenty-five were men and thirty-two women. There was no material change in the condition of the insane since my last visit, only one death, that of an aged man, having occurred. The disturbed woman, then referred to, causes considerable trouble, but as her expenses are paid by her husband, who desired to retain her near home, I did not urge her removal. There were no cases in restraint, and all were well clothed and clean. The most troublesome case was Henry Cook, a congenital feeble-minded young man seventeen years old. He was at one time at the State Asylum for Idiots, but becoming insane, was transferred to the Buffalo State Asylum, where he remained a year, being recently returned to the county. He was very noisy, violent and destructive, requiring constant oversight, and I advised his removal to the Willard Asylum. The institution contained no spare room. The foundations of the new cottages were laid, and it is expected that they will be early completed.

Under date of July 3, 1885, Superintendent Truby informed me that Henry Cook was transferred to the Willard Asylum June 30, 1885.

Visited August 20, 1885, in the company of Commissioner Letchworth and the State Commissioner in Lunacy. Since my last visit, May 13, 1885, one aged insane man had died, one — Henry Cook — had been transferred to the Willard Asylum, and two men had been discharged to the custody of their families. There had been no admissions during this time, nor changes in the female department. The number of insane under care, therefore, was fifty-three, as against fifty-seven when last reported, viz.: Twenty-one men and thirty-two women. Of the latter, twenty-five were in the asylum cottage, and seven in the poor-house department. Five of the men were employed in out-door work, two were in bed, one, a paralytic, and one suffering from an injury of the ankle, and the balance were in the day-room. The only male attendant was a pauper, also insane. It was said that an experienced male attendant had been engaged to take the place of the one who had recently left, and that he would enter upon his duties in a few days. Two of the women were in bed, one, aged and feeble, and one temporarily sick. One woman was classed as filthy, and one, before referred to, is at times violent and noisy. There are two female attendants employed, one of whom at the time of our visit was absent on her vacation. The women's cottage was clean and in good order, and the patients were generally quiet and well behaved. The dinner, being prepared during our stay, consisted of boiled potatoes, green corn on the ear, meat gravy, bread and butter, bread pudding and tea. The two additional cottages were erected and roofed, and the inside work was well advanced.

We found four feeble-minded young girls in the poor-house, proper cases for the Newark Custodial Asylum, viz.: Mary Whalen, Jennie Payne, Mary Kennedy and Victoria Hudson, the first two, each having an illegitimate child. With the approval of Commissioner Letchworth and the State Commissioner in Lunacy, I communicated with the superintendent, advising him to secure the removal of these cases to that institution at the earliest opportunity.

Visited December 26, 1885, accompanied by Dr. King, attending physician. The number of insane was fifty-nine as against fifty-seven when last visited August 20, 1885. Of these, twenty-six were men and thirty-three women. The new asylum cottages are completed and being occupied. The entire institution now comprises a central cottage for the keeper, and two detached two-story cottages for men and two for women, with ample kitchen and dining accommodations, connected with the cottages by covered walks. The first two cottages from the central residence, each has room for thirty patients, and the second two, each for forty, thus giving a total accommodation for 140 patients. The cottages are heated by steam, have good bathing and closet arrangements, and an abundant water supply from a recently drilled well. The tankage is for one hundred and ten barrels of water, and an air pump in use is said to be capable of supplying thirty barrels per hour. Two male and two female attendants are employed. The insane were comfortably clothed and clean and generally quiet and orderly. The dinner served during my visit was abundant and well prepared, and consisted of boiled salt pork, boiled potatoes and turnips, pickled beets, buckwheat cakes, and bread and tea. It will be seen that the accommodations of this institution are greatly in excess of the present requirements, but it was said that the county has several chronic patients at the Buffalo State Asylum, that would probably soon be removed. A re-adjustment of the insane is soon to be made, by placing the quiet and orderly cases in the first two cottages, and the more disturbed class in the two remote cottages. The entire buildings, both old and new, have recently been painted, and they present a neat and attractive appearance, and are in all respects well designed and comfortable.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited July 2, 1885, accompanied by Dr. Boyce, attending physician. Its inmates numbered ninety-three, mostly aged and infirm, about two-thirds being males. The number classed as insane was seventeen, viz.: Nine men and eight women, all of whom were of the chronic class. I carefully examined all of them, and found no destructive or violent cases. All of the men were said to work more or less, and four were represented as good laborers. The women also do considerable domestic work. The interior wood work of the building has recently been repainted, and the walls whitened, and the institution throughout was clean and in good order. The farm and garden, cultivated mainly by the inmates, promised good crops, including a large variety and abundance of vegetables.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

The insane department of this county poor-house was visited February 25, 1885, in company with Dr. Wilson, attending physician, and Dr. E. H. Howard, resident physician of the Monroe County Insane Asylum. The insane then in its care were: Men, 49; women, 46; total, 95. Among these were four men recently returned from the Willard Asylum, viz.: William Platt, Constantine Freeman, Michael Callahan and William Ryan. These cases were sent to the Willard Asylum before the county buildings were remodeled,

nearly three years ago, and they were then disturbed and violent. Since their return, they have been generally quiet and orderly, though it is not improbable that one or two of them may yet cause trouble. The only case in any manner restrained, was an aged, destructive, and filthy woman, whose hands were confined in a leather muff. The patients were nearly all in-doors, and a large number of women were engaged in sewing, mending, quilting and other light work. The dormitories were in good order and well aired, and the day rooms light, warm and cheerful. The employes are, a keeper and his wife, a matron, two male and two female attendants, and a female cook. The present keeper, Mr. J. A. Haskins, formerly an attendant, succeeded Mr. Sperry January 1, 1885. Since then he has made some desirable improvements, in painting the inside wood work, in the arrangement and better care of the clothing, and in the laundry work. At the commencement of this year, a record of the patients, with a diary of events occurring in the institution, was instituted by the attending physician, under the direction of the Superintendents, and thus far it has been well kept. The institution has but little spare room.

In the poor-house department there were two feeble-minded young women, proper cases for the Newark Custodial Asylum, viz.: Lena Olsen, *enciente*, and Alvira Robinson, the mother of three illegitimate children, the youngest being about two months old. There was also one feeble-minded boy, six years old, child of Alvira Robinson, a proper case for the State Idiot Asylum. I communicated with the Superintendents regarding these cases, and advised them to secure their removal as soon as the accommodations of these institutions will permit.

Visited May 29, 1885, accompanied by Superintendent Elkins. The changes since my last visit were reported to have been as follows: Received, five men and ten women; discharged, two men and one woman; died, two men, both of whom were aged. This left 105 under care, as against ninety-five, February 25, 1885, of whom fifty were men and fifty-five women. Of those received during this time, four were transferred from the Buffalo State Asylum; one from the State Homœopathic Asylum; one from the Newark Custodial Asylum; and one from the Asylum for Insane Criminals. The balance came from families, all being chronic cases, and five of them had previously been inmates. The two men discharged were sent to their homes, said to be improved, and the woman, being quiet and harmless, was placed in the poor-house department. I first saw the insane at their dinner, which was a plain, substantial meal, partaken of in a quiet and orderly manner. The day being stormy, the patients were indoors, and I subsequently saw all them in the wards and day rooms. They were comfortably clothed and clean, and generally free from excitement. Four of the men and two of the women were said to be disturbed at time, but they cause no serious trouble. One aged, demented woman, had her hands confined in a leather muff; the others were free from restraint, and there were no cases of seclusion. In view of the increased number of insane, two more attendants, one male and one female, seemed necessary, and Superintendent Elkins informed me that they had decided to employ them immediately. The institution has little or no spare room, but there was no crowding. The farm, tilled almost wholly by the insane men, seemed to promise good crops.

Visited August 18, 1885, accompanied by Commissioner Letchworth and the State Commissioner in Lunacy, Superintendents Taylor and Elkins being also present. In the interval since my last visit, May 29, 1885, the changes in the institution had been as follows: Admitted, two men and three women; died, two men, both aged. The number under care was 108, as against 105, when last visited. Of these fifty were men and fifty-eight women. We first observed the insane at their dinner, consisting of baked porked and beans, bread and butter and tea, and then went over the entire institution, and saw every patient. The rooms, beds, bedding, kitchen and dormitories throughout were clean and in good order, and the patients generally quiet and well behaved. A large number of the men were at work upon the farm, and several of the women were occupied in sewing and other occupations, and two were engaged in spinning. The only case in restraint was the aged woman referred to in my last report, her hands being confined in a leather muff. Since my last visit, the corridor connecting the buildings has been raised another story, and is being fitted up for the insane. It will accommodate eight or ten additional patients. The superintendents informed us that two more attendants had been employed, and that they were soon to enter upon their duties.

Visited November 18, 1885, Superintendent Elkins being present. The changes in the insane department since last visited, August 18, 1885, have been the following, viz.: Admitted, six men and five women; discharged, two men and two women; died, four, two of whom were men and two women. This left 111 under care, as against 108 when last reported, of whom fifty-two were men and fifty-nine women. Of those admitted, two were from the Buffalo State Insane Asylum, and nine from family homes, several of whom had before been inmates. The deaths were mostly of aged persons. Since my last visit, two additional attendants have been employed, thus giving three attendants of each sex, besides the keeper and his wife, who acts as matron. The institution was found in good condition throughout, and the patients were generally orderly and quiet. One woman was restrained by a leather muff, and one by a camisole; the others were at full liberty, and most of them in the day-rooms, the day being inclement. The connecting corridor, referred to in my last report, has been completed and furnished, and the inside closets in the men's department have been removed, and placed in an annex, and fully supplied with water. The dinner for the day consisted of boiled salt pork, boiled cabbage, parsnips, turnips and potatoes and bread and tea. It was well prepared and served, and all of the patients, except four, were at the tables, and they were usually quiet and orderly during the meal. The institution is well stocked with a large variety of wholesome vegetables cultivated and raised upon the farm.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

This poor-house was visited October 26, 1885. The number of inmates was fifty-three, viz.: Thirty-nine males and fourteen females. They were mostly aged persons, and several of them were quite infirm and helpless. The only insane person was one woman, sixty-six years old, recently admitted. She was said to have been insane at her home several years, and was soon to be transferred to the Willard Asylum.

There were no children in the institution. The building does not admit of extended classification, and the sexes are not thoroughly separated during the day. It was clean and in good order, and the grounds, out-building, closets, drains, etc., were in proper condition. The supplies appeared to be adequate, including a large variety and abundance of vegetables cultivated and grown upon the premises.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

The department for the insane, in connection with the poor-house of this county, was visited March 19, 1885. The patients were at breakfast at the time of my arrival, and all but three were at the tables. The meal consisted of fresh beef, boiled potatoes, bread and butter and tea. The number of insane was forty, of whom twelve were men, and twenty-eight women. They were generally cases of long standing, and a large portion of them were in advanced life. There were no greatly disturbed or troublesome cases, and their rooms, beds and bedding, were clean and in good order. The paid force consists of a keeper and his wife, and an additional female attendant. The distribution of the insane in the building is extremely faulty, and renders the administration difficult. The sexes have separate halls during the day, but at night three of the wards are occupied by both men and women, kept apart by being locked in their rooms. They are liable, however, to come in contact in going to and from their rooms, and the hazard to life, in the event of a fire, is greatly increased in consequence of their being thus confined. I communicated with the superintendent of the poor, advising a readjustment of the insane, by placing the men wholly in the rear extension, and devoting the remainder of the building entirely to the women. This would effectually separate the sexes, both day and night, without locking them in their rooms, giving egress for the men at the rear, and for the women in front. I further advised the removal of several of the wooden partitions, throwing the space into large rooms, thus affording more light and better ventilation, and lessening the danger to life in the case of fire. The poor-house proper sheltered mostly aged and infirm persons, and many of them were bed-ridden and helpless. There was one feeble-minded young woman, twenty-two years old, with an illegitimate infant, born soon after her admission to the institution. I recommended her removal to the Newark Custodial Asylum, whenever room could be secured.

Under date of March 5, 1885, Superintendent Babcock, in a communication to me, stated that he regarded the proposed alterations and changes in the insane department of the county buildings desirable, and that he would endeavor, so far as practicable, to carry them out. An arrangement has been made to meet him at an early day, further to examine into and consider the subject.

Visited May 20, 1885, in company with Commissioner Miller. The number of insane was forty, viz.: Thirteen men and twenty-seven women. There were no disturbed or noisy cases; all were comfortably clothed and clean, and their rooms, beds and bedding in good condition. We met and conferred with Superintendent Babcock in regard to a re-distribution of the insane, so as to secure a better classification and separation of the sexes and also respecting the removal of certain

of the wooden partitions of the Asylum building for the introduction of light and more free ventilation. Our views in these respects were in perfect accord, and we were assured that the changes would be made as soon as practicable. The dining room for the insane will be enlarged by removing the rooms at the rear, introducing more light, thus rendering it more convenient and cheerful. The poor-house sheltered only aged and infirm persons and it was clean and in good order. Among the number were four feeble-minded girls, proper cases for the Newark Custodial Asylum, and we recommend their removal to that institution, as soon as accommodations can be obtained. The sewers of the institution were being removed and new sewers constructed, with the view of securing better drainage, which is greatly needed. We did not consider it necessary, for the time being, to advise the removal of any insane.

Visited September 23, 1885. The changes in the insane since my last visit, May 20, 1885, had been as follows: Admitted, three women, two from the State Lunatic Asylum, and one, a chronic case, from her home; discharged to the care of relatives, one man and one woman. The former, it was thought, would soon be returned; the latter, one of the cases removed from the State Lunatic Asylum, was said to be doing well, and probably would remain with her relatives. The number under care was forty-one, as against forty when last reported, of whom twelve were men and twenty-nine women. There were two women suffering under temporary excitement, and two very aged women, confined to their bed by sickness. The other women were upon the wards, or engaged in domestic work, and wholly free from restraint. The men were generally quiet and orderly, and there were no cases requiring special mention. Since my last visit with Commissioner Miller, Superintendent Babcock, in accordance with our recommendation, has removed the slat partitions of a number of the small rooms, including those in the upper story, increasing the dining and dormitory accommodations, and giving a comfortable and pleasant day-room for the women in the rear extension. The patients have been readjusted, so as completely to separate the sexes, and the danger to life in the event of fire, has been greatly lessened. Two of the feeble-minded young girls—Dell Rowe and Nellie Teft—alluded to in my last report, have been accepted by the Newark Custodial Asylum, and they were soon to be removed to that institution. It was not regarded as necessary, at present, to advise the removal of any of the insane, but it is not improbable that one of the disturbed women referred to may in time require to be removed, as her excited condition has continued much longer than in former attacks. The institution throughout was clean and in good order, and the patients well clothed and apparently comfortable.

CLINTON COUNTY.

This county provides for its chronic insane under a special statute relieving it from the operation of the Willard Asylum Act. Its poor-house is a comfortable brick building, nearly new, and enables a classification and separation of the beds. The insane occupy rooms in it set apart for the purpose, and are under the charge of attendants. No opportunity has offered to visit the institution during the year.

The superintendent reports that it had eighty-three inmates October 1, 1885, of whom fourteen were insane men, and twenty-two insane women.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

This county has a separate building for a limited number of chronic insane, in connection with its poor-house. At the time of my visit, March 17, 1885, its inmates numbered twenty-seven, viz. : Fourteen men and thirteen women, each under the charge of an attendant of their own sex. One of the men was said to be subject to periodical attacks of violence, but he is easily controlled; the others were mostly aged and quiet, causing but little trouble. A large number of the women were also aged, and there were no noisy or disturbed cases. The building was comfortably warmed and clean, and in good order throughout, and the patients were well clothed. The sexes have separate tables, and are wholly disconnected from the poor-house inmates. There was one feeble-minded young woman, twenty-seven years old, on the ward with the insane women, a proper case for the Newark Custodial Asylum, and I advised her removal to that institution as soon as its accommodations will admit.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

This poor-house is a comfortable building in good repair, and has the facilities for a complete separation of the sexes. It makes no provision for its insane, but sends them to State asylums. I have been unable to visit the institution during the year. According to the report of the superintendents it had thirty-seven inmates October 1, 1885, but no insane.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

This county makes no provision for insane, but sends this class to State asylums. Its poor-house, remodelled and repaired a few years since, is a comfortable wooden building, and has capacity for the present requirements. It has not been feasible for me to visit it during the year. The superintendent reported that it had 108 inmates October 1, 1885, of whom one, a woman, was insane.

The Poughkeepsie city almshouse is a commodious brick building, with good heating, ventilating and bathing arrangements, and facilities to classify and separate the sexes. Its inmates come wholly from the city and town of Poughkeepsie, and it is under the general direction of a non-partisan local board, the immediate charge being vested in a resident superintendent. It makes no special provision for the insane, this class being mostly sent to State asylums. I have not found it convenient to visit the institution during the year. According to the report of the superintendent, it had sixty-eight inmates October 1, 1885, of whom one man and three women were insane.

ERIE COUNTY.

The asylum department of the poor-house of this county was visited February 6, 1885, with Commissioner Letchworth. Its inmates then were 163 men and 156 women, total 319. The paid force consists of

a resident physician, an assistant keeper, a matron, six male and six female attendants, one male and one female hospital nurse, one female cook, and one laundry and one sewing woman. We went over the entire institution with Dr. Ring, resident physician, and saw all of the inmates. Included in the number were fifty-nine aged feeble patients, nineteen filthy, and eight who are at times violent and troublesome. There were no cases in restraint, nor greatly disturbed during our visit. The wards and rooms were clean and in good order, and comfortable throughout, although the weather was inclement. The institution has about sixty patients in excess of its proper accommodations, and is greatly crowded. We met the special committee of the board of supervisors, appointed to consider the subject of the extension of the buildings, the following day, and after an interchange of views, it was decided to recommend the erection of a two story detached building for about eighty aged and feeble patients, and remove these from the main wards. The matter will be early brought to the notice of the board of supervisors, and doubtless will receive prompt attention. A small appropriation to enlarge the accommodations of the institution was made at its last session, but this will need to be considerably increased, in order properly to accomplish the objects. I have recently learned that an appropriation for the building has been made, and that the work of construction has been commenced.

Visited June 23, 1885, Dr. Ring, attending physician, being present. The insane numbered 330 as against 319 when last visited February 6, 1885. Of these, 164 were men, and 166 women. The men were nearly all out of doors, and a large number were at work upon the farm. The labor report for the previous day was as follows: Eighty-two men and eighty-three women were employed; thirty-five men and thirty-four women able to do some work, but for various reasons were not employed; twelve refused to work, and eighty-six were physically and mentally too feeble to perform any labor. The record showed that a daily average of about 190 had been employed during the month, including both sexes. The women were mostly indoors, and there was a considerable number of noisy patients, but no cases in restraint. The following seclusions, according to the records, had occurred since January 1, 1885, viz.: One woman confined in her room four hours, one seven hours, and one two hours for fighting, and one woman eight hours, for being violent and noisy. The institution throughout was very clean, and many of the wards, especially the hospital rooms, have recently been enlivened and rendered more cheerful by adorning the walls with appropriate and inexpensive pictures, maps, etc., prepared and tastfully mounted by Mr. Fuller, the assistant superintendent. The erection of the new building had advanced to the second story, and it will probably be completed early in October next.

Visited August 17, 1885, with the State Commissioner in Lunacy. The records of the institution show a steady increase in the number of insane during the year. The number under care January 1, 1885, was 316, and the admissions from that date to July 1, 1885, were 60. The changes which occurred during this period were as follows: Discharged, twenty-three; transferred to the Buffalo State Asylum, one; absconded, four; died, sixteen. Of those discharged during this

period, thirteen were sent out on trial, and eleven of these were still with their friends, and said to be doing well. The number under care at the time of our visit was 332, of whom 166 were men and 166 women. The buildings are crowded, twenty-six patients being required to sleep on beds in the halls, and several of the rooms have an excess of beds beyond their capacity. The new building is erected and roofed, and this, when completed, will relieve the crowding and make room for about twenty-five additional patients. We went through all the wards and rooms with great care, and examined the beds, bedding, clothing, etc., and found them generally in good condition. There were only ten of the men in the building, and all of these, except one, were engaged in some kind of pursuit. About ninety were at work upon the farm, garden and grounds, the balance being at liberty in the yards. A number of the women were engaged in sewing and various kinds of domestic work, and the number said to be capable of labor is sixty. The hospital department contained ten male and fifteen female patients. There were no cases restrained, and the records show that but little restraint is used. The force of attendants and employees remains as last reported.

Visited November 19, 1885, accompanied by Commissioner Letchworth. The changes in the insane department since last visited, August 17, 1885, had been as follows: Admitted, twenty-four; discharged, ten; transferred to the Willard and Buffalo State Asylums, each two; absconded, three; died, eight; thus leaving 331 under care as against 332 when last reported. Of these, 163 were men, and 168 women. The number of hospital cases was thirty-five, most of whom were in advanced life. The deaths were said to have been mostly of aged persons, and cases of long standing. The dinner was in course of preparation at the time of our arrival, and we observed the insane at their meal. This consisted of rice soup, boiled fresh beef and bread, with pickled beets. The hospital patients had also butter and tea, and in special cases, toast, eggs, etc., as ordered by the physician. The day was inclement, and the insane were generally indoors, so that we saw all of them in going through the wards and dining-rooms. There were a few disturbed and noisy patients, but no cases restrained, and the records show that there had been no restraint used in the institution during the present month. The restraint for the month of October, 1885, was said to have been as follows: Two men with their hands confined by wristlets, twenty-five hours; eleven women in seclusion, sixty-eight hours; total hours of restraint during the month, ninety-three. A daily record of the labor of the insane is kept in the institution, upon blanks prepared for the purpose. From this it appears that the whole number of hours' labor by the patients during the year ending September 30, 1885, was 326,232. Upon the basis of seven and a half hours as a day's work, at fifty cents per day, the value of their labor for the year amounted to \$21,548.80, as follows: In quarrying stone, \$1,161.93; in farm work and improvements, \$2,374.79; in kitchen, laundry and general house-work, \$12,693.52; in mechanical labor, \$1,373.20; miscellaneous pursuits, \$3,945.36.

The building being erected the present year, before referred to, is nearly completed and furnished. It is a plain, detached two-story cottage, connected with the administration building by a covered cor-

ridor. It will accommodate sixty patients, and is to be devoted entirely to aged and infirm women. Its cost, exclusive of plumbing, has been about \$12,000.

In the poor-house department we found the following cases that seemed to demand attention, viz., Eddie Ray, a feeble-minded boy, eight years old, and Michael Mend, a truant boy, fourteen years of age. The former appeared to be a proper case for the State Idiot Asylum, and the latter for some reformatory institution. At the suggestion of the commissioner I communicated with Superintendent Fuller, requesting him to investigate these cases, and to take such action in each, as the facts and circumstances of their condition might seem to warrant.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county, recently remodeled and repaired, affords very good accommodations for its purposes. It makes no separate provision for its insane, retaining only the most quiet and orderly class, requiring no special attention. I have been unable to visit it during the year. According to the report of the superintendent, its inmates, October 1, 1885, number sixty-nine of whom six men and seven women were classed as insane.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

This poor-house is a commodious brick building in good repair, and ample for the requirements of the county. The superintendent reported sixty-three inmates October 1, 1885, and classed one man and three women as insane. I have been unable to visit the institution during the year.

FULTON COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county is an old building, and has no proper conveniences for its purposes. No occasion has offered to visit it during the year. It had seventy-four inmates October 1, 1885, as reported by the superintendent, twenty of whom were classed by him as insane, viz.: Eight men and twelve women.

GENESEE COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited May 15, 1885. Its inmates then numbered sixty-five, generally aged and infirm, about two-thirds being males. The number of insane was five, viz., three men and two women. All of these were chronic cases, referred to in former reports, and there was no material change in their condition. They were in the old asylum building, which is much dilapidated and hardly tenable. The women, under charge of a female attendant, were well clothed and clean; the men were at liberty and said to do considerable work. The poor-house was found clean, with good drainage, but the evils of an indiscriminate association still exist, which can be remedied only by remodeling the buildings, and a readjustment of the inmates.

GREENE COUNTY.

This county poor-house, visited August 13, 1885, in company with the State Commissioner in Lunacy, then had seventy-five inmates, of whom forty-five were males and thirty females. The number classed as insane was nineteen, viz.: Nine men and ten women. One of the men, thirty-five years old, a recent case, had been an inmate only a few days, and it was said that he would probably soon be sent to the Hudson River State Hospital. The others were all chronic cases, and many of them of long standing. The insane occupy a wooden building at the rear of the poor-house, which was fitted up for the purpose last year. It divides the sexes, and is comfortable, but badly planned, with single rooms, and difficult to ventilate and keep in proper order. Two of the men and one woman, only, labor. Their apartments were untidy, and the beds and bedding disordered, and generally in a slovenly condition, the only attendants being paupers. With the approval of the State Commissioner in Lunacy, I communicated with the superintendent, advising the employment of a proper female attendant, giving her the entire control of the building for the insane, subject to the direction of the keeper.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

This county has no poor-house or other institution of charity, nor have any returns been received from its superintendents regarding its poor or insane for the past year.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited March 31, 1885, accompanied by Commissioner McCarthy. It is a well planned and comfortable brick structure, and had 135 inmates, about equally divided between the sexes. There were found among these, by actual examination and count, thirty-five chronic insane, of whom fourteen were men, and twenty-one women. The men mostly occupy a rear ward, and all appeared to be quiet and orderly cases. Five of them do some light work, but there was said to be no good farm laborers among them. They were all comfortably clothed and clean, and were under the charge of a male attendant, whose entire time is said to be devoted to them. The women occupy wards in the main building, and are in the charge of two female attendants. Three of them are more or less disturbed, but two of these are allowed the liberty of the halls. The other, Nora Scanlon, about twenty-eight years of age, is extremely violent, noisy and destructive, and is confined most of the time in her room. This woman was transferred from the Willard Asylum May 16, 1883, and is a very troublesome and difficult case to control. The Commissioner united with me in the opinion that she should be returned to the Willard Asylum, and I subsequently addressed the superintendent, urging her removal. The other cases were of the harmless class, many of them being in advanced life, and they were comfortably clothed and clean, and their rooms, beds and bedding were in good order. There was one feeble-minded girl, sixteen

years old, whose removal to the Newark Custodial Asylum we advised, as soon as accommodations can be secured.

Under date of April 8, 1885, Superintendent Baxter informed me by letter that my recommendation as to the removal of Nora Scanlon to the Willard Asylum would be carried out, and that she would probably be taken to that institution April 15.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The department of the insane of the poor-house of this county, visited March 4, 1885, in company with Commissioner McCarthy, then had forty-three inmates, eight of whom were men, and thirty-five women. There are two female and one male attendants. The institution in all its parts was a model of cleanliness and good order, and the patients were well clothed and comfortable. All were at liberty upon the halls, and there were no noisy or excited cases. In the poor-house we found one feeble-minded young woman, a proper case for the Newark Custodial Asylum, and we advised her removal to that institution as soon as room can be procured.

Visited June 19, 1885. The number of insane was, nine men and thirty-four women; total forty-three. The changes since my last visit had been, one man and one woman admitted, one woman discharged, and one transferred to the Willard Asylum. There were no disturbed or troublesome cases, and the institution throughout was remarkably clean and in good order.

Visited September 15, 1885. The only change in the insane since my last visit, June 19, 1885, had been the death of one man. The number under care was eight men and thirty-four women, total forty-two, as against forty-three when last reported. Two of the men were at work upon the farm; the others were on the hall, and there was nothing in their condition requiring special mention, all being harmless chronic cases. Four of the women were at work in the kitchen and dining-room, and five were engaged in quilting. All were quiet and orderly, and their rooms and beds were clean and in good condition. The supper, served during my visit, consisted of an abundance of pure milk, with bread and butter, and tea for those who desired.

LEWIS COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited February 3, 1885, in company with Dr. Crosby, attending physician, the board of superintendents being also present. During the past year this county erected a detached building for quiet and harmless insane, intending this year to fit up the old structure heretofore used by them for a hospital, in connection with the poor-house. The general plan of this building was designed by me, and subsequently approved by the commissioner of the district. It is a two-story brick structure 32 by 74 feet, with slate roof, having accommodations for thirty patients, and costing, with the plumbing, etc., about \$10,000. The first story is appropriated to day rooms, and the second to sleeping apartments. There are two dormitories, each having capacity for twelve patients, and three single rooms for each sex. The men and women are entirely separated, and they

have separate dining-rooms in an adjoining building, connected with the hospital. A central kitchen will serve to supply both the insane and hospital patients. The building is well constructed, warmed by furnaces, and has good bathing and closet arrangements, with an abundant water supply.

The number of insane at the time of my visit still occupying the old building was fifteen, viz.: Ten men and five women, all being quiet, harmless cases. The county also has twenty-five insane at the Willard Asylum, and twenty at the State Lunatic Asylum.

The superintendents informed me on February 13, 1885, that the insane had been removed to the new building, and that the work of adjusting the old building for hospital purposes was soon to be commenced. The employees are one male and one female attendant, a woman as cook, and a night watchman. It is the desire of the authorities of the county to remove from the State asylums any quiet and harmless insane they may have in these institutions, not exceeding fifteen, in addition to those now under care, and I would respectfully recommend such removals, upon condition that the employment of the requisite number of attendants be continued, subject to the approval of the attending physician.

Visited June 19, 1885, accompanied by Commissioner McCarthy, Messrs. Turner and Bush, of the local visiting committee, and the board of superintendents of the poor. The insane occupying the new building numbered nineteen, viz.: Eleven men and eight women. Of these, two men — Nelson Case and William Taylor — recently brought from the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, were disturbed and troublesome, and we advised their removal to the Willard Asylum. The others were mild and quiet cases, well clothed and clean, and their rooms were in good order. The old asylum building has been remodeled, thrown into large rooms, and rendered comfortable and pleasant. It affords accommodations for about twenty persons, one-half of which will be devoted to the sick, and the balance to the quiet insane, if the necessities shall require. This gives the county proper facilities for the care of about forty mild and harmless insane, with good kitchen, dining and bathing accommodations separate from the poor-house.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

The department for the insane of the poor-house of this county, visited March 25, 1885, had fifty-seven patients, twenty-seven of whom were men and thirty women. There are two male and two female attendants, thus giving one attendant to each ward, both day and night. The insane were comfortably clothed and clean, and generally quiet and orderly. It was said that three of them — one man and two women — are at times disturbed and troublesome, and that there were some filthy cases. Dinner was served during my visit. This consisted of fresh beef, boiled potatoes, fried onions, bread and butter and tea. All of the insane, except two of the women temporarily sick, were in condition to go to the tables. The building was warm and comfortable, but the interior walls are rough, and in many places quite

dirty. They need to be finished and whitened, and the wards could thus be made much more cheerful and pleasant with only a slight outlay. The recent considerable expenditure in the sinking of wells for water has proved an almost entire failure. There was but a small supply on hand at the time of my visit, and the superintendent stated that it was wholly inadequate for the purposes of the institution. A sewer has recently been constructed, but, owing to the lack of water, the drainage has not been much, if any, improved. The subject of a further water supply for the institution, readily attainable from enduring springs, was considered by the supervisors at their last annual meeting, but no action was had other than to recommend a special session of the board early in April of this year to take up the matter. The session, it is thought, will soon be called for this purpose. The poor-house contained a large proportion of aged and infirm persons. With the exception of two infants, there were no children in the institution. The superintendent stated that he readily found homes for dependent children, in good families, and that there were no such children of the county in asylums.

MADISON COUNTY.

This county provides for a limited number of chronic insane in buildings connected with its poor-house. At the time of my visit, March 19, 1885, the number under care was twenty, of whom eight were men and twelve women. Three of the men are good laborers, and are employed under the direction of an attendant; two are epileptic, and one is quite filthy. The building is an old out-house, and has but few conveniences for its purposes. The attendant occupies one of its rooms at night, but, when not at work during the day, the men who do not labor are locked in their rooms. The building devoted to the women is an old wooden structure, but it is in fair condition, and comfortable. The rooms were clean, and the beds, bedding, etc., in good order. All of the insane women were cases of two or more years' standing, and most of them had been in State asylums. Two were said to be filthy at night, but there were no violent or greatly disturbed cases. There is one female attendant who occupies a room in the building connected with the apartments for the patients. The poor-house is a well-planned wooden building, and is fully adequate to the requirements of the county. Among the inmates were four feeble-minded young women, proper cases for the Newark Custodial Asylum, two of whom were mothers of illegitimate children. The institution enables a separation of the sexes, but the protection to those women cannot be regarded as entirely secure.

MONROE COUNTY.

This county provides for its insane requiring asylum care, in separate buildings, and under management distinct from that of the poor-house. A few of the most orderly and quiet class only are retained in the poor-house, in association with the other paupers. I have visited the institution frequently during the year, but have observed no cases that would attract attention. The superintendent reported

six men and two women among its inmates, October 1, 1885, whom he classed as insane.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

This county poor-house, visited March 18, 1885, then had sixty-eight inmates, about two-thirds being males. The number of insane was eighteen, viz., eight men and ten women. These occupy a rear wing, which has but few conveniences for its purposes. They were nearly all cases of long standing, and generally orderly and quiet. One woman, temporarily sick, was in bed; the others were at full liberty. An aged female inmate has charge of the women, and a pauper male inmate attends to the men. The rooms, especially those occupied by the women, were very clean, and the beds and bedding tidy and comfortable. There seemed no necessity to recommend any removals. There were two feeble-minded young women, proper cases for the Newark Custodial Asylum, seven epileptics, and five adult unteachable idiots. The others were generally aged, infirm and helpless, and permanently dependent.

Visited August 15, 1885, in company with Superintendent Coleman. Since my last visit, a new building, to be occupied by the insane women and aged females, has been erected, and one of the wings of the old building raised in its stories and otherwise improved. These improvements, when completed, will considerably increase the capacity of the institution and enable a better classification of the inmates, and a separation of the sexes. Measures are also being taken to increase the water supply and to distribute it through the buildings, with proper facilities for bathing and domestic purposes. The number of inmates at the time of my visit was seventy-four, nearly equally divided as to sex. In this number there were twenty-two insane, viz., nine men and thirteen women. All of these were chronic patients, many of them of long standing, and most of them had been treated in State asylums. They were comfortably clothed and clean, and there were no greatly disturbed or violent cases. The supplies were of good quality and abundant, including a great variety of vegetables and other products cultivated and grown upon the premises. Among the inmates were two feeble-minded young women, proper cases for the Newark Custodial Asylum, who will be sent to that institution as soon as room can be secured. There seemed no necessity to advise the removal of any of the insane.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited July 10, 1885. Its census then showed 100 inmates, nearly three-fourths of whom were males. They were almost exclusively aged and infirm persons, including many helpless and bed-ridden cases. The only insane was one man, said to be a very good farm laborer, and requiring no special attention. The outside wood work of the buildings, roofs and chimneys have recently been painted, and the inside walls cleaned and whitened. The institution throughout was in the highest state of cleanliness, and the grounds and outbuildings in fine order. Super-

intendent Lewis informed me that he required all the inmates to labor according to their several abilities, and by this means was enabled to check their generally slovenly habits, and constantly to maintain an orderly and cleanly condition of the institution. The farm, from being one of the poorest in the vicinity, has, within a few years, been underdrained and reclaimed, mainly by pauper labor, so as now to rank among the best, the approaches and grounds made pleasant and attractive. The meadows and growing crops promised a large yield, and the garden a great variety and abundance of products.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

This poor-house was visited March 30, 1885, in company with Commissioner McCarthy. The census of the insane department then showed 259 patients, of whom 89 were men and 170 women. The paid force consists of four male and ten female attendants, a female cook and a laundry woman. The day was inclement, and the insane were, therefore, mostly indoors. We went through the entire building, and the wards and rooms, beds, bedding, and kitchen and dining apartments were clean and in good order. We found a number of disturbed patients, but these occupy separate wards, and are under the care of an extra force of attendants. There was one man whose hands were confined by a muff, but we saw no women in any form of restraint. The men's apartments are crowded, but there is considerable spare room for women. The materials for the modification and extension of the building for men are being collected and the work is to be entered upon as soon as the season will admit. The appropriation for the purpose is \$18,000, but it was that the building would be enlarged and put in complete order regardless of the expense. In the poor-house there were three feeble-minded young women, proper cases for the Newark Custodial Asylum, who would be removed to that institution if accommodations could be obtained.

Visited June 18, 1885, accompanied by Commissioner McCarty. The insane numbered 253 as against 259 when last visited, March 30, 1885, viz., eighty-nine men and 164 women. The day was pleasant and a large proportion of the insane were out of doors, a considerable number of the men being engaged upon the farm. There were a number of disturbed patients, but they were under close supervision and free from restraint, and the institution throughout was in the highest state of cleanliness and good order. One woman, Harriet Colby, a State patient, had, of late, been extremely violent and troublesome, and I arranged to transfer her to the Binghamton State Asylum. The work upon the new building for men is rapidly progressing, and had reached the second story. It will probably be finished and ready for occupancy early in October next.

Visited September 23, 1885, the insane numbering 251, as against 253, when last visited, June 18, 1885. Of these 91 were men and 160 women. I devoted the entire day to the examination, and went through all the halls and wards, and observed the patients in their day rooms, in the exercise grounds, and in their various pursuits. A large number of the men were engaged outdoors, and the domestic

work was being largely carried on by the women, under the guidance of three female attendants. The usual good condition of the institution was everywhere apparent, especially in the female department, which contains every needed convenience for its purposes. The new building for men is erected and roofed; the inside work is well advanced, and it will soon be ready for patients. Its completion will enable a readjustment and better classification of the insane, and give ample room for over 300 inmates.

Visited December 30, 1885. The number of insane was 277, viz. : One hundred and nine men and 168 women, as against 253 when last visited, September 22, 1885, the increase being mainly from State patients transferred from other institutions. The new building for men is completed and occupied. It is two stories in height, with a basement for dining purposes, and has large, well-lighted and pleasant day-rooms, with good sun exposure on each story. The wards in the old building for men are being remodeled, and the rooms enlarged by the removal of some of the partition walls. When this work is completed, a readjustment of the patients will be made, by removing some of the women to the wards heretofore occupied by men, and thus secure a more extended and better classification. The buildings throughout are warmed by steam, having good bathing facilities, and are abundantly supplied with water. They are well furnished, and in all respects equally comfortable with the State asylums for the chronic insane, having capacity for 375 patients, viz. : One hundred and fifty men, and 225 women. The paid force are : A matron, five male and nine female attendants, one female cook, one seamstress, and a laundry woman. The wards throughout were in good condition and remarkably clean and orderly. The only patient in restraint was a man with his wrists confined, and there were no extremely disturbed or noisy cases. The supplies were abundant and of good quality, including farm vegetable products raised upon the premises, and well stored for winter use.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited February 4, 1885, accompanied by Commissioner McCarthy. The asylum department then had 116 insane, viz. : Forty-three men and seventy-three women. We went over the entire institution and saw all of the patients. The rooms, beds and bedding were clean and comfortable, and the insane well clothed and orderly. There were no cases in restraint or seclusion. On the first of January, 1885, Dr. Aldrich resigned and was succeeded by Dr. Frank O. Bright as resident physician. There are three male and three female attendants, and one cook employed. The institution is full, and it will probably soon become necessary to remove some cases to make room for new patients.

Visited April 27, 1885, with Dr. J. C. Carson, Superintendent of the State Idiot Asylum, and May 21, 1885, accompanied by Commissioner McCarthy. The number of insane, respectively, was forty men and seventy-five women, and forty-one men and seventy-six women; totals 115 and 117. There was no change in the condition of the in-

sane requiring special note, most of them being very quiet, orderly cases, and generally free from restraint. At the second visit the patients were at dinner during our stay, and all, except three men and two women, were at the tables. The institution has no spare room, and it will probably soon be necessary to remove some of the patients to State asylums, to meet the pressing local demands. The water supply is quite limited, and it is used only sparingly, so as to accumulate a reserve, so far as practicable, against the approach of dry weather. The closets and drains, therefore, are imperfectly flushed, and it requires constant vigilance on the part of those in charge to maintain proper sanitary conditions. We found the institution on each occasion remarkably clean, and the kitchen, dining-rooms, beds and bedding in good order, and bearing evidences of close and careful supervision.

Visited September 14, 1885, Superintendent White accompanying me. Since my last visit, May 21, 1885, three insane had been admitted; one had been transferred to the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica; one had been discharged improved, to the care of friends, and one had died. The number in the institution was forty men and seventy-seven women, as against forty-one men and seventy-six women when last reported. I went through all of the wards and saw and conversed with most of the patients. A considerable number of the men were at work, out-doors, but these returned during my visit, as evening approached. The women were mostly indoors, and several were engaged in sewing, and various kinds of domestic work, under the direction of the attendants. One woman was extremely noisy, and two men were in their rooms temporarily sick. The others were generally quiet and well behaved, and all were comfortably clothed and clean. The institution throughout was in proper order and cleanliness, and its kitchen, dining-rooms and beds and bedding in good condition. Since my last visit new water-closets have been fitted up for the insane, and an annex to the poor-house, with improved closet arrangements, has been erected. An attempt is being made to increase the water reserve by repairing and enlarging the reservoir, which is nearly completed. Owing to the frequency of rain during the present season, there has not, as yet, been any serious lack of water, as has frequently occurred in former years. The institution has no spare room, but in view of the generally quiet and orderly condition of the patients, I did not regard any removals at present necessary.

Visited November 23, 1885, accompanied by Superintendent White. The number of insane was 119, as against 117 when last reported, September 14, 1885. Of these, forty-two were men, and seventy-seven women. Our visit was late in the afternoon, and extended into the evening. The insane were observed at their supper, consisting of bread and butter, with plain sauce and tea, and they were also observed after they had retired. There were two noisy cases among the men, but the women were very quiet and orderly, and all were free from restraint. The work of increasing the water reserve of the institution has been completed, and it is thought that, under ordinary conditions, the supply will prove adequate, as, with the improved closet arrangements, both in the poor-house and asylum buildings, the waste

will be much less than heretofore. The hospital accommodations of the poor-house department have been enlarged, and rendered more comfortable by the removal of the partitions of several small rooms, and a man and his wife have been employed as attendants, whose entire time is to be devoted to the oversight and care of the infirm and sick.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

This poor-house was visited June 24, 1885, the board of superintendents being in session. The number of inmates was seventy-three, it being the minimum for the year, about two-thirds of whom were males. A large proportion of these were totally infirm and helpless, and many of them of extreme old age and decrepit. The only insane were four men and three women, all cases of long standing. These occupy apartments with the other inmates, and were said to be good laborers. A rear extension is set apart for idiotic and filthy, demented cases, and this was found clean and in good order. During last year steam heating was introduced into the institution, and, it was said, had given entire satisfaction. The farm promises an abundant yield, and the garden, highly cultivated, excelled in the variety and excellence of its products, sufficient in quantity for the purposes of the entire institution.

ORANGE COUNTY.

The asylum department of this poor-house was visited March 13, 1885. Its inmates then were as follows: On wards one and four, seventeen and nineteen men respectively; on wards two and three respectively, nineteen and seventeen women; total thirty-six men and thirty-six women. There are three male and three female attendants, and a female cook. Each ward has a dining-room, and the insane were at dinner during my visit. This consisted of salt mackerel, boiled potatoes, bread and butter and tea. All of the patients, except two, were at the table. I went twice through each ward, and saw and examined every patient. The men on ward one were all at liberty, and generally quiet. One, an aged, feeble patient, was said to be filthy, and one was an epileptic. Of the men on ward four, two had recently been admitted, and were awaiting examination. The others were generally orderly, chronic cases, requiring no special mention. In ward two there was one woman sick in bed; the others were at full liberty, and several were engaged in sewing and other work. One woman in ward three—Isabella Belknap—an inmate over twenty years, was greatly excited, noisy and destructive, and it was said that she had been in this condition about three months, giving much trouble and disturbing the other patients, who were generally quiet and well behaved. In an interview with Superintendent Monell, I advised the removal of this woman to the Binghamton State Asylum. I also advised him thus to remove Anna May De Groot, a noisy, violent and seemingly dangerous colored woman, fifty years old, who was in the ward for colored women, with no attendant except an aged pauper female inmate, and he assured me that the removals would be made. My visit was upon an extremely cold and inclement day. The halls and rooms

of the asylum building, however, were warm and comfortable, and throughout remarkably clean and in good order.

Visited with the State Commissioner in Lunacy, May 27, 1885, Dr. Farris, attending physician, and the board of superintendents being also present. The number of insane was thirty-four men and thirty-six women; total, seventy. We made a very careful examination of the institution, extending to all the wards and rooms, including kitchen and dining apartments, and found it throughout clean and in good order. There were no greatly disturbed cases, except the women referred to in my last visit, viz.: Isabella Belknap and Anna May DeGroot. There had been delay in removing these cases, as recommended, but the superintendents inform me that they were taken to the Binghamton State Asylum June 15, 1885. At the time of our visit, a large number of the men were at work upon the garden and farm, and several of the women were employed in sewing, and in the kitchen and laundry. There was only one case in bed—a consumptive woman—and no cases in restraint. The farm is under good cultivation, the garden large and well tended, and each promises an abundant yield.

Visited September 29, 1885. The number of insane was thirty-three men and thirty-seven women, as against thirty-four men and thirty-six women, when last visited, May 27, 1885. They were distributed in the building as follows: In ward one, there were seventeen men. Of these, eleven had been at work out-doors during the day. There were no disturbed or troublesome cases on this ward, nor any, in any manner restrained. Ward four contained sixteen men, of whom seven had been engaged during the day in out-door pursuits. There were sixteen women on ward two, and twenty-one on ward three. Of these, twelve do more or less kitchen, laundry and other work, and some of them were said to be good domestics. The building throughout was remarkably clean, and the beds, bedding and clothing in good condition. The dinner served, during my visit, was roast fresh beef, boiled potatoes, beets, bread and butter and tea. The institution is well stocked with vegetables raised upon the farm, and the supplies otherwise, were adequate and proper. The drainage of the buildings is quite imperfect, the inside closets are defective, and those outside were in extremely bad condition. In a personal interview with Superintendent Monell, I called his attention to these facts, and urged him to give the matter consideration. The institution had little or no spare room, but the condition of the insane did not seem to require any removals.

Visited December 18, 1885, with Commissioner Carpenter, Dr. Farris, attending physician being also present. There had been no change in the insane since my last visit, September 29, 1885, the number under care being as then, seventy, viz.: thirty-four men and thirty-six women. The dinner, served during our visit, consisted of boiled salt mackerel, potatoes, bread and butter and tea. The superintendents having been notified that the county had two quiet chronic patients at the State Homœopathic Asylum, that might be removed, had decided, under the advice of Dr. Farris, attending physician, to transfer two women who were quite disturbed and troublesome, to the

Binghamton State Asylum, as the institution has no spare room. In the course of our visit, we went over the entire building, and saw all of the insane. The halls and rooms were clean and in good condition, and the patients comfortably clothed and clean. The force of attendants was the same as last reported.

The *Newburgh City and Town Alms-House*, devoted exclusively to the poor of the city and town of Newburgh, was visited August 13, 1885, in company with the State Commissioner in Lunacy. Its inmates then numbered eighty, of whom about two-thirds were males. Among these were nine insane, four of them being men, and five women. All of them except one man had been treated at State asylums. Two of the men were paying patients, one at \$8 and one at \$2 per week. The former is destructive and troublesome, and had been an inmate sixteen years. None of the men labor, but two of the women were classed as good domestics. We found one feeble-minded girl in the institution — Annie Green, 17 years old — committed for vagrancy, and we united in a communication to the superintendent of the Newark Custodial Asylum, urging her acceptance by that institution. The other inmates were mostly aged and infirm persons, and their needs in every respect, seemed to be well supplied, and the institution throughout was in good order.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county, visited July 9, 1885, contained sixty-five inmates, about two-thirds of whom are males. They were almost entirely aged and infirm, and several were so feeble and helpless as to be confined to their beds. There were two cases suitable for the Newark Custodial Asylum, and I advised the superintendent to apply for their admission to that institution as soon as room offered, viz.: Adelpia Pennell, about thirty years of age, an inmate of the State Idiot Asylum five years, returned to her home when fifteen years old, where she remained two years, being then sent to the poor-house, and since continuously an inmate of that institution. Mary Foley, 17 years old, the mother of two illegitimate children, the youngest three months old, born in the poor-house, and also an inmate. There were only five cases classed as insane, and an examination of these showed them all to be quiet and inoffensive. The men are aged and of no value as laborers. One of the women was said to be a good domestic; the others were incapable of doing any work. They all occupy rooms in association with the other inmates. The institution throughout was clean and in good order, and the grounds pleasant and attractive. The farm bore evidence of good husbandry, promising an abundant yield of grass, grain and other products.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

The poor-house and asylum department of this county were visited March 3, 1885, in company with Commissioner McCarthy. The number of insane was: Men 18; women 29; total 47. The employes are, one male and two female attendants. The insane were comfortably clothed and clean, and there were no noisy or violent cases. A number

of the women were engaged in sewing and other work, but the men were unemployed, the day being inclement, thus compelling them to be in-doors. The rooms and wards were well warmed, and in good order throughout. In the poor-house, there were three feeble-minded young women, proper cases for the Newark Custodial Asylum. The others were mostly aged and infirm persons, several being helpless and bed-ridden, and their wants were, apparently, well supplied.

Visited June 20, 1885, in company with Dr. Johnson, attending physician. The changes since my last visit, March 3, 1885, had been as follows: Three men and three women received, transferred from the State Lunatic Asylum; one man discharged, and one man, who had become disturbed and troublesome, removed to the Willard Asylum. This left fifty-one under care as against forty-seven when last reported, viz.: Nineteen men and thirty-two women. There were no violent or greatly disturbed cases, and the institution throughout was clean and in good order. A considerable number of the men were at work upon the farm, and about one-half of the women were engaged in the kitchen, laundry, and other domestic pursuits. The institution has little or no spare room. Its force of attendants is kept full.

Visited in company with Dr. Johnson, attending physician, September 15, 1885. The changes in the insane department since my last visit, June 20, 1885, had been as follows: Admitted, four men and one woman, all chronic cases from families; died, two women; absconded and gone to his home, one man. One of those who died was an epileptic, and the other a consumptive, recently transferred from the State Lunatic Asylum. The number under care was fifty-three, as against fifty-one when last reported, of whom twenty-two were men and thirty-one women. The women are under constant supervision, there being two female attendants and a matron to look after their welfare, and they were clean and tidy, and their rooms in good order. A large number of them were engaged in various useful pursuits, and they seemed contented and happy. The oversight of the men devolves mainly upon one attendant, and with the increased number of patients, the supervision is not as thorough as could be desired. Only two or three of them were engaged in any kind of work, and several were sloven and more or less untidy in their persons. In the absence of the superintendent, I communicated with him in writing, advising the employment of an additional male attendant. The poor-house contained mostly aged and infirm persons, needing constant watchfulness and care. Among these was a feeble-minded young girl, about eighteen years of age, a proper case for the Newark Custodial Asylum. The institution was well supplied with vegetables, etc., cultivated and grown upon the premises, and it was said that the products of the dairy are largely consumed by the inmates. Under date of September 28, 1885, Superintendent Spencer addressed me as follows: "Your suggestion that an additional male attendant be employed in our asylum is, I think, a good one, and I have acted accordingly. I shall keep an additional attendant so long as our number of inmates is as great as it has been for the past year."

The *Oswego City Alms-House* was visited September 16, 1885, accompanied by Commissioner McCarthy. This institution provides

for the poor of the city and town of Oswego, and is under the control of a non-partizan board. The building is well adapted to its purpose, and is in good condition, with commodious and well-arranged barns and other out-buildings. The farm comprises 136 acres under good cultivation, and is highly productive. The number of inmates at the time of our visit was forty-three, about equally divided between the sexes. Of these, four — two men and two women — are classed as insane. The men and one of the women were said to be good laborers; the other woman was feeble and infirm, and causes no trouble. The supplies, including the products of a large dairy, were abundant and proper, and the institution, in all its parts, was a model of cleanliness and apparent good management.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

The county has a small detached building on the grounds of its poor-house in which it provides for a limited number of quiet and orderly chronic insane. The superintendent reports fifteen of this class under its care October 1, 1885, viz.: Four men and eleven women. I have not found it practicable to visit the institution during the year.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited November 10, 1885. Its inmates then numbered forty-three, of whom twenty-four were males and nineteen females. Of these nine were idiots and five insane, viz.: Two men and three women. All of the insane except one man — Benjamin B. Brundage — had been inmates for several years, and caused no great trouble. The latter, a single man about forty-three years of age, had been in the house only a few weeks, having been brought directly to the institution from his home. He had previously been to the Hudson River State Hospital for some four years, and was discharged to the care of his friends in 1883. He exhibited no violence, but requires to be constantly watched to prevent his escape, and as no attendants are employed, I advised his removal to the Binghamton State Asylum. The feeble-minded young woman — Emma Ferguson — referred to in my report of last year, is still in the poor-house, because of the lack of accommodations at the Newark Custodial Asylum. The institution was clean and the inmates apparently comfortably provided for, but there is no proper classification or separation of the sexes, except when locked in their rooms, and better hospital facilities are greatly needed. The farm is said to have been quite productive the present year, and a number of cows are kept, the milk and butter from which are consumed by the inmates, and their was a considerable supply of good apples grown upon the premises.

Under date of December 21, 1885, the keeper of the poor-house informed me that Benjamin B. Brundage had been removed to the Binghamton State Asylum, and Emma Ferguson to the State Custodial Asylum at Newark.

QUEENS COUNTY.

The asylum of this county was visited March 14, 1885, in company with the State Commissioner in Lunacy. Our visit was in the evening, and it was prolonged until nearly eleven o'clock. We went over the entire institution and saw all the patients as they were distributed through the rooms for the night. There were no noisy or disturbed cases during our visit, and the rooms, beds and bedding were in good order. The paid employees of the institution are: Five male and five female attendants; two male and one female cook; one man as a baker; one laundry man and two laundry women; one seamstress and one dressmaker; one night watchman and one stableman. The annual *per capita* expenditure for supervision and care, including the salaries of the superintendant and assistant is \$48.30, on the basis of an average of 120 patients. The number under care at the time of our visit was 131, of whom sixty-two were men and sixty-nine women. The buildings were crowded, and applications had been made to the Willard and Binghamton State Asylums for the removal of fifteen patients to these institutions. We were strongly impressed in our visit with the great hazard to the insane in the event of a fire. The building is old and flammable, and extremely difficult for rapid egress. I have frequently called the attention of the authorities to its dangerous character, and the matter was brought to their notice by the State Commissioner in Lunacy a few weeks before our visit. The subject has recently received the attention of the supervisors, and additional fire escapes are being devised. It is believed, however, that a fire occurring in the night, even under the most favorable circumstances, would be attended with considerable loss of life.

Visited on the evening of June 15, 1885, after the patients had retired. The number of insane was 118 as against 131 when visited March 14, 1885, viz.: Fifty-four men and sixty-four women. During this interval four men and two women have been admitted; four men and four women transferred to the Willard Asylum; three men, all epileptics, to the Home for Epileptics at Amityville; two men had died; and four men and two women had been discharged. I went over the entire building with Dr. Clements, superintendent, and saw all of the patients. There were no noisy cases during our visit, and only one patient—a woman—was in restraint, being confined by straps in bed. Two additional fire escapes have recently been erected, one at either end of the building, communicating with both stories. The institution has no spare room, and it was said that further removals to State asylums would probably soon be made.

Visited August 12, 1885, accompanied by Dr. Bogart, attending physician. Since my last visit, June 15, 1885, the changes in the institution had been as follows: Admitted, six; discharged, two; transferred, two; died, three. The number under care was 117 as against 118, when last reported, viz.: Men, 53; women, 64. Of those admitted, one was an acute case, and the others were chronic cases from families. Of those transferred, one was a recent case, sent to the Hudson River State Hospital, and one, a chronic, disturbed patient,

to the Willard Asylum. Two of those who died were paralytic, and one was an epileptic. The two cases discharged were removed to their homes, and Dr. Clements, the superintendent, said they were reported as doing well. I went through the entire building, and there were no patients on the men's wards, and only eight on the women's wards, two of these being sick in their rooms. Twelve of the men were at work in the wash-house, three in the kitchen, and seven in the garden and on the grounds. The others were in the inclosed yards, under the supervision of the attendants. Among the women, there were laborers, as follows: In the wash-house six; in the dining-room, three; in the kitchen, three; in the sewing-room, five; the balance were in the care of attendants, in the yards. The institution throughout was clean and in good order, and there were no patients in restraint or seclusion, nor did any removals, for the present, seem necessary. The dinner served during my visit consisted of fresh roast beef, boiled potatoes, bread and butter, and tea. It was said that the barns, recently destroyed by lightning, will soon be replaced.

Visited December 3, 1885, when the insane numbered 121 as against 117 at the time of my last visit, August 12, 1885. Of these fifty-five were men, and sixty-six were women. The following shows the operations of the institution for the last fiscal year: The number of patients October 1, 1884, was 121, and the number admitted during the year ending September 30, 1885, was forty-seven, thus making a total of 168 under care in the course of the year. Of these twenty-two were discharged, twenty-one were transferred to State asylums, and ten died, leaving 115 in the institution October 1, 1885, viz.: Fifty-three men and sixty-two women. The average under care during the year was 124. The total current expenditure, including salaries, wages and labor, the renewal of furniture, and ordinary repairs, was \$20,159.74; the average weekly *per capita* cost \$3.12. The income from paying patients was \$2,047.28, yielding a slight profit on the cost of support, and the supplies, etc., on hand at the close of the year was about \$1,200 in excess of the amount on hand at the close of 1884. This would reduce the average net cost for maintenance and care during the year to about \$3 per week. The barn, destroyed by lightning last summer, has been replaced at a cost of \$1,175. The asylum has no spare room, and removals to the State asylum will become necessary, as new cases may arise. The building has but few conveniences for its purposes, but was remarkably clean, and the insane were comfortably clothed, and generally orderly. One woman was restrained by a camisole, and one was confined in a chair, but there were no men in any form of restraint.

The *Queens County Poor-House* on Barnum's Island, some ten miles from the Asylum building, was visited November 11, 1885, accompanied by Dr. Hutchinson, attending physician. The number of inmates was 116, of whom nineteen were females and three infants. The hospital department for males, contained fifteen patients, all of whom were chronic cases, and many of them of advanced age. There were no insane. Of the male inmates, thirty-seven were young and middle-aged men, committed as vagrants, most of whom were able-bodied, and without settlement in the county. The institution is

well supplied with vegetables raised upon the farm, which is said to have been largely productive the past season. The buildings are in fair condition and were clean, and the grounds, closets and out-houses in good order.

In addition to its county poor-house and insane asylum, there are two town poor-houses in this county, viz.: The Hempstead and the Oyster Bay and North Hempstead town poor-houses. These institutions keep no insane, but send this class to the county asylum, at Mineola, or to the various State asylums. I have not, therefore, regarded it as necessary to visit them during the year.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

This county makes no separate provision for its chronic insane, but sends this class mainly to the State asylums. In a visit to its poor-house April 1, 1885, in company with Dr. Herrick, attending physician, there were found twenty-three quiet and harmless chronic cases, of whom five were men and eighteen women. The former were in the association of the paupers; the latter have separate rooms and dining accommodations, and are under the charge of a female attendant. They were well clothed and clean, and their rooms in good order. The poor-house is planned so as effectually to separate the sexes, and secure an extended classification. The hospital department contained forty-eight patients, twenty-seven of whom were males, and twenty-one females, under the general supervision of a trained female nurse, and it had an air of neatness and comfort seldom found in institutions of this character.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited August 10, 1885, in company with the State Commissioner in Lunacy. There had been no change in the building since my visit last year, other than relaying a part of the floors, and the evils arising from the commingling of the sexes, and the lack of facilities for classification then referred to still exist. The matter of remodeling and enlarging the buildings has been under consideration by the supervisors, but, as yet, no definite action has been taken. The number of inmates at the time of our visit was 120, about two-thirds being males, and most of them were aged, infirm and helpless. Among these were eleven classed as insane, viz.: Six men and five women. Only one of these, a woman, had ever been at any State asylum. The others were cases who had become insane since their admission to the poor-house, or were committed to the institution in the chronic stage of the disease, and most of them were of advanced age. The men all work more or less, and three of them were represented as being good laborers, but the labor of the women was said to be of little or no account. All appeared to be quiet and harmless cases, and we did not consider any removals necessary. The supper, served during our stay, consisted of corn-meal pudding and molasses, with milk for the more feeble who desired it. The kitchen is meagerly supplied with furniture, the only means of cooking being kettles for

boiling the food. The farm is under good cultivation, and the growing crops promised an abundant yield.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

This county poor-house, visited May 6, 1885, then had forty-seven inmates, the number of females being slightly in excess of the males. Most of them were aged, infirm and helpless persons, and there were no children in the institution. There was one feeble-minded young woman, who had been retained for some time because of lack of room at the Newark Custodial Asylum. The number of insane was four, viz.: One man and three women. The man, an inmate about four years, has been treated at the State lunatic asylum, is a good farm laborer, and takes the care of his own room, which was found clean and in good order. One of the women was returned from the Hudson River State Hospital about four years ago, one had been an inmate twenty-seven years, and one eleven years, without having been treated at any State asylum. All were quiet and well behaved, and one was said to do considerable domestic work. The buildings had recently been thoroughly cleaned, and the walls whitened, and they had a homelike aspect, and an air of neatness and comfort. The grounds are well kept, properly drained, and apparently in good sanitary condition.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

This poor-house was visited March 5, 1885, accompanied by Commissioner McCarthy. The wards for the insane had twenty patients, six men and fourteen women, under the charge of one male and one female attendant. There were two extremely troublesome cases, and I advised their removal to the Willard Asylum, viz.: Adaline Holmes, feeble and filthy, and Alice Burke, recently returned to the poor-house by her friends, excited and violent. On January 26, 1885, I transferred from this institution Raymond Gilfoil, Thomas McCormick, and "Amerikana," State paupers, who had become greatly disturbed and troublesome, to the Binghamton State Asylum.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited September 11, 1885, with the State Commissioner in Lunacy. It then had 124 inmates, about two-thirds of them being males. Of this number nineteen were insane, viz.: Nine men and ten women. These were all chronic cases, most of them of long standing, and all except one man, it was said, had been treated at some State asylum. Four of the men are good farm laborers, and three of the women do more or less domestic work. There were no disturbed or filthy cases, and their rooms were clean and in good order. The poor-house proper sheltered the aged and infirm classes only, and many of them were extremely feeble and helpless. The farm has yielded abundant crops this season, including a large variety of vegetables, which were being stored for the use of the inmates.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited September 11, 1885, in company with the State Commissioner in Lunacy. The number of inmates, most of whom were aged and infirm, was sixty-four, of whom forty-three were males and twenty-one females. We went carefully over the entire institution and saw all the inmates, but found none that could properly be classed as insane. The old asylum building has been fitted up during the year, and set apart for females, so as to separate the sexes, and some other slight improvements have been effected. The buildings, though old and poorly adapted to their purpose, were clean, and the grounds and yards in good order.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

This county poor-house has not been visited during the year. The building is old and poorly adapted to its purposes. According to the report of the superintendent, the number of inmates October 1, 1885, was thirty-seven. Of these four men and one woman were classed as insane.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

This county has no poor-house, but there are two town poor-houses in this county, viz. : The Dix town poor-house, near Watkins, and the Hector town poor-house at Reynoldsville. Each of these provides for the poor of their respective towns, but neither of them keep any insane. I have not, consequently, considered it necessary to visit either of them during the year.

SENECA COUNTY.

This poor-house, visited April 24, 1885, in company with Superintendent Bellows, then had fifty-eight inmates, over three-fourths of whom were males. There were only two cases classed as insane, both of whom were orderly men and good farm laborers. It has been the continued policy of the county, from the opening of the Willard Asylum, to send its chronic insane to that institution.

STEBEN COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited October 27, 1885. Its inmates then were: Males, forty-six; females, fourteen; total, sixty. They were generally infirm and aged, and quite a number were helpless and bed-ridden. Among them were four insane—one man and three women—the same as reported last year. Two of the women are good domestics, but the man was said to be unable to labor. They occupy rooms in common with the other inmates, and receive no special attention. The buildings are in good repair and comfortable, but the sexes commingle more or less, except when confined in their rooms. There were no children over two years of age in the institution. My visit was early in the morning, but the beds were well made, the rooms

clean, and the grounds in good order. The supplies were of good quality and abundant, including a large variety of garden and other products cultivated and grown upon the farm.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited in company with the State Commissioner in Lunacy, March 11, 1885. Its insane department then had forty-six inmates, viz.: Seventeen men and twenty-nine women. There are two male and three female attendants. The wards and rooms were generally clean and in good order, and a marked improvement was apparent in all parts of the institution. There were no noisy or disturbed insane, and we did not regard any removals necessary. The dinner, consisting of boiled fresh beef, boiled potatoes, and bread and tea, was served during our visit. All of the insane, except a few aged and feeble cases, were at the tables, and the meal was partaken of in a quiet and orderly manner. The county has recently acquired by purchase one hundred additional acres of adjoining wild lands, which are to be cleared and put under cultivation by the insane and other inmates.

Visited with Dr. Baker, attending physician, June 15, 1885. The insane then were, nineteen men and twenty-two women, total forty-one. All of the men except three were out of doors, and ten were at work upon the farm and garden, and these were said to thus labor most of the time. Two of the women — Elizabeth Bunner and Julia Welsh — were said to be more or less disturbed and troublesome of late, and the superintendent had decided soon to remove them to the Binghamton State Asylum. The others were very orderly and quiet, free from restraint, and their halls and rooms were extremely clean and in good order. The farm, tilled largely by insane laborers, is under high cultivation, and the growing crops promised an abundant yield. The poor-house proper, contained none but the most helpless and infirm class.

Visited September 8, 1885, in company with Dr. Baker, attending physician. The changes in the insane department since my last visit, June 15, 1885, had been as follows: Admitted, one woman, a chronic case, from family care; absconded, one man, now at his home, and said to be doing well; transferred to the Binghamton State Asylum, two women — Elizabeth Bunner and Julia Welsh, referred to in my last report. The number under care was thirty-nine, as against forty-one when last reported, eighteen of whom were men and twenty-one women. Our visit was in the evening, after the insane had retired. We went over the entire institution and observed all the patients. There was one woman quite noisy, causing some disturbance; the others were quiet and generally sleeping. There is one male and two female attendants, and the engineer's sleeping apartment is on the ward for men. The rooms were well ventilated, and the air in most of them was wholesome. The night rooms of the female attendants are on the wards for women. There was no crowding, the institution having considerable spare room.

Visited December 2, 1885. Since my last visit, September 8, 1885, there had been two women admitted, and one man and one woman had

died, thus leaving thirty-nine under care, the same as last reported. Of these nineteen were men and twenty women. The insane were at dinner at the time of my arrival. This consisted of boiled beef, boiled cabbage and potatoes, and bread and butter and tea. The meal was well prepared, bounteously served, and apparently highly relished. After dinner twelve of the men went out to work clearing land, and several of the women were engaged in domestic pursuits. There were no cases in restraint, and the men were generally quiet and orderly. Two of the women were quite disturbed and both troublesome, but I did not regard their removal as necessary. The rooms were clean and the beds and bedding in good condition. The poor-house inmates were generally aged, and most of them infirm and helpless. The farm has been very productive the past season, and the institution is stocked with a large variety of wholesome vegetables, raised upon the premises, and fully adequate to its purposes.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited May 26, 1885, Dr. McWilliams, the attending physician, accompanying me. Its inmates then were as follows: Poor-house proper, fifty-five, about two-thirds being males; insane department, thirty-two, of whom ten were men and twenty-two women. One of the men—Rudolph Burry—transferred from the State Homœopathic Asylum about six months ago, was represented as being very noisy most of the time, disturbing the other patients, and causing considerable trouble. I communicated with the superintendent, advising his removal to the Binghamton State Asylum, and he has since been taken to that institution. The other men were generally quiet and harmless cases, and several of them were said to be good farm laborers. The women's department was remarkably clean and orderly, and the patients were entirely free from restraint, most of them being cases of long standing. A number of them were engaged in carrying on the domestic work. In the poor-house was one feeble-minded young woman, twenty-two years old, a proper case for the Newark Custodial Asylum. The others were nearly all aged and infirm persons, and many of them were extremely helpless. The building throughout was exceedingly clean and orderly, exhibiting evidences of careful and vigilant supervision. The farm was under good cultivation, giving promise of abundant crops, including a large supply of vegetables and garden products.

TIOGA COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited January 31, 1885. Its insane inmates then were seven, viz.: Three men and four women. They were all quiet, harmless cases, domiciled with the paupers, and it was said cause no trouble. The institution throughout was clean, and the inmates were apparently comfortable. The disturbed and violent insane of the county were removed from the poor-house to the Binghamton State Asylum last year, and the building formerly occupied by them has been fitted up and set apart for other classes. The Board of Supervisors at its last annual session appropriated \$2,500 for the

erection of a new building for the chronic insane of the county, with the view of removing them from the State asylums. After visiting the poor-house, I met the committee of the supervisors appointed to procure the erection of the building, and carefully examined its plans. A change of site and several modifications were suggested, subject to the approval of the commissioner of the district, which I subsequently communicated in writing to C. B. Haywood, chairman of the committee, who was not present at the meeting, as follows:

1. "That the building be placed at the front of the lot, or on a line with and at the left of the poor-house, instead of at the rear, as contemplated.

2. "That the first story be used wholly for day rooms, and the second story for dormitory purposes.

3. "That the number of single rooms be reduced from twelve to six, thus giving three such rooms only for each sex, and that they be located in the second story.

4. "That care be exercised in locating the rooms for the attendants, in proximity to the patients' dormitories, so as to secure proper night supervision.

5. "That the window sash be of malleable iron, thus obviating the necessity for outside guards or bars.

6. "That the plumbing be adjusted so as to furnish hot, as well as cold water, for bathing purposes.

7. "That earth closets, outside or annexed, be erected instead of inside closets.

8. "That the committee obtain the number of chronic insane of the county, in the several State asylums, and ascertain also how many of them of each sex can properly be provided for in the proposed building."

I have had no further communication with the committee, nor am I informed as to what progress, if any, has been made in the work of construction.

Visited July 24, 1885, in company with the building committee of the board of supervisors. Since my last visit, January 31, 1885, the proposed building for insane, then referred to, has been erected, and is being furnished and put in order for patients. This building is a frame two-story structure, with slate roof, having a frontage of sixty-four feet, and a depth of twenty-four feet in the center, and of forty feet at each extremity. The first story is for day rooms and dining apartments, and the second for associate dormitories, there being only three single rooms for each sex. The kitchen, wash-room, bath-rooms, etc., are to be in the rear center. The building stands on the opposite side of the road from the poor-house, at considerable distance, and is wholly disconnected from that institution. It is being fully supplied with water, and the site is susceptible of good drainage. The number of insane at present is nine, viz.: Five men and four women. The county has also twenty chronic insane at the Binghamton State Asylum, and eight at the Willard Asylum, about equally distributed between the sexes, thus making a total of thirty-seven. The new building will properly accommodate forty patients, twenty of each sex. An experienced man and his wife have been employed as attendants, at \$300

per year, and a female cook at \$2 per week, and it is said that additional attendants will be employed as required. The attending physician resides at Owego, about three miles distant, but is in telephonic communication, and visits upon call. There was one feeble-minded girl, sixteen years old, in the poor-house, a proper case for the New-ark Custodial Asylum.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

This county poor-house, visited October 29, 1885, contained forty-one inmates, of whom twenty-five were males and sixteen females. They were mostly aged and infirm persons, and several of them were quite helpless. There were no cases that could properly be classed as insane, and no children over two years old. Among the number were three feeble-minded young women, viz.: Elnora Crouce, thirty years old, an inmate from childhood, her mother being also in the house; has had two premature births in the institution, but no living children; works in the kitchen, but needs to be constantly watched.

Mary Miller, twenty-two years of age, in good health and employed in the kitchen, but requires constant oversight; was admitted to the poor-house in December, 1884, then being *enceinte*, and soon after she gave birth to a child, now also an inmate; has one other child, born before her admission and placed out in a family.

Emily Whitmarsh, aged twenty-four years, admitted *enceinte*, about two years ago, her child, born in the poor-house, being also an inmate; married when thirteen years old, but her husband dying in a few months; she again married at the age of fifteen years, but was soon abandoned; works in the keeper's kitchen, and is kept under as close supervision as practicable.

In a visit to the institution some four years ago, with Commissioner Miller, we recommended the removal of Elnora Crouce to the New-ark Custodial Asylum, but for some reason the removal was not made. I communicated with the superintendent again, advising her removal, and also the removal of Mary Miller and Emily Whitmarsh to that institution.

ULSTER COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited September 30, 1885. The building, as last reported, is old and dilapidated, and hardly tenable. The association is unrestricted, the only separation of the sexes being at night, when they are locked in their rooms. The number of inmates was seventy-three, of whom forty-eight were males and twenty-five females. The only insane was a woman, fifty-two years old, recently transferred from the State Homœopathic Asylum. She was very quiet and free from delusions, but is likely to relapse under her present surroundings. The subject of the erection of a new poor-house is being agitated in the county, and it will probably be taken up by the Board of Supervisors at its next annual session. The farm is under good cultivation, and is largely productive.

The *Kingston City Alms-House*, devoted entirely to the care of the poor of that city, was visited September 30, 1885. Its inmates then

numbered forty-five, of whom thirty-two were males, and thirteen females. They were mostly aged and infirm, and there were no cases that could properly be classed as insane. The buildings were clean and in good condition, and the grounds, closets and surroundings in fine order. The farm is under good cultivation, and the institution was well stocked with vegetables, fruits, etc., raised upon the premises.

WARREN COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited September 10, 1885, accompanied by Superintendent Pasko and Dr. Howard, attending physician. It then had sixty-five inmates, about two-thirds of whom were males. Among these were three insane, one man and two women. The man is a harmless chronic case, and said to be a good farm laborer. One of the women, Mary Wells, aged thirty-five years, and married, had been periodically an inmate since 1881, and was last admitted July, 1883. She had two children before admission, and is the mother of an illegitimate sickly child, born in the poor-house. She is congenitally of feeble intellect, frequently disturbed and troublesome, and seeks the company of men at every opportunity. The other woman, Roxana Sawyer, married and fifty-two years old, admitted August 26, 1885, has delusions of persecutions of long standing, and at times is quite violent, being constantly confined in her room, and regarded dangerous. I advised Superintendent Pasko to remove these women to the Binghamton State Asylum, in which advice Dr. Howard concurred. There were also two feeble-minded children in the institution—Ida Burch and Lilian Philo—aged respectively twelve and fifteen years, for whom application had been made by the superintendent, for admission to the State Idiot Asylum; they had been accepted, and were soon to be removed. A keeper's kitchen and an ice-house have been erected during the present year, and other slight improvements effected. The institution was clean and in good order, and the supplies were apparently adequate and proper. It is learned that Roxana Sawyer has been removed to the Binghamton State Asylum, but I am not informed as to what action, if any, has been taken in the case of Mary Wells.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county, visited September 9, 1885, had ninety inmates, nearly equally divided as to sex. Included with these were twenty-two insane, of whom seven were men and fifteen women. The men are all quiet, well-behaved cases, and all except one, it was said, labor more or less upon the farm. Their rooms were remarkably clean and orderly, and their beds tidy and well made. Two insane women were recently transferred to the Binghamton State Asylum, upon the recommendation of the State Commissioner in Lunacy. One woman—Ellen Fisher—forty-five years old, an inmate fifteen years, had recently become very disturbed, and at times violent, being regarded by the keeper and his wife as dangerous, and I communicated with the superintendents advising her removal. The others were inoffensive, harmless cases, and most of them of long standing. Two cases were found needing the care of the Newark Custodial Asylum, and I ad-

dressed the superintendents urging their removal as soon room could be secured, viz.: Delia Dutcher, about forty years old, born in the poor-house, where she has given birth to four illegitimate children, three of them being dead; and Carrie Seeley, fifteen years of age, an inmate about one year, and the mother of a living child, born in the institution. The poor-house inmates were mostly aged and infirm, many of them bed-ridden and helpless. The grounds and closets have been greatly improved during the year, and the institution throughout was clean and in good order. The supper for the insane being served on my arrival, consisted of corn-meal pudding and milk, and bread and butter. The institution was well stocked with vegetables, and other products are cultivated and grown upon the farm for the use of the inmates.

Under date of September 16, 1885, Superintendent Cooke addressed me as follows: "I have made arrangements for the removal of Helen Fisher, insane, to the Binghamton State Asylum, as soon as the physicians' certificates can be obtained." He adds, that he has made application to the Newark Asylum for the admission of Delia Dutcher and Carrie Seeley, and Superintendent Warner informs me that the latter, the most urgent case, will be received.

WAYNE COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited February 20, 1885. The department of the insane then contained forty-three men and thirty-seven women, making a total of eighty. The hands of one woman, under temporary excitement, were restrained by comfortably fitting leather straps. The other patients were free upon the halls or in their rooms, and there were no noisy or violent cases. All were well clothed and clean in their persons, and the rooms and beds throughout were in good order. A large number of the women were engaged in sewing, mending, and kitchen and laundry work, and their apartments had a cheerful home-like aspect. The men were mostly in-doors, the day being too inclement for out-door occupation. The rooms and halls were warm and comfortable. The paid employees are two male and two female attendants, and a woman as cook. A number of the men are classed as good farm laborers, and a few of them assist in the winter work of the institution, feeding and tending the stock, cleaning and caring for the rooms, and in various other pursuits.

Visited May 22, 1885, with Commissioner McCarthy and Dr. Putnam, attending physician. A number of discharges of insane to their homes had occurred since my last visit, so that the number under care had been reduced from eighty to seventy-four. Of these, thirty-eight were men and thirty-six women. A considerable number of the men were at work upon the farm, and the women were largely engaged in sewing and domestic work. The wards and rooms were remarkably clean, and the institution in all its parts was in good order. There was no sickness among the inmates, nor any greatly disturbed or noisy cases. The institution had some spare room, and we did not regard any removals necessary.

Visited September 1, 1885. Since my last visit, May 22, 1885, three men and two women had been admitted, all said to be chronic cases,

received from families. One man had died, and two women had been discharged during the interval, thus leaving seventy-six under care, viz.: Forty men and thirty-six women. Of the men, three were at large, having escaped from the institution on the evening of August 29. They had been traced to their homes, and attendants had gone after them, and their return was expected the day of my visit. Six of the men were out at work; one, quite aged, was in his room suffering from diarrhœa; the others were upon the halls, free from restraint and generally orderly and well behaved. The women's ward for quiet cases, was a model of neatness and good order, and a considerable number of the patients were engaged in sewing and other domestic work. There were three disturbed and troublesome cases — Catherine Morgan and Anna Kellogg — inmates for several years, confined in their rooms on the old ward, and Martha Lackner, recently admitted, strapped in a chair in the third story. The only attendant was one woman, and I communicated with the superintendents of the poor, advising the employment of an additional attendant, or the removal of these women to the Willard Asylum. The dinner, being prepared during my visit, consisted of boiled corn beef, boiled potatoes, green corn, bread and butter, bread pudding and tea. A great variety and abundance of vegetables are raised upon the premises for the purposes of the institution.

Under date of October 8, 1885, Superintendent Wiley addressed me the following: "We have made application for permission to remove Anna Kellogg and Martha Lackner to the Willard Asylum. Kate Morgan is doing very well at present, but Anna Kellogg has become very violent and requires almost constant restraint. We had rather not remove Kate Morgan unless she becomes more troublesome, without you insist upon it. When the board of supervisors meet, in November, we shall try to have them pass a resolution to carry such cases as county charges, which would stop the bickering as between towns."

In view of the statement of Superintendent Wiley, I have not thought it advisable to further urge, at present, the removal of Kate Morgan.

Visited November 24, 1885, the supervisors and superintendents of the county being present, upon the occasion of their annual visit to the institution. Since my visit September 1, 1885, three men and two women, said to be chronic cases from families, had been received, and one woman had died. This gave a total of eighty insane under care, as against seventy-six when last reported, of whom forty-three were men and thirty-seven women. Application had been made for the removal of Anna Kellogg and Martha Lackner, the disturbed women referred to in my last report, to the Willard Asylum, but the removal had not taken place because of the lack of room in that institution. There was no material change in the condition of these women, both of them being still greatly disturbed and troublesome. Anna Kellogg was strapped in a chair, and the hands of Martha Lackner were confined by a leather muff. It was the general desire not only of the superintendents, but of the supervisors also, that these women be removed to the care of the State, an effort will be made to

secure their admission to the Willard Asylum, as soon as room offers. In the meantime, it was said that an assistant female attendant would be employed. The other woman referred to in my last visit—Kate Morgan—was more quiet now than then, and at liberty on the hall. There were no cases in restraint, other than the two women referred to, and the institution throughout was in its usual good condition. There is pressing need for better hospital accommodations in the poor-house department, and the matter was receiving the attention of the supervisors, as also the subject of the early erection of a small-pox hospital or pest-house.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited November 12, 1885. According to the records, its inmates then were: Males, 123; females, 51; total, 174. Of these, forty-two were hospital cases, about two-thirds being males, and there were eleven children under two years old, but no insane. The old asylum building has been fitted up as an hospital, the floors in many of the rooms have been relaid, the wood work has been generally painted, and other improvements have been made during the year, so as to more effectually classify and separate the sexes. The buildings were clean and in good order, and the grounds, out-houses and drainage in proper condition. The farm has been productive the present year, and there was a large stock and variety of vegetables on hand, well secured for winter use.

WYOMING COUNTY.

The department for the insane, in connection with the poor-house of this county, was visited February 27, 1885. Its inmates then numbered eighteen, viz: Seven men and eleven women. One of the men, Frederick Rex, transferred from the Buffalo State Asylum about eighteen months since, was said to have become, recently, extremely noisy at times, greatly disturbing the other patients. He is also blind, and in his periods of excitement, frequently causes trouble. I communicated with the superintendents of the poor, advising them to remove him to the Willard Asylum, if he continued noisy and disturbed. There was one aged woman, filthy and troublesome; the others were quiet and orderly, and several of them work under the guidance of the matron. The heavy barred doors of the various rooms have recently been removed and replaced by doors of ordinary pattern, in accordance with the recommendations of the commissioner of the district, during a visit with me to the institution last year. The rooms throughout were clean, and the beds and bedding comfortable, and in good order.

Under date of March 12, 1885, Superintendent Rogers addressed me, stating that the man Frederick Rex, would have special attention, and if it became necessary he would be removed to the Willard Asylum.

Visited May 14, 1885. The changes since my last visit have been as follows: Received, one man and one woman, both chronic cases, formerly treated in State asylums; discharged, one woman to the care of her friends, and one woman by death from consumption. The

number under care was eighteen, of whom eight were men and ten women. The only case requiring special mention was Frederick Rex, referred to in my last report. He was greatly disturbed, filthy, and noisy, requiring constant supervision, and I communicated with the superintendents, advising his early removal to the Willard Asylum.

Visited September 18, 1885. There had been no admissions of insane since my last visit, May 14, 1885. Frederick Rex, the disturbed and filthy man then referred to, has been removed to the Willard Asylum; one man had been permitted to go to his home on furlough, and one woman, a consumptive, had died. This left only fifteen insane under care, six of them being men and nine women. The dinner, served during my visit, consisted of fresh roast beef, boiled potatoes and cabbage, bread and butter, green apple pie and tea. All the patients except one aged feeble woman were at the tables, and they were quiet and orderly. The poor-house proper contained about sixty inmates, generally aged and infirm, nearly two-thirds of them being males. The water supply of the institution has been increased by the construction of a new reservoir, with a storage capacity for about 2,000 barrels. It is fed from an enduring spring, and brought in iron pipes, and is thought to be equal to about seventy-five barrels per day.

YATES COUNTY.

The census of this poor-house, visited June 24, 1885, showed thirty-eight inmates, viz: Twenty-four males and fourteen females. They were mostly aged, and many of them infirm and helpless. The only insane were three women. Two of these were quiet, orderly cases and said to be of considerable service in the domestic work of the house. The other was filthy and troublesome, and I advised her removal to the Willard Asylum, and Superintendent Davis informs me that she was soon after transferred to that institution. The interior walls of the building had recently been cleaned and whitened, and the institution throughout was in good order.

CONCLUSIONS.

The visitations of the asylums of the exempted counties, and the poor-houses of the other counties, of the State during the year, suggest the following in regard to the number and condition of the insane in them and the means employed for their treatment and care:

1. The number of insane in the asylums of the exempted counties, October 1, 1885, was 1,441 as against 1,370 October 1, 1884, or an increase of 71.

2. The number of insane in the poor-houses of the other counties of the State, October 1, 1885, was 570, as against 552 October 1, 1884, being an increase of 18.

3. The total insane in the asylums and poor-houses of all the counties of the State, exclusive of Kings, New York and Monroe, October 1, 1885, was 2,011, as against 1,922 October 1, 1884, an increase of 89 during the year.

4. The lack of accommodations at the Willard and Binghamton

State asylums has restricted the recommendations for removals, to the most distressed and urgent cases, which in all instances have been cheerfully and promptly made.

5. Additional accommodations for the insane, as before shown, have been provided in Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie and Oneida, exempted counties, and there is now no crowding in either of these counties.

6. New buildings for their chronic insane have been erected during the year in Lewis and Tioga counties, and these counties have since been exempted by the board from the Willard Asylum Act.

7. A new building for a limited number of insane women has been erected in Montgomery county, and the old building formerly used by them has been remodeled for men, but no additional accommodations for this class have been made in any of the other counties.

8. In most of the asylums of the exempted counties the force of attendants has been increased during the year, and in several of them the number is nearly, if not quite, equal to that of the State asylums for the chronic insane.

9. The farms in connection with the asylums and various county poor-houses have been extremely productive the past year, and these institutions, in most cases, are well stocked with vegetable and other products entering into consumption, cultivated and raised upon the premises, the greater part of the labor being performed by the insane.

I am again under renewed obligations to the superintendents, keepers, attending physicians, and other officers of the asylums and poor-houses of the various counties visited for their active and earnest co-operation in promoting the well being of the insane committed to their care, and for placing at my disposal every facility necessary for the proper prosecution of my work.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. S. HOYT, *Secretary.*

Dated ALBANY, N. Y., *January 12, 1886.*

